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KANSAS FARMER

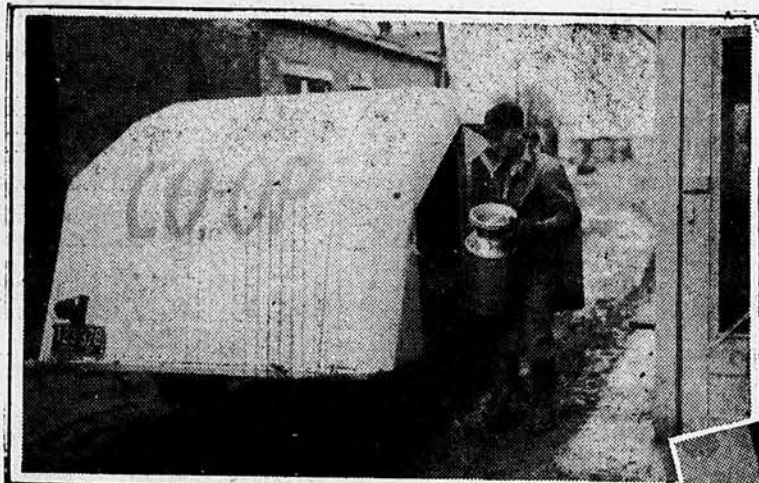
CONTINUING

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 75

April 23, 1938

Number 9



*Eleven Co-operative Creameries
Owned and Operated by Local
Farmers Thriving in the State*

Farmers in the Butter Business

AN IMPORTANT activity of Kansas dairymen has been the development of their own co-operative, farmer-owned creameries. These enterprises have real farmers as their officers and directors. They gather their milk and cream largely in trucks owned by themselves, and as far as possible, local men and women handle the inside work of the creamery.

A typical Kansas "co-op" is the Marion County Co-operative Creamery. It is one of the youngest in standpoint of age, yet stands in the top bracket in volume of business, quality of product, and dividends paid.

The pictures taken at the Hillsboro plant, show major steps between the farmer's cream can and the time his product comes back in the form of cash. Cream comes thru, rain or shine. When we had a state-wide rain, March 27, Alex Burnhardt, above, driver for the "co-op," made 4 trips to the country, worked all day.

Out of the white churns, at right above, where Butter-maker Joe Jantz, in background, oversees operations, Hillsboro butter is packed in boxes and rolled away by Menno Plett and Ray Hansen.

Hotel Bar butter is wrapped by pretty girls in a cool, north room, in circle, and shipped to New York City.

One of more than 800 satisfied members in Marion county, and thousands in Kansas, J. A. Bartel, Hillsboro, at right below, calls for his check and Lula Rempel, bookkeeper, presents a smile with the cash.

There are 11 co-operative creameries operating in Kansas, located at Sabetha, Linn, Hutchinson, Hillsboro, Moundridge, Baldwin, Everest, Arkansas City, Norton, Wakeeney and Beloit. Approximately 2½ million pounds of butter were manufactured at the Sabetha creamery in 1937. The Hillsboro creamery will have an output of about a million pounds this year.



"It will cost me less to raise my wheat this year,

thanks to Standard Tractor Fuel,"

declares Erwin Lillian, young and progressive wheat farmer of McPherson County, Kansas, in an interview with Standard Oil's Farm Personality Reporter.



• We found Erwin Lillian doing a little trap shooting on his farm near Lindsborg when we paid him a visit the other day.

After he had knocked down a few clay pigeons for our entertainment, the talk soon turned to the subject of wheat, of which he has planted 300 acres this year and expects to harvest over 7,000 bushels.

Knowing that he had tested Standard Tractor Fuel in comparison with others, we naturally asked his opinion of the brand.

"Well," he said, "I know your tractor fuel is the best I can buy. If there was any doubt in my mind, that was settled when tests made here on the farm showed that I could cover more ground for less money, which means it will cost me less to raise my wheat this year.

"And another thing," he added, "my Standard Oil agent is as good as the fuel he sells. His prompt deliveries have saved me from shutting down in harvest season, and that saves money, too."

Standard Tractor Fuel Delivers Economy, Plus—

Scores of Kansas farmers have, like Mr. Lillian, learned by comparative tests, as well as by actual experience in the field, that Stand-

ard Tractor Fuel delivers economy plus, by not only doing more work for the money, but by keeping the tractor engine running smoothly, preventing breakdowns and costly repair bills.

Ask your Standard Oil agent to show you the reports of comparative tests if you have not already proved the superiority of Standard Tractor Fuel by actual use on your own farm.

PERFECTION KEROSENE

first choice of progressive farmers for forty-nine years

• For all purposes on the farm where kerosene is required, *Perfection* is the most economical and efficient that money can buy.

The uniform quality and purity of this water-white kerosene make it ideal for every use where an even, brilliant, clean-burning flame that gives maximum heat is desired.

When used in cook stoves, heaters, incubators, brooders, refrigerators, and lamps or lanterns, *Perfection Kerosene* burns longer and steadier, and lowers fuel costs. That is why *Perfection* has been first on the farm for almost half a century.

Ask your Standard Oil agent for a free folder containing helpful hints to kerosene users.

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

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

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

Congress Is Deadlocked on Tax Bill; President Holds Whip Hand

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

CONGRESS faces 5 or 6 weeks of bickering, pulling and hauling, trading back and forth, principally over two provisions of the new tax bill, before it adjourns for the summer political campaign. Indications now are that adjournment will come about June 1. A few days ago leaders believed adjournment would be possible by May 14.

On Friday, April 8, the House electrified the country—and shocked the White House—by killing the administration executive reorganization bill, 204 to 196. One hundred eight Democrats joined forces with the Republicans, Progressives, Independents, to defeat the President's pet measure.

It was taken for granted, after that vote, regarded as a "lack of confidence vote" in all political quarters, that Congress would pass the new tax bill along the lines of the Senate, finish the appropriation bills, forget the wages and hours bill, and adjourn by mid-May.

But Congress figured without its Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The House had passed a tax bill, remember, retaining the Rooseveltian principle of taxing corporation undistributed profits, where the profits exceeded \$25,000; also retaining somewhat modified capital gains taxes inside the income tax structure. The Senate struck out entirely the undistributed profits tax; virtually eliminated the capital gains tax, in line with the demands of business from all over the country.

President Roosevelt sent letters to Chairman Pat Harrison of the Senate Finance Committee, to Chairman Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee, heading the conferees from the two houses, insisting that the Senate yield to the House on these two points.

Right now the conferees are deadlocked. If the White House is stubborn, he holds the whip hand. Because no action means the present law is retained, and business much prefers the House bill, even, to the present law.

A Determined Fight

A considerable group of Democratic party leaders, in co-operation with the Republicans and with business generally, are determined to whip the President on this tax issue. Also the Democratic leaders want to leave President Roosevelt powerless to control the Democratic national convention in 1940.

There you have the background for much of what is happening day by day in Washington now.

Incidentally, Senate action on the tax bill included three things of general interest to agriculture:

1. Senate struck out the Thompson amendment, adopted in the House over the protest of the Ways and Means Committee, doubling the excise tax rates in imports of pork and pork products. Secretaries Hull of State and Wallace of Agriculture came before the Senate finance committee and urged that to increase tariff protection at this time would interfere with the Hull program to promote world trade; also they feared it might start another series of trade reprisals abroad such as followed the passage of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act in 1930.

2. Senate rejected a proposal to levy a tax of 6 cents a pound on imports of canned beef; the House had not included this in the bill it passed, either.

3. By an overwhelming vote, the Senate rejected the proposal by Senator Pope of Idaho to levy processing taxes on manufactured products of wheat, corn, rice, cotton and tobacco, sufficient to raise 200 or 225 million dollars a year. This amount would have been used to make the so-called "parity payments" to producers of these 5 export commodities in addition to the regular conservation payments.

It is more than likely that the next Congress will enact processing tax legislation.

The Roosevelt administration finally has taken its eyes off Europe and Asia and need of government reorganization long enough to discover with alarm that there are 13 million unemployed in the United States; that

farm purchasing power as measured by farm prices is down to 76 per cent of pre-war—the lowest since 1933; and that industrial production is down; market prices are away down; stocks are down; business is stagnant.

Results so far:

1. Congress has extended the powers of the RFC so it can lend 1½ billion dollars to business, large and small, upon whatever terms the RFC thinks best.

2. President Roosevelt has asked in addition that Congress make available (by direct appropriations) another 2 billion dollars for work relief, as follows:

Works Progress Administration	\$1,250,000,000
Farm Security Administration	75,000,000
National Youth Administration	75,000,000
Civilian Conservation Corps	50,000,000
Public Works Administration	
(Ickes)	450,000,000
Highways	100,000,000
Flood control projects	37,000,000
Federal buildings	25,000,000

Total\$2,062,000,000

3. In addition, loans from the treasury for work relief:

Farm Security Administration	\$100,000,000
Public Works Administration	550,000,000
U. S. Housing Administration	300,000,000

Total\$950,000,000

Including the 1½ billion dollars of RFC pump priming out of the way before the 3 billion of work relief and building projects came along, that means Uncle Sam is to throw some 4½ billion dollars into action in the next few months, to attempt to "prime the pump again."

All Want to Be In

Some voices are being raised in Congress against these billions for pump priming, but with a few exceptions most of the congressional voices when the show-down comes will be yelling for a fair share of the money for their own districts. That is the deuce of these donations from the public treasury—no one wants to be left out.

The AAA has announced the wheat acreage allotment by states for 1938, the national goal being 62,500,000. The following states are allotted more than 1 million acres, Kansas leading the list with 12,519,879:

State	Acreage
Colorado	1,504,623
Idaho	1,011,894
Illinois	2,039,411
Indiana	1,689,979
Kansas	12,519,879
Minnesota	1,609,218
Missouri	1,938,358
Montana	3,973,529
Nebraska	3,466,073
North Dakota	9,431,353
Ohio	1,870,491
Oklahoma	4,291,794
South Dakota	3,345,403
Texas	4,146,240
Washington	1,192,566

The House last week passed a bill appropriating something more than 1 billion—that is 1,000 million—dollars to the Department of Agriculture.

Here in round numbers is what Uncle Sam expends thru the Department of Agriculture, including some 700 million dollars of AAA funds:

1. General funds:	
(1) Payments to states, including highway construction	\$232,000,000
(2) Ordinary activities:	
a—Benefit to the general public:	
Weather Bureau, \$4,700,000; meat inspection, \$5,400,000; Forest service (exclusive of forest trails and other co-operatives included in highway appropriations) \$14,000,000; Biological Survey, \$2,000,000; Food and drug administration, \$2,000,000. Total	\$36,000,000
b—Ordinary activities of more direct benefit to agriculture	\$51,700,000
2. Farm Tenant Act:	
Loans, \$15,000,000; resettlement projects, \$2,000,000; land utilization, \$2,500,000. Total	\$19,500,000
3. Agricultural Adjustment Funds:	
Conservation practices, \$485,000,000; crop insurance, \$25,000,000; Sugar Act of 1937, \$48,000,000; Exports of farm products (from ½ of customs receipts), \$147,000,000. Total	\$705,000,000

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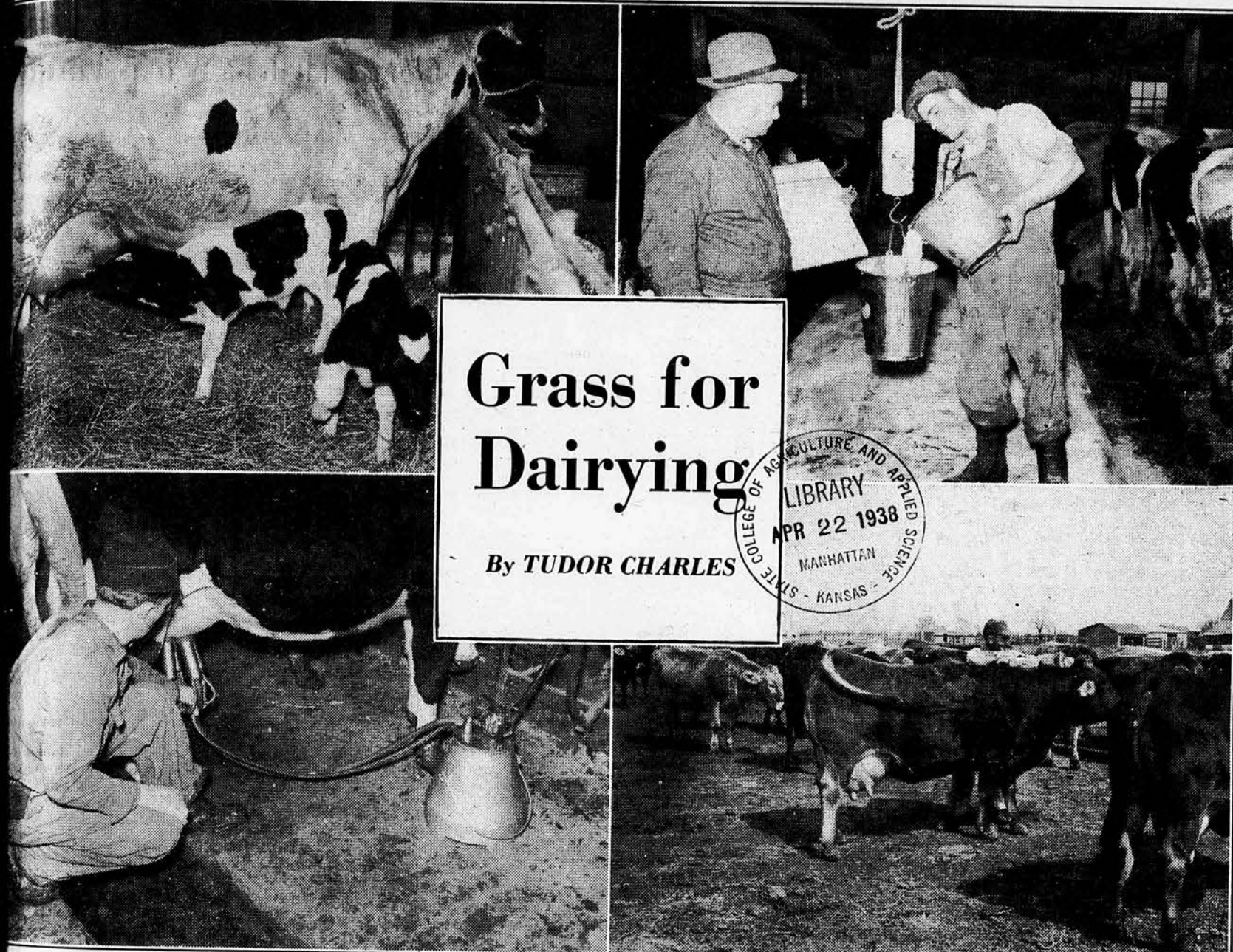
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Grass for Dairying

By TUDOR CHARLES



Above at top: Pauline Abbekerk Ollie, 420-pound butterfat cow in the Meierkord herd at Linn, exhibits her week-old twin calves. Twin heifers from such high producing cows are kept to maturity for the chance that they may be reproductive.

Above: Herbert Hatesohl, Greenleaf, adjusts the teat cups to a heavy producing cow in the Henry Hatesohl and Son herd. The cows are fed grain in the stanchions at milking, and roughage at a free-for-all bunk.

Above at top: The cow-tester has to be on hand, rain or snow. F. J. Turner, tester in the North-Central association, arrived to check the weights in the Henry Meierkord herd, as Albert Peters brings the milk to the scales.

Above: Henry Duwe, Freeport, president of the Kansas Brown Swiss Association, with a big cow in his herd. The animal is Roslein, weighs 1,600 pounds. Mr. Duwe is a booster for what these cows can do. They helped him become a Master Farmer.

WASHINGTON county farmers have been outstanding in their use of Brome grass and Sudan grass as dairy pasture. Brome originally was popularized by Achenbach Brothers of Washington, Shorthorn breeders, but the dairymen of that community soon found it a valuable grass—long before it was generally known over the northeastern part of the state. Today Brome may be seen growing naturally along the fence rows of Washington county.

More recently Sudan grass has helped farmers in that section to win prominence. A feature of the use of this grass has been seeding of certified or pure seed. Sudan is a member of the sorghum family and will cross with other sorghums, which are of course, more likely to form prussic acid in their stalks. This hybrid is easily recognized in the growing plant as coarser and ranker type than pure Sudan. But in the seed there is not enough difference for ready identification. One must be careful of the source of Sudan seed, to lessen the risk of prussic acid poisoning.

Henry Hatesohl and Son, Greenleaf, were among the first to use certified Sudan grass seed, 10 years ago. In this time, Herbert Hatesohl said, they have never had a loss on Sudan grass pasture.

Only 210 bushels of Sudan grass seed were certified in Kansas in 1937. Therefore the local supply of this class is scarce and already virtually exhausted. The only alternative is to buy seed from other sources, as pure as can be found. The purity stated on the tag which accompanies every lot of seed. Considerable seed of Sudan is imported from Texas and Oklahoma, and some of this is pure enough to be satisfactory. Also, much of the supply of uncertified seed offered by Kansas growers is of acceptable quality. The best one can do this year is exercise reasonable caution in buying seed.

Another dairymen who is making excellent use of Sudan grass along with rye and oats pasture, is Henry J. Meierkord of Linn. The Meierkord herd averaged 408 pounds of butterfat in 1937 on 30 Holstein cows. Careful feeding is a strict practice of

Raymond Appleman the manager. The pasture schedule as followed in 1937 on 30 head of cows, was 65 acres of rye pasture from March 15 to May 1. Twenty-five acres were then plowed and 40 acres harvested. From May 1 until late June, 20 acres of oats pasture was used. Then, 38 acres of Sudan pasture which had been sowed May 15, furnished pasture for the 30 head until late summer.

Mr. Appleman doesn't like to sow Sudan grass on rye stubble, even if moisture is ample. The rye is plowed in late June, and will be ready to sow again in August, so why try to sandwich in Sudan pasture on the same ground? Reserve moisture supply is often a life-saver later on.

A crop of coming 2-year-old heifers in the herd are spoken of as "alfalfaless" heifers, because they were raised to maturity without alfalfa hay. This is rather unusual in Washington county. Mill-feeds, pasture and protein supplements were substituted. One cow in the Meierkord herd is so outstanding she bears mention when speaking of the group. She is Pauline Ollie Polkadot, an 11-year-old. Her life-time production record to January, 1938, was 113,152 pounds of milk and 4,065.2 of butterfat. This was largely on twice-a-day milking. Her biggest surprise feat was last year, when in 365 days she gave 745 pounds of butterfat and produced 3 calves, with one set of twins. She was dry 30 days, between lactations.

Diversified farming is the rule of most of these good Washington county dairymen. Herbert Hatesohl expressed a common feeling when he said, "This 'wheat farming' without livestock doesn't ap-

peal to me. It looks like soil mining. Nothing is put back on the land." He prefers to grow more sorghums for silage, and as much alfalfa as they need. The quality of their silage was demonstrated last March. We saw their herd of 15 cows leave choice quality alfalfa hay to clean up a mangerful of silage first. The entire herd is fed roughage, free-choice, at a long bunk.

Records Indicate Progress

By D. M. SEATH

A SUCCESSFUL year was the report for the dairy farm record association work in Kansas for 1937. This co-operative plan of keeping records on dairy cattle as well as on the dairy farm increased last year from serving a total of 244 herds in 1936 to 300 herds in 1937. Likewise the number of cows having records kept on them increased from 4,522 to 5,700. The work was carried on in 13 associations.

Dairy farm record association work in Kansas is carried on co-operatively by the Kansas State College Extension Service, the county farm bureaus and the dairy farm members. A standard association consists of 26 members. The members in co-operation with the Farm Bureau and the college employ an assistant county agent who acts as supervisor for the association. This supervisor visits each dairy farm once each month and while there records the feed fed to each cow, weighs and tests the milk, and from such figures leaves a complete record on the producing dairy herds. He also acts as adviser and helper for the keeping of a complete farm record, including records on crops, poultry, or beef. Such records makes it possible for the farmer to improve his business from year to year by checking thru his farm business, and by improvement of his herd by better feeding, culling, and the use of better herd sires.

(Continued on Page 20)

In Washington County Brome and Sudan Are Providing Good Pasture

What the Bindweed Law Says

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

I OWE the readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze an apology. In the last issue I quoted the bindweed law enacted by the legislature of 1935 which was repealed by the legislature of 1937, without giving the new law. This error was, of course, inexcusable and the only way I can correct it is by quoting the essential provisions of the new law on bindweed as found in Chapter I, of the session laws of 1937.

Briefly stated the new law, after setting out in the first section the general purpose of the act, in Sec. 2, provides that the State Board of Agriculture is hereby empowered to decide and adopt methods for control and eradication of noxious weeds and to publish such rules and regulations as in its judgment are necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to alter or suspend such rules and regulations when necessary. Sec. 3, provides that the board of county commissioners of each county, or the governing body of any incorporated city, or any group of counties or cities may employ a weed supervisor whose duty shall be to organize local associations by townships and cities for the control and eradication of bindweed and other noxious weeds within its district. The law also suggests co-operation with county assessor in locating and eradicating the weeds.

The salary of the weed supervisor shall be borne as follows: The State Board of Agriculture to pay not more than one-fourth and the county three-fourths. The owner of infested land or the person in charge is required to assist in eradicating the weed and help to keep it from spreading to adjoining property.

Counties, townships and incorporated cities are authorized to make a levy of not to exceed one mill on taxable property in the county, township or city for the purpose of paying the expenses of control or eradication. The cost of controlling bindweed or other noxious weeds along the public highways or on lands under the control of boards or commissions shall be paid by the state department or commission in control.

The boards of county commissioners or the governing bodies of incorporated cities, co-operating with the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture shall purchase or provide for spraying equipment and necessary chemical material for the control and eradication of noxious weeds.

There also is this general provision in the law: Sec. 7. When a board of county commissioners or the governing body of a city has knowledge that any person, association of persons or corporations owning or supervising land infested with noxious weeds in their respective jurisdiction has failed in any current year to comply with this act in the control and eradication of such weeds thereon, the county commissioners or district or county supervisor, if such be employed, shall give written notice not later than May 1 of the following year of that evidence to the owner or agent thereof, and such notice shall state that unless he or they proceed at a proper time that year to earnestly endeavor to control said noxious weeds on his or their land according to methods set out by the board of agriculture, the county commissioners or governing body of the city, as the case may be, will enter or cause to be entered upon his or their land as often thereafter as is necessary and use such approved methods as may be best adapted for that particular plot of ground to control and eradicate such noxious weeds thereupon. If the owner or agent thereof fails to use such methods at the proper time the county commissioners or district or county supervisor, if such is employed, shall proceed to enter upon said land and use such methods to control and eradicate such noxious weeds with as little damage to other crops and property as possible.

More or Less Modern Fables

TWO Thomas cats were engaged in a heated argument on the backyard fence when the lady of the house came out with a kettle of hot water and dashed it over the felines. A few days after, one of the cats who had most of the hair scalded off his back by the hot water, noticed the woman who had carried the kettle walking down the street with her husband. And as the man raised his hat to wipe his brow, the feline noticed that he had no more hair on the top of his head than a paper-weight. "Ah, ha, old man," mused the cat, as it looked over the dehaired portions of its own person, "you seem to have been out on the backyard fence yourself."

The Auctioneer

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kan.

I'd love to be an auctioneer
And stand before the crowd
And tell the folks to "Come right here"
While talking fast and loud.
For auctioneers can tell folks why
They should not stand just idly by!

He knows the worth of things displayed
And talks straight from the bat
Don't get excited or dismayed
He don't talk thru his hat.
He knows some folks have got to buy
And, others sell and tells you why!

There's lots of stuff found here and there,
No use to owners, when
It's in the way and can be spared,
So why not sell it then?
Another fellow needs just that
Why give it room? Go to the bat!

An extra horse, an extra cow—
A stove still good with care,
A piece of furniture—a plow—
Bid now the deal is square—
One fellow sells who needs it not
Another needs—will pay the spot!

(Copyright, 1938)

Can We "Fix" Prices?

I HOPE," writes Fred F. Freeman, of Dighton, "you will devote a part of your time to help put out of business the two biggest rackets and gambling institutions in the world, namely, the boards of trade and the stock gambling institutions. They cause the people millions and sometimes billions of dollars loss, as they did in 1929 and 1937, by boosting prices up by all sorts of schemes and then dropping them to the bottom.

Prices should be stabilized. I will say put the low price for No. 2 wheat off the farm at \$1 and set the price of flour at \$1.25 per sack. In this way the farmer would be prosperous and the consumer would save money. The big gap between them would be partly closed. Only a small part of our wheat is exported and we should not let any foreign country set prices here."

Mr. Freeman raises an exceedingly interesting and important question, namely, how far can we go in fixing prices to be paid the producer and the prices to be paid by the consumer. Experiments along that line have never yet been successful, but I do not say that price-fixing is entirely impractical or impossible.

It seems to me, however, that in order to make such a plan work, production and consumption must be controlled either by the general government or by the state government. Also we must be isolated; that is, importation of grain or breadstuffs, or livestock and meat products must be forbidden. In other words, just enough must be produced to supply the domestic demand in the United States. Unless we decide that we will abandon foreign trade I cannot see how it would be possible to fix either the price of wheat or the price of flour.

For example, suppose that Canada raises a great wheat crop, as is not unlikely, for Canada can in a favorable year raise a crop of a billion bushels of wheat, while the amount necessary to supply the consumption demand of Canada is not more than 60 million bushels. That would mean that more than 900 million bushels of Canadian wheat must find a market outside of Canada. If wheat were selling at \$1 a bushel for No. 2 in the U. S., while wheat was selling at 40 cents a bushel or less in Canada, it would, of course, be necessary to raise the tariff to 60 cents a bushel or better to keep it out. In all probability even that kind of tariff would not bar the Canadian wheat for the reason that there would be a concerted effort to break down the tariff wall even at a loss to the Canadian wheat grower.

I am wondering whether Mr. Freeman is ready to

have a Government supervisor tell him just how much he may raise and at just what price he may receive for what he produces. For national isolation and price fixing to succeed must necessarily mean the abolition of private control. It would mean a totalitarian state with Facism in its extreme form.

Now as to boards of trade. I have no doubt that prices have been manipulated. Senator Capper introduced a bill in the Senate with the intent to stop that abuse. It became a law and has, I think, done some good. But it has not entirely cured the evil. I have considerable doubt whether it is possible to enact a law that will entirely stop gambling on the board of trade. Boards of trade came into being originally for convenience in trading. In providing a market they did serve a useful purpose. It is the abuses of the system that are to be condemned rather than the original purpose.

An Unemployment Remedy

I HAVE been asked what I would suggest as a remedy for our present unemployment situation. I have a hobby which I have cherished for a long time, and which I firmly believe would largely solve the problem. There are varying estimates of the number of unemployed; even the recent census of unemployment is far from being definite. The estimated number is somewhere between 7 million and 11 million.

Now it is just impossible that our present industries can absorb that number. There are not enough jobs to go around. I believe that if the unemployed workers and their families were located on small subsistence farms of say 10 acres, with comfortable, inexpensive houses, modern and well-built, with such additional buildings as cow sheds, chicken houses, hog houses and garages, the small farms to be located along improved highways so that the workers would have easy access to town, the problem would be largely solved.

In addition to placing these unemployed on these little farms, I would favor the decentralization of industry. I would have thousands of small factories scattered all over the country employing anywhere from 50 to 500 men and women. The workers in these small factories could work half the day in the factory and the other half could be spent on the little farms, cultivating gardens, small fruits, raising small flocks of chickens, or other fowls. The farms properly cared for would supply plenty of food for the use of the family, and with a part-time job in town there would be sufficient earnings to buy what had to be bought and to keep up the payments on the amortized price of the farm.

Most of the work of building the house and other necessary buildings could be done by the worker and the members of his family. It would be a delightful and varied manner of living with all the conveniences of the city or town, and at the same time the freedom and delights of the country. Under the plan I have in mind the Government would lend the necessary money for the purchase of the land and the erection of the necessary buildings, the purchase of the family cow and brood sow and the start for a flock of chickens.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

ARTHUR CAPPER Publisher
MARCO MORROW Assistant Publisher
H. S. BLAKE Business Manager

EDITORIAL STAFF

T. A. McNeal Editor
Raymond H. Gilkeson Managing Editor
Tudor Charles Associate Editor
Ruth Goodall Women's Editor
J. M. Parks Protective Service and Capper Clubs
Dr. C. H. Lerrigo Medical Department
James S. Brazelton Horticulture
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T. A. McNeal Legal Department

Roy R. Moore Advertising Manager
R. W. Wohlford Circulation Manager

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Farm Matters as I See Them

Dangerous "Pump Priming"

IT IS painfully apparent that we have not learned how to escape booms and depressions. It is now some 5 years since we began the upward climb from the depths into which we were plunged by the 1929 crash. Today we find ourselves with 13 million unemployed, with farm prices slipping toward the 1932-33 levels; farm purchasing power as measured by prices received and prices paid is 76 per cent of pre-war; the lowest since 1934.

To make it worse, the national debt is 38 billion dollars, just about double what it was when President F. D. Roosevelt started the New Deal in the interests of the Forgotten Man. Indications are the national debt will be pushed to around 45 billion dollars within the next 18 months.

It is a depressing picture. Nor is there much encouragement, considering the long time pull, in the fact that President Roosevelt now is sponsoring another 4½ to 5 billion dollar spending program to restore business and bring back prosperity. Congressional committees are working on the legislation to make this program effective now. My information is that the House expects to have a bill before it for consideration the first week in May.

I regard the "pump priming" billions in this program as highly dangerous. The 2 billion dollars for work relief and agricultural relief, thru loans and grants, probably are necessary. Until finance and industry are able to work out some system by which there are jobs for all employables, it looks as if government will have to support the unemployed except in periods when industry is producing at top speed.

And that is not a pleasant prospect, either.

But there is some comfort for us in the fact that, while we have not learned how to prevent depressions, we have learned how to cushion the shock, to some extent.

Always, in a period of falling prices, farm prices lead the way. They fall farthest and hardest. Up until a few years ago, the rest of the country just said, in effect: "That is too bad. But there is nothing we can do about it."

Those days, I am glad to know, are gone. The country has learned that the farm problem is a national problem.

Look what is happening now. Farm prices have a purchasing power of only 76 per cent of pre-war.

Farm income from sale of farm products this year is going to be materially lower than last year. But that income will be supplemented by nearly a billion dollars to be paid to farmers: A half-billion dollars in AAA payments goes to farmers the first 6 months of this year for soil conservation. Also we have provided loans and grants thru the Farm Security Administration; more adequate credit facilities thru the Farm Credit Administration, and at lower rates of interest than Agriculture has had at any other period in history. One-third of the customs receipts from protective tariffs now goes to producers of farm products. This has gone to the Cotton Belt.

The upshot of it is that government payments will help tide many thousands of farmers thru the coming year. And that will help some. It not only will help farmers, but it also will sustain business in the Farm Belt, including Kansas.

In other words, the depression is not going to fall with such crushing force on the Farm Belt, including Kansas, as it did in the terrible years following 1929.

Business will be much better in Kansas this summer and fall than farm market prices indicate, in my judgment.

The People Revolted

THE people still rule in the United States. The people revolted last year against President Roosevelt's proposal to pack the Supreme court. And Congress responded to the will of the people as you will recall.

The people revolted this year against President Roosevelt's demand that he be given unrestrained power to reorganize the executive departments. And again Congress responded to the will of the people.

Defeat of the executive reorganization bill was one of the most healthy things that has happened in a long time. The people served notice that beyond a certain point they will not stand for one man taking unto himself dictatorial powers. The lesson should be pretty well learned by this time. I hope it will sink permanently into the minds of everyone.

I look for Congress again to respond to the will of the people, and earmark carefully the amounts appropriated for relief and recovery in the bill to be passed before Congress adjourns pledging more billions to the job of protecting against the full effects of the depression. We want to make sure that relief appropriations are not going to be used to promote a political campaign this fall.

I think the "bigger navy" program is just another attempt to place too much power in the hands of the Chief Executive—enough to allow him to involve us in a foreign war. And I shall vote against it.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By HOMER J. HENNEY

Market Barometer

Cattle—Market looks weaker on all sides, especially fed cattle. Some doubt about late spring.

Hogs—An inevitable decline is seen by most observers, altho some expect a revival in prices by early summer.

Sheep—Lamb prices look to be heading to a period of reasonable stability. Wool market is encountering weakening influences.

Wheat—General prospects are for barely steady prices.

Corn—Not much change in view.

Butterfat—Production still on the increase, and this coupled with lack of confidence on the buying side, bespeaks weak markets.

Poultry and Eggs—Steady to higher for poultry; steady to lower for eggs.

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

I have a small cow herd that needs culling pretty close this year or next. My grass needs a rest but I can keep all cows and still give plenty of acreage. Would you sell now, sell part this spring, or wait until next year to cull out?—V. H., Concordia.

About 8 chances out of 10 if you cull it close now or before June 15, that of June of 1939, you will be better satisfied than if you sell all now and try to replace later, or if you don't sell any until next year. The cattle price cycle turned down from 1937 high levels and is still downward unless inflation takes hold now. Cattle numbers on farms probably are now increasing and will show a marked in-

crease within a year or two. Business conditions still are showing no signs of aiding in any price improvement. All in all one would be safe in culling close and then keeping more than the usual number of heifer calves for replacement this fall if the selling price is too low. And by that time it seems certain that inflation is again on the wing.

I have some hogs weighing from 80 to 175 pounds. The hog market seems to have started down. Would you finish out the heavy end or sell now? Would it be better to sell the pigs or carry along for July?—C. R., Niotaze.

Until last week there were about 9 chances out of 10 that you will net the most by selling now everything that is too heavy to profitably be carried along past the low period in May and June. Sometime in late April and early May, prices were expected to decline more rapidly than gains can have been profitably put on. As to the light end, there are now about 7 chances out of 10 you will be just as well off to carry along and sell in mid-summer. Growing out will not cost as much a pound as fattening out, and if the summer rally doesn't get as high as the spring peak they should net about as much as selling now as little stock pigs. Pig prices have recently declined more than fat hog prices and by that time we all can judge how effective inflation will be in turning prices upward.

Do you think it safe to keep a few extra Holstein heifers for milking next winter?—G. W., Newton, Kan.

About 7 chances out of 10 you will be better off to sell these heifers this spring. Inflation, if it comes, will make this wrong. They are selling well now. Butter prices are expected to average

less the next 12 months than for the last 12 months. When butter prices get low, milk cow prices usually get low within 6 to 8 months and then would be the time to make the increase in milk stock. The money from a heifer sold now might be enough to buy a better young milk cow 12 months from now unless inflation is more effective than many think.

I still have half of my cattle that you told me to sell between March 15 and May 15. Would you sell the other half now or wait until the middle of May? They are doing good but should have another 30 day feed.—K. B., Lincoln, Mo.

There were, until last week, about 9 chances out of 10 that you would net more by selling before May 1 than you would by feeding up to June 1. The price for fat cattle was still downward and should have continued on downward as long as there were so

Carry It With You

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

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$ 9.85	\$ 9.60	\$11.25
Hogs	8.25	9.20	10.10
Lambs	9.65	9.50	13.00
Hens, Heavy	.19	.17½	.15½
Eggs, Firsts	.15¾	.16	.19
Butterfat	.23	.25	.27
Wheat,			
Hard Winter	.92	.92	1.35
Corn, Yellow	.58½	.56¾	1.38½
Oats	.32	.31¾	.57
Barley	.62	.62	.89
Alfalfa, Baled	22.00	16.00	21.00
Prairie	10.00	10.00	13.00

many cattle in the Corn Belt which must be marketed later on. Until we see just where inflation will take us, you might coast along. In 30 days and possibly by April 30, we can judge a program with respect to inflation. If inflation takes, then fat cattle will advance for 2 to 6 months when they should work lower, and then they will start down when they should be working higher and the low on that decline will probably be lower than it would have been just ahead here in May and June. This rule does not apply to stock cattle in case of inflation.

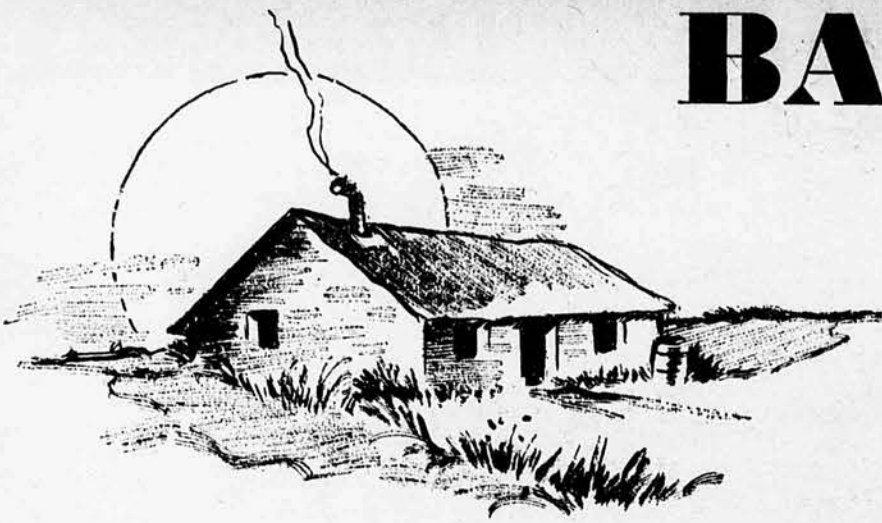
—KF—

Wheat Winters Cows

Fifteen acres of overflow creek land usually produces enough wheat pasture to carry Henry Boltz's milk cows thru the winter, near Syracuse. Properly supplemented, this wheat pasture enables the cows to pay about half the expense of the family table. The other part is paid by 100 White Leghorn hens. Feed is largely raised for them. It consists of milo and wheat.

BARE HANDS

By ALMA and PAUL ELLERBE



IT WAS evening in the dry land country; east of irrigation and west of the rains; where Nature hands you little, and you work hard for all you get. Beside the little house he had built himself out of blocks of sod hacked from the ground, Daniel Godwin, 24, who had never owned a stick of timber, or a brick, or a foot of land before, who had been pent for 10 years between tall buildings where the strip of sky at the top of man-made canyons was all the sky he saw, put a period to a long September day by driving into the chopping block the axe with which he had been splitting kindling for his supper fire.

In the half-dark he looked off towards the broad band of orange afterglow lying low and level in the west. Against it a steer was outlined sharp and black, on one of the prairie's rounded waves. Over the steer the evening star pulsed with pure and tender light; but Dan looked instead at a steady little quiet light low down, that he liked better; tho it only came from an oil lamp. Mari Lavater lit it over there every day at dusk, in a sod house like his own, and so turned the black prairie into home for him.

The Lavaters, father and daughter, were Swiss, but they had lived among English speaking people so long that English came to them more naturally now than their native language. Dan had been on his homestead only a few days when they fled on the one adjoining it. He had met them at once, and his sense of life had enlarged at sight of the girl, strong, direct, tender with her old father, lovely as a birch tree, and gay in the face of the great hardships of pioneering. Glad too at the presence of a man about her own age, and showing it.

As for Dan, he flew his delight like a flag. And Peter Lavater saw it. Towering above him, with the wind parting the perfect whiteness of his great beard, he looked attentively at Daniel Godwin and asked him without hesitation every question about himself he could think of. Then he walked quietly away, his blue eyes more alive in his crag-like face than that had a sort of gentle, obstinate nobility about it.

When at last Dan let his accumulated passion flash out one evening beneath a cottonwood tree in the dry gulch Mari yielded herself to his arms. As the last bright shaving of the sun sank in the west they turned and went back and told Mari's father what he already knew, and great peace and dignity came into the old man's eyes. He got out his zither and the two little mallets to play it with, and they sang songs to his accompaniment, and drank Swiss wine, and made plans, until it was very late, the three of them together drawing close against the expanse of solitude outside.

THAT had been a year and a half ago, and still they weren't married. A thousand things, little and big, had interfered. However, slowly, courageously, they had surmounted all of them, and Christmas now would see them man and wife.

As he gathered up his kindling, Dan let his eye dwell contentedly on the steer. It was beyond his fence and belonged to Lavater. Lavater had bought 6 more that week. He himself, too, had a sizable bunch now. Both places were coming along. The steer standing there seemed a sort of symbol.

While he was looking at it it pitched forward on its shoulder. There was no sound. For a moment Dan stood still and stared at the place where it had been. It was as though the heavens had burst into flaming letters that wrote Jed Cranch's name horizon-long.

It had come, then. He had to do something about Jed Cranch.

He bent low and plunged into the black prairie—started running in the opposite direction from the steer, towards Cranch's house. He had been afraid of something like this ever since Cranch filed on a homestead nearly a year ago and he met him soon afterwards on the road.

"I want to buy that bohunk's relinquishment to the land west of yours. I want to put my brother on it. We need more Americans in here."

Dan had stiffened.

many of these dirty foreigners stealing our land. You might tell him."

Dan looked him over carefully, and was afraid in every fibre: a heavy, prairie-colored man, built like a bear. He'd side-step a row if he could.

"Lavater's going to be naturalized at the next term of the District Court, and then he'll be just as much an American as we are."

"So!" Cranch said. "That's the way you look at it, is it?"

"Well," Dan said peaceably, "that's the way the United States looks at it. That's the law."

There was nothing heroic about Daniel Godwin. Rather, he was a somewhat timid young man who one day had done an abrupt and preposterous thing. Sitting in the office in New York of Giles, Miller and Frederickson, for whom he had worked since he was 14, he had stopped work, looked around the room at the great ledgers he had filled with figures, at the files and files and files full of copies of the letters he had typed, and then had got up, walked into Mr. Miller's room and resigned, drawn all his money from the savings bank and come west and filed on his homestead. His year and a half on the land had made a man of him, but a clerical something lingered about him still, and his build was not powerful like Cranch's. Cranch smiled a slow, contemptuous smile.

"Real smart boy, ain't you? Well, keep out of my way, see? And tell the old geezer what I told you to."

"I'll tell the Sheriff if I have to," Dan said as quietly as he could.

CRANCH looked surprised; and then smiled queerly.

"You might try that," he said. "Yes, you might try that." His smile broke into a grin as he drove away.

The next day Dan found out that Cranch was reputed to have engineered more than one shady and

Grim and determined, Dan Godwin fights against vice and corruption in his battle for love and life in the dry country. A realistic story of the true West and those people who have made it.

The First of Two Parts

perhaps bloody transaction for the Sheriff that had won him as nearly complete protection as that officer could grant to anyone. Telling the Sheriff was one of the things you didn't do where Cranch was concerned. So that when Lavater's chickens were shot, his dogs poisoned, his fences cut, and other things done to scare him away, Dan advised the old man to do nothing until they could get some sort of evidence that would justify the hiring of a lawyer and the filing of a suit.

But Cranch was careful. There was no evidence to be had. And Lavater was a bad waiter. Since things continued to happen on his place, he went directly to the Sheriff himself, despite everything, with an appeal that was essentially touching in its respect for the law and those appointed to enforce it—but only funny to Bill Cole, the sheriff.

"Evidence, gram'pa!" he yawned, getting up to show the interview was over. "You needn't bother to come in any more till you've got some. And, by the way, if you don't like it here, you know what you can do."

Lavater rose too. His eyes flashed blue fire.

"My name is Lavater," he said. "You will please call me by it. I am, thank God, no kin to you! As for my place, it is my home, and I shall stay in it. You and Cranch cannot frighten me away, Mr. Cole."

The depredations had continued.

"Lavater doesn't want to relinquish his homestead."

Cranch looked at him shrewdly for a moment. "It might be healthier for him if he changed his mind, see? America for the Americans, that's my idea, and not so

idea, and not so

Dan—whose last battle had been in his eleventh year—crept towards the one lighted window in Cranch's house half hoping that when he looked in he'd see Cranch sitting at the table eating his supper.

He looked into the window. The shabby, unkempt room, lit by an unshaded lamp, with an unmade bed in one corner and a built-in cupboard in the other, had no one in it. Dan flattened himself against the clapboards to wait.

In a little while he heard some one coming up the road . . . heavy steps on the porch . . . a key in the lock. Cranch came into the room. His hands were empty. But after he had pulled down the shades of both windows, (but not far enough) he went out and came back with something in his hand that set Dan's heart to pounding: evidence—proof—the kind of thing he had been watching and waiting for months—a rifle with a silencer on it!

DAN and Lavater butchered the steer that night; with Mari—since Dan wanted three witnesses to the finding of the bullet—standing by until they dug it out of the still-warm flesh; a little sick, but, as pioneer women have to be, ready to give whatever her men needed from her.

There was a bit of magic for Dan about Mari's sod shack. She sat there now beside purple asters, knitting quietly upon an orange sweater. To Dan, to see her was to see clearly again, whatever his trouble. After the business of the steer she had got herself quickly into a blue cotton dress embroidered with many colors. Her smooth brown head was set with strength and delicacy on her lovely neck, and one of her brown shoulders showed. It seemed to Dan that great waves of loving her came out of him and broke at her feet, and that the reason she looked up at him and smiled now and then was because she felt them. Tranquillity came out of her even now, when he knew how disturbed she was.

The old man strode up and down the room like something wild in a cage. He bit hard on his pipe, and words and smoke came together from his lips.

"Your bullet, and what you saw, and even the rifle if you could get it—which you couldn't—and Mari's testimony and mine, won't do any good. I tell you, it's an evil place, and there's no law in it! I have been a free man all my life, and to end like this—in the country I admired the most!"

Dan jumped to his feet.

"By God," he said, "nobody's ending here! We're all beginning—you and Mari and I! And one crooked man doesn't mean there's no law. With a good lawyer—"

"Those fellows in town," Lavater said bitterly, "couldn't belong to Cole any more if he kept them in pens in his back yard. They'd like to take our suit, because they could see to it personally that we didn't win it—in addition to getting our fees."

"But, father," Mari protested, as Dan dropped back into his chair, "you don't know all the lawyers in town. There's either an honest one there or there isn't. Dan's plan is to find out, and—"

"Listen, Mr. Lavater," Dan said eagerly, "old man Miller's back on his ranch up north of here. He's known the county seat since it was one cross-roads store, and he's as white a man as I ever met. He'll give me the low-down on the situation in town and tell me what to do. I'd have gone to him about Cranch before, but he's been away. If by any chance there really isn't a single lawyer around here that Cole can't control, Miller will tell me where there is one, and we'll go get him."

"What we need in this community," Lavater said broodingly, "is another kind of people. Every one of these gutless imitations of human beings knows what Cranch has done to me—in fact, he's treated some of the rest of them almost as badly—but they're all afraid to do anything. I'm—"

BUT it's not a community, father," Mari said. "It's a handful of people scattered thru here, miles apart from each other."

"About half of them," Dan added, "as new to the country as we are. And why wouldn't they be afraid of Cranch, with Cole behind him and everything? Nothing's happened to any one of them to justify starting anything, but you watch 'em line up when we do it!"

"I'll watch them!" Lavater muttered. "That's about all I'm good for any more, watching! He blew out a long stream of smoke. "If I was half the man I used to be, I'd go over there and cowhide that vulture until he was afraid when he saw me moving on the road! It's the only way with a bully! And to have to sit by and wait for the law, when there isn't any law."

He stopped abruptly and looked down at Dan. "I think I'll go to bed," he said. "I'm getting old, Dan, and I don't like it, that's the trouble. Follow your plan out, and God knows I'm obliged to you. And God knows," he added grimly, "I don't think it'll do any good." And he stamped off to bed.

Dan and Mari sat beside the stove. There were only the sucking sounds it made and the wind. The wind was rising.

"I couldn't whip Cranch," Dan said; "there's no use making any bones about it. And to go over there and get beaten up wouldn't do any good."

"No," said Mari. "Father's getting childish. He didn't use to be like that." And then, after a pause, "Do you remember how happy we were before Cranch came?"

Dan came over and sat on the arm of her chair and slipped his arm around her neck.

"Yes. Seemed to own the whole prairie, didn't we?"

She took his hand and held it in hers—his hard, strong hand the sun had bronzed.

"Just you and me," she said, "and a whole world of our own! I guess every girl wants that if she's really in love. And I've been in love with you since—"

"Since we took that first long walk to Sagebrush together?"

"No, no, millions of years before that—since you first came walking up to this place and father pulled the history of your life out of you and then went off and left us together."

He pressed his arm more tightly about her.

"And you think," she said, holding tightly to his hand, "you really think that you've got enough on Cranch to make him behave?"

He told her yes in as many reassuring ways as he could think of; and at last he went off across the prairie.

(Concluded Next Issue)

—KF—

Until Dinner Is Ready—

By THE EDITORS

Mass Action: The chain letter idea has bobbed up again, this time for a cause. Melvin Ostlin, a student of Bethany College of Lindsborg, suggested the chain letter method to kill the May bill in the national House of Representatives, a war-time measure. The letter requests that the receiver write to his congressman urging defeat of the bill, and to send the letter to 5 friends.

Difficult Decision: Physicians treating the Steele family at Wenatchee, Wash., had a Solomon problem when they found they had only enough anti-botulism serum for four members of the family of five. The serum was given to Mr. and Mrs. Steele, the parents; Crystal, 9; and Opal, 16, whose condition then seemed the most serious. Robert, 18, who did not get any serum, died. The others lived.

Bully Idea: P. J. Thielen, Audubon, Ia., was chased up his windmill by his bull so many times he thought he would do something about it. He fitted his bull with a tin helmet so that the bull could see only straight ahead. But the bull heard his footsteps, turned, saw him, and charged. Thielen made it to the windmill just in time. Now he is planning to figure out a soundproof helmet.

Big Job: The mayor of Dodge City has a letter from a Denver man who suggests a system for air conditioning the city. The idealist would give the city an "ideal" climate with blankets of heat controlled from a central office.

Working Name: Altho he says his name had nothing to do with it, Dr. Robert Bugbee, head of the biology department of the College of Emporia has studied insects since he was a boy.

All Good: A noted music teacher at St. Louis recently said "There are no bad voices." That should be a note of cheer to every young aspirant for musical fame.

Turn About: At Kingman high school the boys took home economics for 3 weeks and the girls took over the manual training shop.

Kansas Farmer for April 23, 1938

Costs Go Down...

PROFITS GO UP...

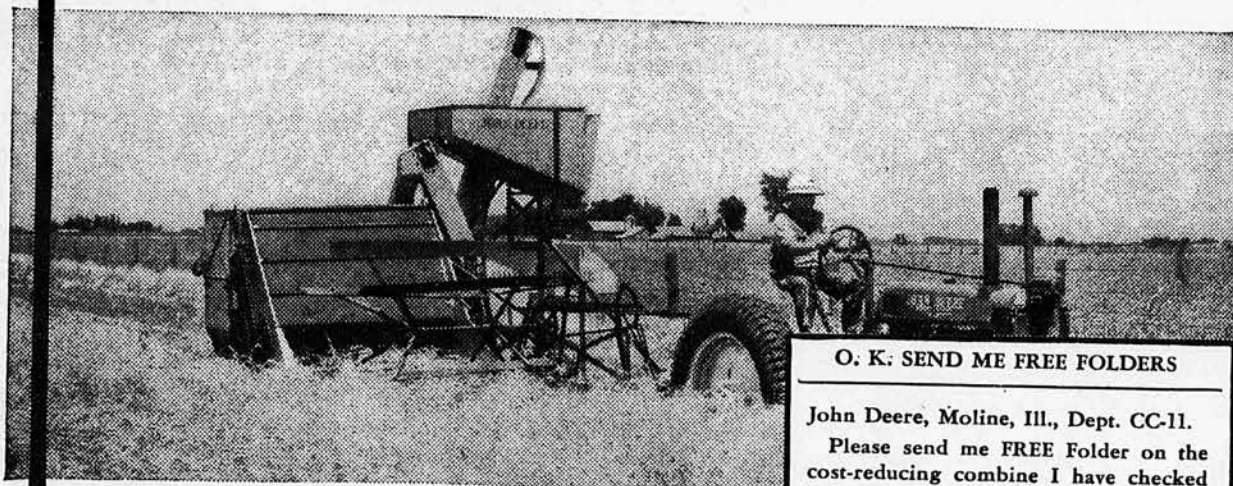
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We wish to recommend to you the advertisements in Kansas Farmer as an additional source of farm information and help.

New Land in the Argentine

But Very Few U. S. Farmers Would Better Themselves by Moving; \$2,000 Worth of Equipment Needed to Be a Tenant; Standard of Living Low

By ROBERT C. VANCE

This is the fifteenth and final article in the travel series on South America by our traveling Corn Belt farmer-writer. Says Mr. Vance: "If you have enjoyed these articles, write the editor to tell him so. Maybe he will give me an opportunity to go visiting in other lands."

HAVING been born as far from salt water as my parents could get, I always have been fascinated by the waterfronts or seacoast cities. Back in Buenos Aires with a few days to spare, I spent an afternoon loafing along the waterfront. Ships of all nations were berthed along the quay of the North Basin, taking on a discharging cargo. A Norwegian ship was being loaded with corn for the United States. A dozen cars loaded with the sacked grain stood on the trackage that ran lengthways of the quay. A sweating line of stevedores shouldered the sacks at the car doors and carried them to the cargo nets. Each bag of corn weighed 60 kilos (150 pounds). I asked the water boy of the gang what the wages of the stevedores were and he told me they were paid 3 pesos (90 cents U. S. exchange) for 10 hours work. And when I had sailed from New York 3 months before, the longshoreman's strike was in full swing and men with a wage scale of \$7 for 8 hours work were picketing the docks, refusing to work or to allow anyone else to work.

A rusty British tramp steamer was disgorging crated automobiles. The request for a match and the offer of a cigaret opened the conversational hatches of one of the ship's officers who was idling near the gangplank.

"Aye, it's a rum world, mate, and getting harder for the likes of us to make a living in. Here's me, with a master's ticket good on all oceans, third kicker on this blarsted old tub. And there's one of the reasons." He pointed to a Japanese boat, its deck loaded with cotton bales from Bahia Blanca, that had dropped down to Buenos Aires to fill out the cargo with flaxseed. "Yon boat will carry cotton to Japan and will bring back a cargo of cotton goods while British ships and British looms are idle."

My own thought was that it used to be U. S. cotton that supplied the British looms. We both felt so strongly about the matter that we adjourned to the mate's cabin and drank a toast to the confusion of Japan.

A near-by ship flying the Italian flag had her two lower decks crowded with Austrian immigrants. The boss of a gang of stevedores told me that the immigrants were bound for the Chaco but, except that it was "muy lejos" (very far), he couldn't tell me anything about the Chaco; so the next day I got the story of colonization in the Chaco from Paul O. Nyhus, U. S. Agricultural Attache at Buenos Aires.

The Argentine Chaco is a region of 40,000 square miles located in the north central part of the republic. It is in general a flat, level country alternating tracts of timber, prairie and swamp. The climate is semi-tropical and the rainfall ranges from 22 inches on the western boundary to 50 inches on the east.

Thruout the farming area in other parts of the Argentine the land has been in the hands of the large landowners. On account of high land prices, and because of the fact that there were no small tracts ever offered for sale, it has been virtually impossible for tenant farmers to become land owners. As was the case in the other provinces, the lands of the Chaco had started to fall into the hands of the large land owners, but in 1924 the Argentine congress passed a law limiting the sale of government land to 100 *hecteras* (247 acres) for agricultural land and 625 *hecteras* (1,544 acres) for grazing land.

These tracts are being sold by the government to actual settlers on 10 yearly payments. Present prices range from \$4.40 to \$8.15 an acre, depending upon the distance of the land from a railroad. The conditions of payment provide for 1.5 per cent of the sale price on signing the contract, 5 per cent at the end of the first 2 years, 7.5 per cent for the third and fourth year, and 12.5 per cent annually for the remaining 6 years. No taxes or interest is charged against the land until final title has been given. The settler is required to build a house and cultivate a certain percentage of his holdings.

The Chaco district was opened to colonization in 1924, but settlement was very slow and 10 years later it was estimated that 70 per cent of the area still belonged to the government. The boom in cot-

Below: Old-fashioned farm power. Colonization has been slow and it still is difficult for tenant farmers to get ahead. Usually a one-horse cart carries most of the farm produce to market.

What Do You Say?

WHEN you finish a good book you lay it down with regret. Characters have become so real to you, so human, there is a sense of loss when they "move out" with the words "the end."

Perhaps you feel that way about Robert C. Vance, one of your fellow farmers, who has been doing travel articles for *Kansas Farmer*. He has become a neighbor to you, and has dropped in with each issue of *Kansas Farmer* to have a chat with you about foreign lands. Last year, you recall, he took all of us thru Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Poland, Germany, France and England. The travel article on this page ends his visits with you on South America. But unlike the characters in a fiction story, we can keep Neighbor Vance with us if you say the word.

Shall we send him off to find interesting things for us to read about Morocco, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Syria, and the Nile Valley of Egypt? Or perhaps other lands? The only folks who can answer this question are the readers of *Kansas Farmer*. So if you like the Vance travel articles and want more of them, please drop *Kansas Farmer* a letter or card saying: "Sure we want more of Friend Vance. Keep him traveling so we can follow him in *Kansas Farmer*."

ton growing in the Southern Hemisphere is bringing about a more rapid settlement. Railway lines are being extended and cotton gins are being built in the new towns. At present it is claimed that 90 per cent of Argentina's cotton is grown in the Chaco.

The tenant farmers of Argentina are predominantly of Italian stock but for some reason the Italian does not take kindly to cotton growing, and so the Chaco is being settled by immigration from Europe. Colonies grow up along national lines and in the villages the customs of Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Austria are preserved.

Most of these immigrants have come to the Chaco with only the 1,000 pesos (\$330) that an immigrant is required to have when he enters the country. Many of them came with no knowledge of farming, having been factory workers and city dwellers in the old world. Nevertheless they are raising cotton and lots of it.

Corn growing also is coming into prominence thruout the Chaco. Cotton probably is the primary crop because marketing facilities for the quick cashing-in of the corn crop have not yet been built up.

Included in this zone is considerable timberland and the getting out of *quebracho* wood is an important industry. The *quebracho* (ax breaker) tree probably is the most enduring wood known to man. It cures into a stonelike hardness. I examined some porch pillars made of this wood and the house owner had a difficult time convincing me that they were

(Continued on Page 16)



Tell Your Side of It

LETTERS FROM READERS

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

Wheat Cut Too Drastic

The new farm program seems to be generally popular, except in the so-called "commercial corn counties," where it is criticized for one principal reason—the size of the quotas for wheat and corn. This tier of counties along the Nebraska border once was corn country, but farmers suffered a costly and lasting lesson from 1933 to 1936, in learning that small grains, principally wheat, are safer from the production angle and also more soil-binding.

In Republic county, our wheat acreage a few years ago was less than 50,000. This year it is 157,000 acres, yet the new program asks that farmers cut this acreage to about 72,384. Farmers in this section suffered heavily in their change from corn to wheat. Their principal loss was in total failure of corn in 1934 and 1936, after which seasons the land was seeded in increasing amount to wheat.

I feel sure the majority of farmers in Republic county desire a county wheat quota nearer in line with that in neighboring counties not listed as "commercial corn counties." This designation is complimentary, but it hasn't offset a county wheat quota of 23.2 per cent, which will prevent hundreds of men from becoming co-operators. They have money invested in new wheat growing equipment. They can't afford to swing abruptly from a wheat acreage of about 60 per cent of the cultivated land, to one less than half this size.—T. C., Republic Co.

Program Not Compulsory

The 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program is attracting as much attention from the farmers of Washington county as any of the preceding national plans to aid agriculture in the task of adjusting itself to a changed market condition resulting from the World War and new policies of foreign countries. More than 1,500 farmers have attended the meetings.

At meetings held at community cen-

ters thruout the county farmers came with a general attitude of skepticism and some feeling of opposition. Farmers dislike compulsory control. There has been a general understanding that the present program is compulsory. However, when the actual plan was explained the majority of farmers have expressed themselves as being satisfied with the general plan.

The program is not compulsory. Farmers are free to plant, to harvest, and to sell any crop without restriction under normal years. Even with the official declaration by the Secretary of Agriculture that either wheat or corn are threatened with disastrous surplus production and a national referendum is called and after two-thirds of the farmers vote favoring the limitation of marketing to a definite quota for each farm—the farmer still can sell all of his production and on a market supported by federal loans.

It is true that the excess above the farm quota will sell for 15c a bushel less than the market but the farmer can store this excess and use it as collateral for a federal loan. Such stored grain can be sold later when the market quotas are lifted without paying any penalty. It seems likely that under such a plan, the price of corn and wheat will not drop to such levels as those experienced in 1932 and 1933.—Leonard Neff, Washington Co.

Why Pastures Are Better

As you know, pasturing cattle in Western Kansas the last few years has been quite a problem. By deferred grazing, contouring, damming, resting entirely and being careful not to pasture too heavily and arranging so the grass will seed on most of the pastures, we have brought pastures that were almost bare in 1935, to a good condition for 1938. While doing this, we have pastured almost as many cattle as when the grass was good, because by deferred grazing and not pasturing any pasture until it is too close, also by giving the grass a real start in the spring and not pasturing too close in the fall, we can get much more actual good from the grass than years ago when we turned the stock on in the spring and left them right on the same pasture until late fall.

I have been practicing deferred grazing several years, but not as scientifically as the last few years. This is my third year in these counties. In 1936, I didn't get so much from my pastures but have improved them until they are fair pastures.—Herb J. Barr, Logan and Wichita counties.

Had to Change Plans

I sent you a card some time ago explaining that my pasture program would be no different this year from that of last. So I decided not to enter the pasture contest until my plans were altered. But the new farm program has caused that change. I cannot plow up my Sweet clover for green manure and have it count in this county so I will pasture it. I can plant Sudan grass and pasture it and comply where the growing of Atlas sorgo for silage would not.

Instead of renting grass in the Flint Hills I will keep 110 head of stock here on the 90 acres of native grass supplemented with 20 acres of Sweet clover and 30 acres of Sudan. If it is not too late, and with your permission, I would like to enter the new contest.—Walter Peirce, jr., Reno Co.

Liked Our Article

I want to commend you on the excellent article appearing on the first inside page of Kansas Farmer, "Keeping Pace with the Lamb Business." Personally, I think this is an excellent booster article for the lamb industry of the state.

I can assure you that Mr. Elling, the sheep specialist here at this institution, and myself certainly value the splendid co-operation you have given to this sheep production program. As our program at Kansas City develops, I shall attempt to keep you thoroughly informed.—L. L. Longsdorf, Extension Editor, Kansas State College.

They Ask Your Help

Use of wind electric plants has increased all over Kansas recently, yet there are many requests for additional information. Perhaps you will be good enough to tell in a letter, your experiences with a wind electric plant, either large or small.

Many sizes are in use. At the E. Frische farm in Harper county, a wind charger provides power to keep a large set of batteries going. One of the big users of electricity operated from this plant is an electric refrigerator. In contrast, Marion Bartlett, in Rooks county, is using a large size 6-volt outfit, costing about \$100. This provides "juice" for 3 lights, and the radio.

Generally speaking, the capacity of 6-volt wind electric plants is gradually increasing. Higher voltage plants have a tendency to become smaller, within the purchasing range of a larger number of farm families.

If you have a plant of this kind, how does it work for you? A letter to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, will help your neighbor farmers over Kansas decide whether they can use power of this kind.

Cut your haulage costs with CHEVROLET TRUCKS

"The Thrift-Carriers for the Nation"



Chevrolet's outstandingly economical Six-Cylinder Valve-in-Head Engine . . . Chevrolet's Perfected Hydraulic Truck Brakes . . . and Chevrolet's extra rugged construction throughout make these trucks the choice of thrifty buyers everywhere!

CHEVROLET More and more truck buyers are discovering that Chevrolet trucks fully merit their title—"The Thrift-Carriers for the Nation."

You, too, can cut your costs with Chevrolets! . . .

Because delivered prices of all the many Chevrolet models in the light delivery, half-ton, ¾-ton, 1-ton and 1½-ton series are exceptionally low . . .

Because Chevrolet's extremely efficient Valve-in-Head Six-Cylinder Engine operates with less gas, less oil, and less upkeep expense . . .

And because Chevrolet trucks are so strong, sturdy and long-lasting that owners report 100,000, 150,000, even 200,000, miles of dependable service.

Chevrolet trucks are just the trucks you need for hard farm service. In fact, they're so very good that total Chevrolet truck registrations for the past five years exceed those of any other make.

That's proof of better value, so why not visit your nearest Chevrolet dealer and place your order—today!

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, General Motors Sales Corporation, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

General Motors Instalment Plan—Convenient, Economical Monthly Payments.

A General Motors Value.

CHEVROLET TRUCKS AGAIN PROVE THEIR GREAT PERFORMANCE AND ECONOMY BY THIS A.A.A. CERTIFIED TEST RUN

A 1938 1½-ton stock model Chevrolet truck demonstrates cost-saving performance in test run from Ottawa, Canada, to Mexico City, Mexico.

READ THESE AMAZING PERFORMANCE FACTS

Total mileage covered	3,022.2 miles
Payload weight	4,590 lb.
Gross weight	9,260 lb.
Average speed	31.04 m.p.h.
Total gasoline consumed	208.73 gallons
Miles per gallon of gasoline	14.48
Oil consumed	2.92 quarts
Total cost (gas, oil, lubrication)	\$43.84
Total per ton-mile cost	\$.00313

New Record for Livestock Day

A TOTAL of more than 710 men and women, boys and girls, took part in what is said to be the world's largest judging contest at Better Livestock Day, on the Ralph Poland farm, Geary county, April 14. Angus breeders of Geary and Dickinson county are sponsors of the big annual livestock outing which features this black breed of beef cattle.

Individuals competing in the judging numbered 285. Competing as teams were 51 girls; in 4-H club boys' teams were 141 individuals; in Vocational Agriculture teams, 108 boys; and members of classes from Kansas State College, 104 young men. Several thousand people in all were present to listen to the official judges' placings, and to attend the afternoon program.

As usual, the luncheon of choice Angus beef was thoroughly enjoyed. The meat this year came from the herd of J. B. Hollinger, purebred Angus breeder. The animal weighed 1,203 pounds on the hoof, and dressed out to weigh 757 pounds. This was a dressing percentage of 63, said by Paul Gwin, Geary county agent, to be the highest of any animal killed for the famous feed.

In the weight guessing contest, everyone was invited to estimate the

scale size of 3 choice Angus animals. First prize for the person coming the nearest to the correct weights of all 3 was a purebred Angus heifer donated by Ralph Poland, host of the day. The contest was won by W. A. Cundell, Potwin.

Donald Lichtenhan, Geary county, was the high score individual in the junior division of the judging contest. He was in the 4-H Club division. Henry Craft, Blue Rapids, was the winner in the vocation agriculture division. Alice Rogers, Geary county, placed first in the contest for 4-H Club girls.

In the team contests the Manhattan team won top honors for vocational agriculture departments. The team consisted of Wilbert Nixon, Floyd Condray and Roy Currie and was coached by H. L. Kugler.

The winning boys 4-H team was the Humboldt club of Geary county, composed of Donald Lichtenhan, William Rogers, and Raymond Bearers. William Rogers was coach.

The winning team in the girls' contest was the Greary County Who's Who Club, coached by Paul Gwin and composed of Alice Rogers, Verda Britt and Helen Feist.

—KF—

Cinders for Horse Stalls

Cinders make a good base for horse stalls in a barn with earth floor, according to "Jim" Powers, Republic county, who has used them. The cinders pack into a hard floor.

Henney Is Called To Washington

THE new Federal crop insurance program has called a second Kansan into its leadership ranks. First, R. M. Green, formerly of Kansas State College, was called to Washington as manager of Uncle Sam's Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. Now we learn that early in May, Homer J. Henney, of Kansas State College, will leave for Washington where he will become marketing specialist with the new crop insurance set-up.

For some time Mr. Henney has been writing "From a Marketing Viewpoint" especially for Kansas Farmer. Thru this department, and thru his excellent work since 1928 at the college, he is known over the entire state as a marketing authority.

Brown county can be proud that Mr. Henney was born there in 1896. He was educated in the Horton public schools, was graduated from Kansas State College with a degree in agriculture in 1921; later completing a Master of Science degree there, with advance study credits at Chicago University and the University of Minnesota.

From 1924 to 1926, he was general manager of the Clover Cliff Ranch Corporation, one of the larger ranches in Kansas. Mr. Henney saw service on



Homer J. Henney

the Mexican border in 1916, and served almost 2 years in France during the World War, with the rating of battalion adjutant during several major offensives. Kansas Farmer and Kansas in general are sorry to lose Mr. Henney, but all of us wish him the fine success he deserves in his new work.

—KF—

Report on Wind Erosion

The state board of agriculture has just issued a report on "Soil Erosion by Wind." The bulletin contains a section on "Soil Blowing and Methods of Control" by Professors R. I. Throckmorton and L. L. Compton, of Kansas State College; the soil drifting law, and summaries of soil blowing surveys as reported by county officials in the wind erosion area.

Professors Throckmorton and Compton have made exhaustive studies of wind erosion of the Southwest plains country and their observations and recommendations are of interest to all.

Kansas Farmer will be glad to see that one of these bulletins is sent to you, free.

—KF—

"Keep the Faith"

During the week of Memorial Day the Veterans of Foreign Wars will again conduct their sale of Buddy Poppies, their crimson petals a mute, poignant tribute of memory to America's soldier-dead, a renewed pledge "that we will keep the faith for which they died."

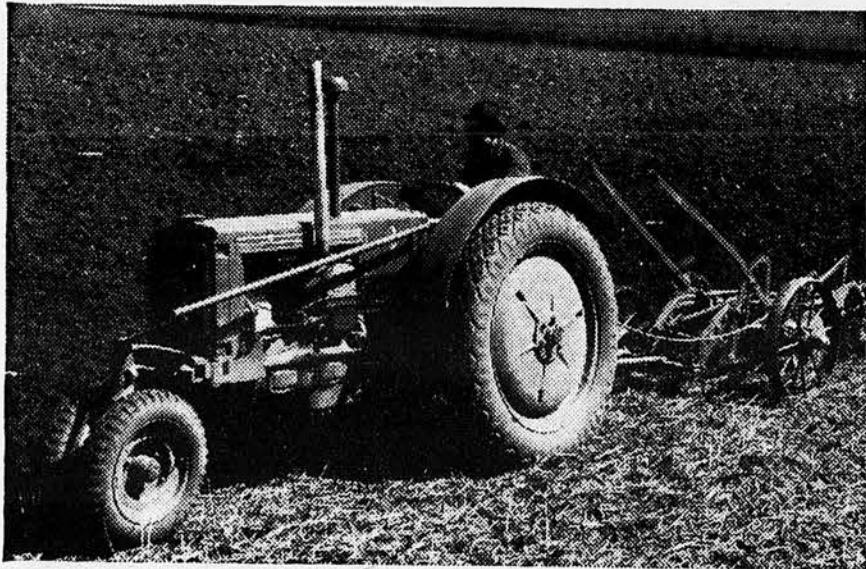
All Buddy Poppies are the handiwork of disabled and needy ex-service men, and are made in government hospitals thru an arrangement with the United States Veterans Administration. A national total of more than 5,000,000 poppies will be made for the 1938 sale.

The proceeds of the sale are devoted to relief. The sale is significant also to the helpless widows and orphans thru the allotment of a portion of its proceeds to the Veterans of Foreign Wars national home for widows and orphans of ex-service men, at Eaton Rapids, Mich.



"Buy a Buddy Poppy?"

LET MOBILLOIL TAKE A LOAD OFF YOUR MIND



Full Speed Ahead---Assured of Correct Lubrication!

YES SIR, with Mobiloil in the crankcase, the lubrication load is on the oil film . . . not on your mind — and you can depend upon the toughness of that film to save wear and tear on your farm machinery.

Mobiloil cuts costs. It keeps your machinery out of the repair shed and out on the job

day in and day out, delivering full power without overheating and wear.

By every standard of comparison Mobiloil and Mobilgreases are the most economical lubrication you can buy.

These products are your assurance of complete lubrication protection—at a real saving.

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MOBILLOIL AND MOBILGAS

SOCONY-VACUUM PRODUCTS FOR EVERY FARM NEED



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● HE has a complete line of finest quality money-saving petroleum products for every farming need.

He also has lower-priced lubricants of every type—made by the makers of Mobiloil—economical for farm equipment whose age or condition does not justify the highest grade.

MOBILLOIL—The world's largest-selling oil. Economical to use in your car, tractor and farm engines.

MOBILGAS—America's favorite gasoline—the economy fuel for your car and all gasoline engines.

POWERFUEL—A special tractor fuel—smooth, slow-burning, powerful, economical.

MOBILGREASE NO. 2—The all purpose farm grease—won't wash out. Won't squeeze out. Users say, "Half as much lasts twice as long."

MOBILLOIL GEAR OILS—Coats and cushions the heavily loaded gears . . . make them last longer.

KEROSENE—Pure, clean-burning. Gives steady heat and brilliant light.

WHITE GASOLINE—For gasoline-burning appliances. Clear-burning. Free of objectionable odors.

BUG-A-BOO—Kills insects quickly and surely. Won't spot or stain. Harmless to humans. Ideal for kitchen or dairy.

SANILAC CATTLE SPRAY—Protects livestock from insects. Effective all day. Will not irritate eyes, discolor hide or burn.

Ideas That Come in Handy

By FARM FOLKS

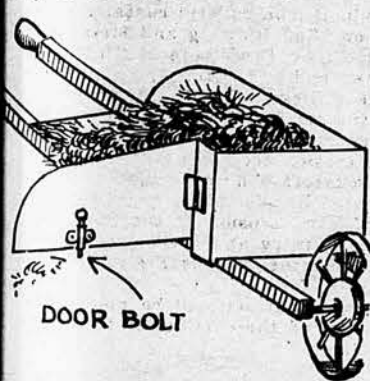
Pulls Rod From Ground

Ground rods are almost impossible to remove after having been imbedded in the ground for some time. It is an easy task however, when done in the following manner. Fasten a stout chain to the top of the ground rod and to a stout bar such as a crowbar. Place one end of the bar on a solid support about a foot high. Raise and lower the other end of the bar a few times and up comes the ground rod.—Bernice E. McWilliams.

Getting Free of Debt

We keep a ledger or account book and find it pays. Every purchase is recorded on the expense line and every sale on the income line. We keep one page for general accounts such as clothes and groceries, one page for cows, one for hogs, one for chickens and every line is summed up at the end of the year. Everything that showed a loss was disposed of and each item that showed a profit was kept and increased. Our chickens show the biggest profit and the cows come second. We pay as we buy and our farm gradually is getting free of debt. Buildings and other improvements are increasing as we are becoming self-supporting. We are paying more attention to our soil and co-operating with the soil saving program. Keep cows, hens and sows and they will make you independent.—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. McCarty.

Easy to Unload

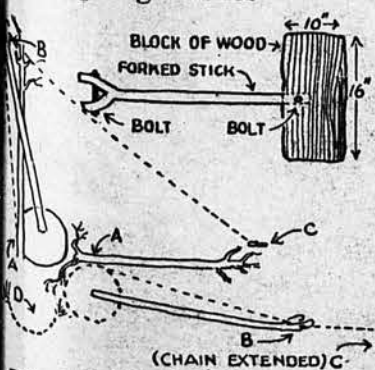


A friend of mine remodeled a wheelbarrow so that it was possible to dump the load in a fraction of the usual time by merely fitting hinges near the front to let the sides swing outward to let the load slide out. A sliding door bolt was fastened to each of the other ends to hold the sides firmly in place while loading and hauling. A mere pull of the bolt releases the side and the load is off.—Bernice E. McWilliams.

Sand Prevents Leg Weakness

We brood early hatched chicks on our farm without a trace of leg weakness by covering the brooder house floor to a depth of 3 or 4 inches with clean, dry sand hauled from a distance where chickens have never ranged. The sand should be thoroly dry as damp sand might cause bowel trouble in small chicks. The sand floor is covered with a litter of fine straw or hay which is changed frequently. No wind can come up thru the floor and the house is easier to heat. We rake the sand with a fine toothed rake when cleaning and sometimes add a fresh layer of sand if needed.—C. S. K.

Pulls Up Big Bushes



This device will pull bushes as large as 3 inches in diameter. It is made of

a block of wood, lever and log chain. Take a block of wood about 10 inches in diameter and 16 inches long. Bore a hole 3 inches in diameter and 5 inches deep about the middle of the side of the block. Use a stout stick with a fork for a lever, cut off 4 feet from the fork and drive the cut end in the hole of the block. Bore a small hole in the edge of the block and thru the lever to hold it secure when a bolt is driven in. Bore a small hole thru forks and lever so when a chain is laid in the fork a bolt can be put thru the hole and a link of chain thus fastening chain to lever. To operate place the block against bush with lever sticking up at angle, then fasten

end of chain to bush at A. Hitch team to other end of chain C and you are ready to go. D is the hole the bush is pulled from and the dotted lines indicate the position when the chain has been pulled until straight.—Elmer H. Umholtz.

Don't Turn Trees Around

In replanting trees be sure to reset the tree with the same side to the north as was originally facing that direction.—Ethel Rodgers.

Clean Thermos Bottles

Thermos bottles in constant use for tea or coffee are likely to get brown inside no matter how well washed. I have found that filling them with warm water to which a teaspoon of soda has

been added once or twice a week and letting them stand over night makes them sparkle like new, and keeps them sweet.—J. W.

Jar Lid Tightener

Cut a 6-inch square from an old inner tube and use to tighten lids when canning. A piece of inner tube may be used to help grip the can, as rubber seems to hold firmly to lid and jar when hot.—Mrs. W. B. Brown, Clay Co.

Scoot Pail Over Floor

A handy device to use when cleaning floors is made by putting casters on a board large enough to hold the pail and placing the pail on the board. This saves much lifting.—Thelma M. Poague.

Store Moisture--Keep Topsoil at Home



ABOVE: The John Deere No. 751 Damming Lister at work near Burlington, Colorado.

RIGHT: At planting time, John Deere seeding equipment replaces damming units to plant seed in moist, compact soil on each side—not on the bottom—of the trenches.

STORE moisture where it falls—keep your valuable crop-producing soil at home with the John Deere Damming Lister.

The John Deere tills the surface soil and cracks and shatters the subsoil to allow moisture to penetrate quickly. The damming units, following in the trenches behind the shovels, heap up the soil to form dams of uniform height which hold water until it penetrates into the loosened subsoil. All available moisture is stored for your crop.

Wind erosion is reduced to the minimum because the roughened, cloddy surface creates a vacuum against high winds, reducing—practically eliminating—soil blowing.

At seeding time simply remove the damming units and attach the John Deere seeding equipment to plant the seed in moist, compact soil on each side of the trenches where it will take full advantage of moisture, and, at the same time, be protected from smothering by ice or by soil which may drift into the bottom of the trench.

Inspect the John Deere Damming Lister and the efficient seeding equipment available for it at your John Deere dealer's.

Ask for full information on the complete line of John Deere Damming Equipment designed to make your farming more profitable. Write today for 24-page illustrated booklet describing the dam-listing method and the John Deere equipment designed for it. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., Dept. S-111.



JOHN DEERE : : Moline, Illinois



Held where it fell—a 3-1/2-inch rain is penetrating into the loosened subsoil.



The roughened surface holds melting snow, allowing the soil to take up the valuable moisture.

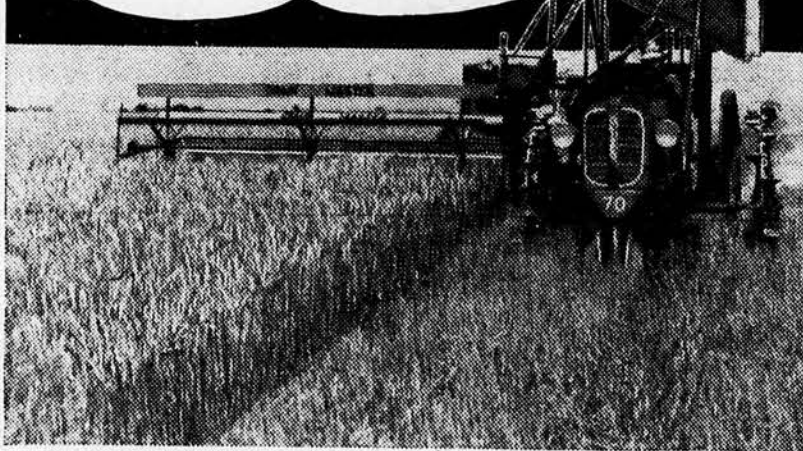


Dammed to catch rains by the John Deere Five-Row, this field is in the ideal condition to resist erosion by wind.



These wider basins are the work of a John Deere No. 630 Three-Row Lister with damming attachments. 25-A

WHAT THE OLIVER GRAIN MASTER WILL DO IN YOUR FIELDS



MODERN GRAIN-SAVING COMBINES—LIGHT IN WEIGHT, LIGHT IN DRAFT—LOW IN COST AND BIG IN CAPACITY

Again Oliver has modernized the combine, this time with the Grain Master Model 6—6-foot cut; and the Model 10—8-, 10-, and 12-foot cut. There is no longer any need to drag useless tons of weight around your harvest fields in low gear in order to get a combine that will save your crop under all conditions. The Oliver "70" or any other good two-plow tractor handles either, at high speed, on power take-off with 6-foot cut; motor driven with the 6-, 8-, 10-, and 12-foot cut.

These combines are light in weight. One man operates tractor and combine from the tractor seat. They are light in draft—mounted on rubber-tired wheels, running on Timken Bearings—as the rubber tires alone reduce draft as much as 50%.

These combines are especially designed for standard low-cost rubber tires. You save power; you save fuel cost; you save time; you save repair expense; they all mean money to the grain grower.

You cut the cost of harvesting your crop. You save time by harvesting it faster. Most important of all, you get your crop off the ground, before hail, wind or weather have a chance to destroy it.

And you get the crop clean from the ground and the grain clean from the heads with the Grain Master straight-in-line threshing and sure grain control.

SURE GRAIN CONTROL—AND STRAIGHT-IN-LINE THRESHING NOTHING IS LEFT TO CHANCE IN HANDLING THE GRAIN

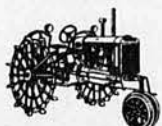
The movement of straw and grain is under complete control all the way through the Grain Master. You get real threshing from the Grain Master Big Cylinder and Straw Carrier and Beater System. It has the machinery needed to get the grain from the straw. A series of deflectors, three in all, guide the grain through that machinery for best threshing action. An Oliver Grain Master saves your grain, especially those last few kernels that make up the profit of your crop. It handles all crops from clover seed to Kafir corn.

See Your Oliver Dealer
See for yourself the highly efficient harvesting and threshing machinery that Oliver has built into this combine of 1938—efficiency based on exactly 90 years of threshing machinery manufacture and experience. The Grain Master Model 6 is a 6-foot power take-off or motor-driven machine. Model 10 is an 8-, 10- and 12-ft. motor-driven combine. Ask your Oliver Dealer about the Grain Master. There is no reason now why you should not buy a combine, and free yourself and your wife from the hard labor of threshing time.

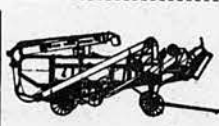
See your Oliver Dealer or check and mail the coupon to Oliver, 1329 W. 13th St., Kansas City, Mo.; 227 Wichita St., Wichita, Kan.

OLIVER Grain Master

Name _____
R. D. _____ City _____ State _____



- ☐ Row Crop "80"—3-Plow Tractor
- ☐ Row Crop "70"—2-Plow Tractor
- ☐ 28-44—4-Plow Tractor



- ☐ Thresher
- ☐ Row Crop Cultivator
- ☐ Hay Tools



- ☐ Model 6—6-ft. Combine
- ☐ Model 10—8-, 10- & 12-ft. Combine
- ☐ Model D—16- & 20-ft. Combine

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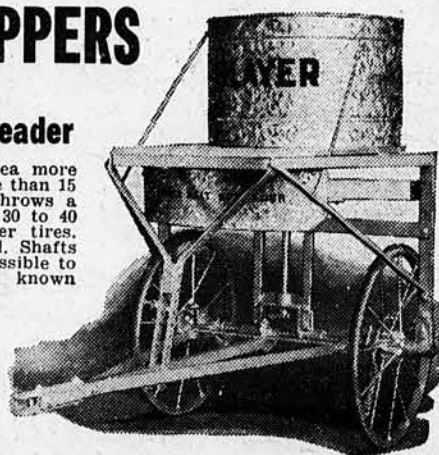
Control GRASSHOPPERS

with a

SLAYER Poison Bait Spreader

This machine will cover a given area more thoroughly in the same length of time than 15 men and use 1/2 as much poison. Throws a strip of poison 40 feet wide, covers 30 to 40 acres per hour. Narrow solid rubber tires. Neatly built and sturdily constructed. Shafts attached can be used in places inaccessible to automobile. Endorsed by nationally known entomologists. A revolution in the work of spreading poison bait for insect control. Grasshoppers, army worms, cutworms can be effectively controlled with this spreader. For literature and prices write:

THE GARDNER SPREADER CO.
SMITH CENTER, KANSAS



Classify Herds As To Good Type

TWO Kansas Jersey herds, the Rotherwood herd owned by A. L. Oswald, of Hutchinson, and the L. D. Rigg herd, of Leon, will be classified next month by the plan sponsored by the American Jersey Cattle Club. Prof. C. H. Staples, head of the dairy department of Louisiana State University, will do the classifying.

Prof. Staples will visit the Rotherwood herd on May 3, the Rigg herd on May 2. Anyone interested is invited to attend.

This classification is for type only. Testing, of course, covers production. The purpose of classification is for the breeder to have the advantages of experts in the field in helping him select those animals which are outstanding in type and to know what stock to retain.

Many breeders with high producing cows cannot afford to enter a show circuit. And a breeder has in the past been forced to make a reputation either in the show ring or in production. With

the new plan the classification is more eloquent than a show ring record and does not interfere with production records.

Under the Jersey plan there are 6 classifications: Excellent, very good, good plus, good, fair, and poor. Whenever an animal is classified as "poor," all registration papers are canceled and it becomes a grade. The classifications includes both females in milk and bulls over 15 months old. If a female classifies as "fair," her male progeny cannot be classified. If a bull classifies as "fair," he, too, becomes a grade.

The Rotherwood herd was first classified July 3, 1927. Several hundred people are expected to attend this next classification.

—KF—

Much To Be Seen

A Farm Bureau tour to be held in Mitchell county on May 11 will include points of interest such as bindweed killed by cultivation, chemical tests, successful tree plantings, deferred grazing results, pasture furrows, terraces, contour farming, summer fallow results, crested wheat grass and a round roofed implement shed.

Built a Dairy Barn for \$400



Aaron Nelson places the teat cups on the first shift of cows in his "walk-thru" type dairy barn. The cows come in at the door where his young son is standing, and pass out at the door on the left.

HOW would you like to build and equip a dairy barn for a total cost of \$400? That is what was done on the Robert J. Woulfe farm, operated by Aaron Nelson, Harvey county. The barn is a "walk-thru" type, 14 by 26 feet, with no loft. The milking compartment accommodates 4 cows at a time, and is 14 by 14 feet. Milk-

cooling and wash rooms take up the remainder of the space. Total cost to Mr. Woulfe was only \$400 for the barn, fully equipped with stanchions, concrete cooling tanks, water system, and wiring, exclusive of the milking machine.

There usually are 14 to 16 Guernseys and Holsteins in the Nelson herd.



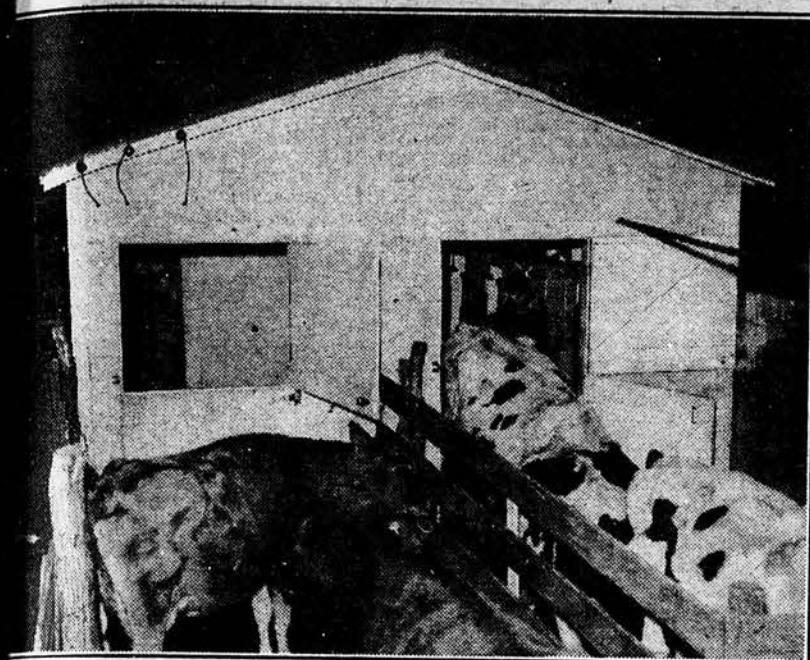
Milk is strained immediately after being drawn from the cow, and the cans are set in the concrete cooling tank filled with fresh well water. This room is approximately 7 by 14 feet.

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When the first string of cows are "grained" and milked, they go out to the lot and another bunch comes in. The suction pipe for the milking machine enters the milking barn just at right and above the exit door.

Four cows are fed their grain ration when they come into the barn, where they are milked 4 at a time. Then the milk is strained, the cows turned out, and placed for another shift, and the door opened again. The herd is fed roughage in outside bunks or in a large pen inside the main farm barn. Aaron Nelson is a member of the Wichita Milk Producers Association. In order to produce milk which comes up to the standard, better dairy quarters were needed. Mr. Wolfe co-operated by providing what proved to be

suitable, convenient and low-cost facilities.

In summer, ice is used for cooling the milk in cans, after it has passed over a standard water cooler. In other seasons fresh well water cools it. The milk is strained thru 2 cotton filter pads as it passes into the cans. Gas engine power for the milking machine is located in the barn about 25 feet away. This small building is simple to keep clean and in good repair. It is airy, yet easily warmed in cold weather.

U. S. Farmers Need Protection Against Flood of Pork Imports

CARRYING his fight to the floor of the Senate, for increased tariff duties on pork and pork products brought into this country in competition with U. S. farmers, Senator Capper said in part:

"Mr. President, I sincerely hope the Senate will not agree to . . . strike from the pending tax bill the excise taxes on pork products . . . I am sincerely hopeful that passage of the pending tax bill, which all of us hope to see enacted into law at an early date, will release a flow of capital into productive enterprises, and return the unemployed to remunerative jobs.

"But in this particular instance involving a tax on pork products, I believe the committee was wrong. (Here Senator Capper referred to the committee amendment striking out the increased tax on imported pork and pork products.) We are not going to produce more employment in this country by taking away the market in this nation for American farm products.

"The House . . . by a record vote, included an excise tax of 6 cents a pound on imports of processed or prepared pork, and 3 cents a pound on unboned, fresh, chilled, or frozen pork.

"Mr. President, if we are to continue the national program to control production in this country, which means to hold down production of farm products to meet domestic demands in the case of foods and feeds, I say it is only fair that the American market be reserved for American farms to the limit of the American farmers' ability to meet the demands of the American market.

"That is all the farmers of America are asking in the proposed excise taxes on pork and pork products. These taxes have the approval of national farm organizations—the National Grange, the Farmers' Union, the National Co-operative Council, the American National Livestock Association, the United States Livestock Association, and the National Poultry Producers' Federation—as a statement which I will place in the record shows.

"Among those who appeared before our committee in support of the excise taxes on pork were John Vesecky, of Salina, Kansas, president of the National Farmers' Union; Fred Brenckman, Washington representative of

the National Grange; F. E. Mollin, of Denver, secretary of the American National Livestock Association, and Glenn Stebbins, of Kansas City, executive secretary of the United States Livestock Association . . . Each of these witnesses made strong appeals for the enactment of this excise tax for the protection of the American producer. . . . Mr. Brenckman also called attention to the fact that importations into this country of pork and pork products have increased from 13,576,987 pounds in 1935 to 91,385,698 pounds in 1937. . . .

"The imports of Polish hams and bacon alone have increased from 2,673 pounds in 1932 to 38,000,000 pounds in 1937. . . .

"These imports, I am informed by Mr. D. M. Hildebrand, president of the United States Livestock Association, during the year just ended, were equivalent to the production of hams from 40 per cent of the hogs marketed at Chicago during the year, equalling the ham production of 1,500,000 hogs.

"Mr. President, I desire to say in conclusion that I hold that the American farmer is entitled to the American market. I assert that these imports of Polish hams alone have deprived the American farmer of the domestic market for hams from 1,500,000 hogs in the past year.

"I believe the pork producers of this country have amply proved the justice of their demand for protection against these imports of pork and pork products."

This complete discussion may be found on pages 6515 to 6518 of the April 7, Senate section of the Congressional Record.

While the fight to increase tariff duties on pork and pork products brought into this country in competition with U. S. products failed, it did receive a good vote.

—KF—

Utilizes Temporary Crops

Merle R. Lathrop, LaHarpe, did an excellent job of utilizing temporary crops such as Sweet clover, lespedeza, and small grains in 1937. He has a well-planned, all-year pasture program, and is a co-operator in the Eastern Kansas pasture improvement contest.

IT'S A Sweetheart



LISTEN! Get your ear right down close to the hood.

There's the power of a hundred horses in those terrific explosions that sound like the ticking of a brand-new watch.

That engine sure is a sweetheart, you'll say, if you have been using Phillips 66 Motor Oil. Its richer body . . . and tougher film . . . cushion and silence all moving parts. Refined from 100% paraffin base crude, it delivers high-degree oiliness. With extra-ability to with-

stand high bearing pressure, high speed, and high heat.

Next time, drain and refill with Phillips 66 Motor Oil, the economy champion. *It's concentrated!* . . . This year's big value in car, truck, and tractor lubrication. Look for the Orange and Black 66 Shield.

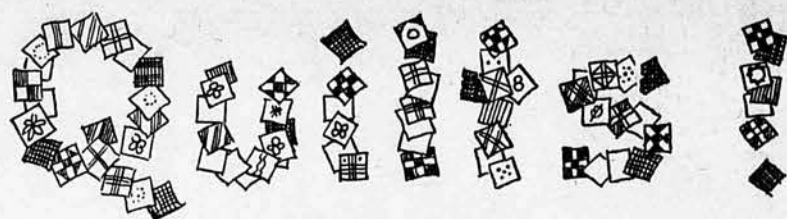
LIKE Money in the Bank

FREE A grand little coin bank for the children . . . a 3-inch miniature of the Phillips 66 Motor Oil can. Ask your dealer for one before his supply is exhausted.

WILL YOU HAVE AN EARLY GARDEN?

CERTIFIED FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, QN-
ion, Tomato, Pepper, Eggplants. Any variety,
mixed anyway wanted, 100-50; \$50-\$1.00; 1000-
\$1.75. Transplanted Cabbage, Tomato, Pepper,
Eggplants, 100-\$1.00. Everything prepaid.

Turn to the Classified Pages. You'll find all kinds of plants advertised for the early garden.



There's Romance in Their History But Modern Quilting Is a "Cinch"

By RUTH GOODALL

ROMANCE, tragedy, ambition, art, patience—all the human emotions are symbolized in the making of quilts. Many lives void of actual beauty and the finer things of life have expressed an inborn artistic talent by making a quilt of intricate design and delicate quilting. Stories rivaling the best fiction could be disclosed if only the secrets of many of these priceless old heirlooms were known.

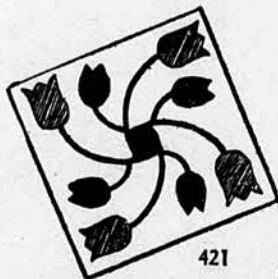
Quilting is one of the oldest and most fascinating fireside crafts. Hundreds of years ago humble maids, austere nuns, grand dames and stately queens in cottages, convents and castles made quilts thru necessity or for their own pleasure. Generation after generation enriched and advanced the quilter's art of expressing in design the joys and sorrows, the thrills and heartaches, and the incidents of love and daring of the times. Many beautiful examples of Egyptian design are still preserved for us today, and it is a verified fact that the art of patchwork was practiced even in the days of Cleopatra. Spain, Germany and Italy contributed much to the wonderful early patchwork done in heavy colored leather. Huge pieces of this leather in rare designs were made for use in the large open doorways and windows of the old castles and churches.

England also contributed to the development of patchwork and quilting. Mary, Queen of Scots, was a devoted needlewoman and wielded great influence of that art in her country. Queen Elizabeth was a patroness of needlework, altho she was not personally interested except in adding adornment to her magnificent wardrobe.

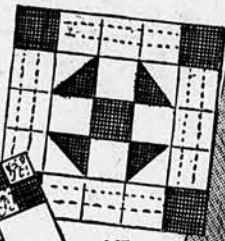
The introduction of patchwork and quilting to America was brought about by the sturdy Dutch and English colonists. Patchwork coverlets were commonly used during the Revolutionary period. As the frontier moved West, quilt designs followed, appearing in different parts of the country now under one romantic name, now another, continually being added to by clever and artistic experimenters. To pioneer women quilting brought consolation thru their long vigils in barren cabins. The social and religious spirit of the day made idleness a deadly sin. Women, therefore, spent every moment busily occupied, and as quilting was economical and essential to comfort, it constituted a universal form of needlework.

These were the days of the Quilting Bee, that warmly-enjoyed opportunity for sociability among lonely transplanted women. Gay happenings and bits of gossip were recounted, accounting perhaps for the popularity of these quilting parties. Anyway the quilting bee so gained favor it became an expression of feminine hospitality. To be a good quilter was a social requisite and as necessary to a woman's popularity as playing a good hand of bridge seems to be today. Each new design was greeted with a chorus of enthusiastic approval, and gifted hands fell busily to work. To them a new pattern was the most exciting discovery of the month; a completed quilt the proudest achievement of a year.

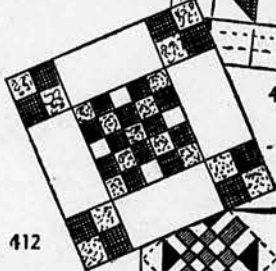
Quilting meant toil as well as pleasure, but the selection of designs, the care of piecing, and the joy of making brought to the women of these early days the feminine contentment and domestic happiness they so earnestly sought. Truly to these "great, great, greats"—be they grandmothers or aunts—of our own Colonial days should go due credit for the great advancement in the art of quilt making. The sum total of which is that we have come to think of quilts as a distinctly American Institution. Anyway the designs which have been handed down from generation to generation are symbolic of the trends of development in our country. They depict the struggles and achievements of our early forefathers, for a great number of the earlier designs are built around the simple environment of the pioneer wife and mother who saved and cherished scraps of material and fashioned them into the quilts which today are prized museum pieces.



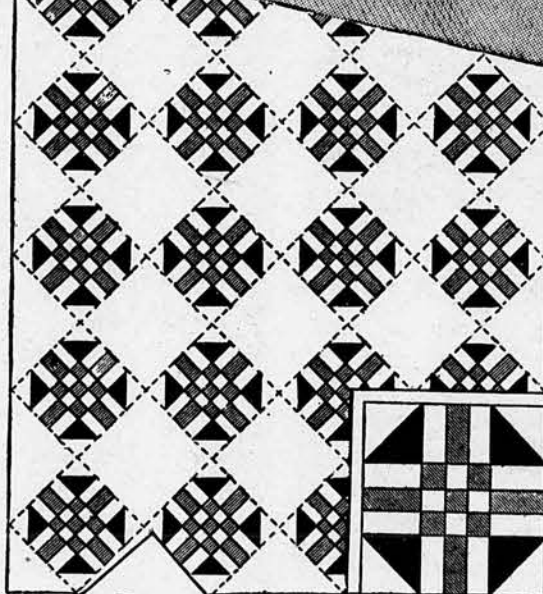
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419

Recently there began a renewed interest in quilt making and this interest has grown until today it rivals all other types of homecraft in popularity and more quilts are being made

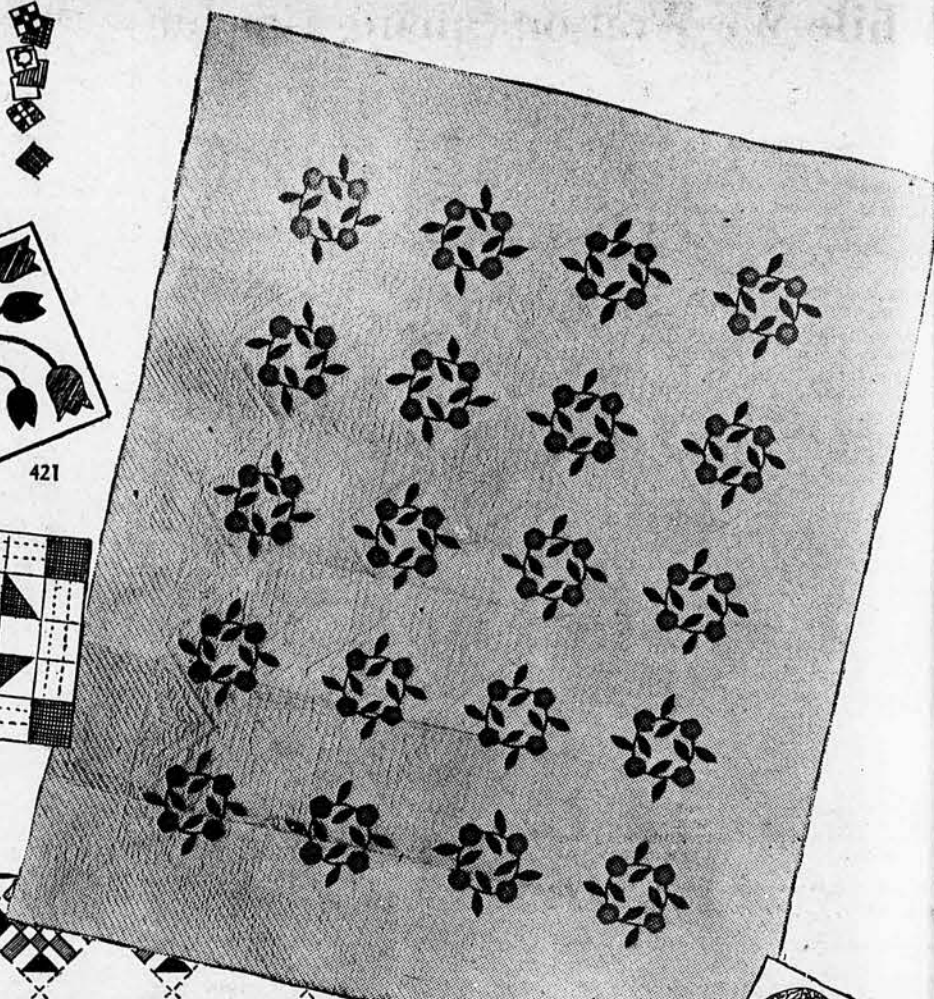
than ever before. Patterns—old and new—for both patching and appliqueing have been developed into the highest art and are unbelievably beautiful. The designs on this page have been selected for their popularity, their beauty and yet the ease with which they may be executed.

However, unless they wish, women today do not have to go thru the time-consuming tedious process of cutting the hundreds of pieces necessary to make a quilt. If you are one of those women who rebel at the thought of cutting the countless pieces, or if you

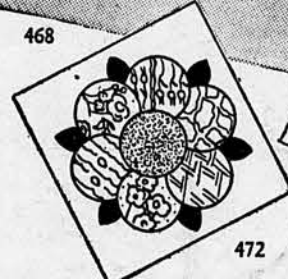
Which One Would You Like?

Each quilt shown comes boxed, with all materials for making any one complete top included: White background blocks cut to size and stamped, with folded bias for stems, and die-cut flowers and leaves for applique quilts. Die-cut pieces for patchwork quilts with border or binding ready to sew. Be sure to give name of quilt and color preference. Price \$4.95.

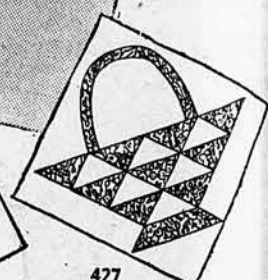
An accurate cutting pattern of any one of these eight quilt designs, 10 cents. Address orders: Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



468



472



427

are one of the others who have found the pieces cut were not always accurate, you will be happy to know you have no further worries on that score. The lovely quilts shown here may be purchased in a variety of colors, every piece perfectly cut out and ready for assembling. The work has also been simplified by having the background block stamped with the design both for the applique piece and the quilting.

Only vat-dyed fast color materials in the finest qualities available, selected for their durability, are used in these quilts. The color range is confined to bedroom favorites. The white background is an 80 square cambric. All prints used are carefully selected so the background and designs harmonize and blend with the plain colored portions of the block. In die cutting the pieces, a three-sixteenths inch seam allowance affords ample strength of seam, yet makes a seam which does not "hump."

This ready-cut line of lovely old quilt designs brings them to the modern woman in a manner which enables her to have the advantage of choicest materials and color combinations without the necessity of tiresome shopping and many hours of tedious cutting of pieces. She may choose, too, either pieced or applique design, to suit her fancy.

Primrose, No. 468, applique quilt, 82 by 100 inches. Colors: Pink, yellow, rose or peach.

Iris, No. 419, an 84-by-100-inch applique quilt, in a choice of orchid, blue, yellow or rose, with the flowers assorted colors.

Tulip Medallion, No. 421, applique. Finished size 82 by 100 inches. Colors: Red, rose and orchid combination. Also peach and orchid combination.

Cherry Basket, No. 427, with 25 baskets to a 90-by-90 inch quilt. Choice of pink, blue, yellow, orchid, peach or green.

Priscilla Alden, No. 472. Size 80 by 102 inches. May be had only in a combination of colors.

Stiles and Paths, No. 483, is simple patchwork. Obtainable in any color desired, it finishes about 83 by 97 inches.

Shoo Fly, No. 467, another patchwork design. Finished size 81 by 94. Colors: Pink, blue, orchid, peach and green.

Double Irish Chain, No. 412, geometric patchwork. Size 81 by 99 inches. Colors: Pink, blue, yellow, orchid, peach, green or brown.

There is just as much joy in making a quilt today as there ever was but not one-half the work. And who knows—your quilt made in this modern year of 1938 may be prized as an heirloom by generations yet unborn.

While We Wait on Spring Gardens

By NELLE P. DAVIS

WELL-chosen salads will help supply the needed vitamins and minerals these early spring days. Each day we feel a little more forlorn as the boards of our food storage shelves seem a bit barer, and yet it will be some time before the early spring vegetables appear on the table. You may find salad-making a little more complicated because of the lack of raw materials at hand, but a little experimenting will prove that many canned vegetables, as well as vegetables that are stored raw, may be used to make delicious salads that will vary the diet. Many of us will find we must resort to store-canned foods before the new crop is ready. Cabbage, beets, carrots, parsnips, apples, onions and turnips should be served raw, frequently, for the sake of our family's health; while canned tomatoes, peas, beets, spinach, meats and fruits all help to vary the salad part of the meal. These salads use for their main ingredients only such foods as are to be found in the average farm cellar. You'll do well to try every one of them.

Hot Slaw

1 egg
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 cup butter
1/2 cup diluted vinegar
1/2 cup sugar
2 teaspoons celery seed
1/2 medium head cabbage, shredded

Cook together the weakened vinegar, salt, butter, sugar, and well-

beaten egg, in a double boiler, until smooth. Add the celery seed, pour over the shredded cabbage and serve.

Pea Salad

1 pint canned peas 1/4 cup diced cheese
1/4 cup diced sweet 2 tablespoons
pickle chopped onion

Boil the peas, drain and cool. Add to other ingredients. Mix lightly with salad dressing. Serve on lettuce leaves.

Spinach Salad

1 quart spinach 1 tablespoon powdered sugar
(cooked) 1/4 cup butter
3 tablespoons lemon juice or (melted)
vinegar 1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon 1/2 teaspoon pepper
catsup 3 hard boiled
1 lemon eggs

Drain spinach, chop well, and lightly mix in all ingredients except lemon and eggs. Pack into buttered mold and chill. Unmold, garnish with slices of egg and thin slices of lemon.

Raw Turnip Salad

2 cups grated raw 1/4 cup cooked salad
turnip dressing
2 tablespoons 1/4 teaspoon salt
vinegar

Mix ingredients lightly and serve on lettuce leaves.

Raw Carrot Salad

2 cups shredded 1/2 cup chopped nut
raw carrot meats
1/4 cup sliced sweet 1 green pepper,
pickle chopped
A few drops onion 1/2 cup cooked salad
juice dressing
1/4 teaspoon salt

Mix thoroughly and serve in nests of lettuce leaves with sweet pickle.

Raw Parsnip Salad

1 cup grated raw 1/2 cup finely
parsnips chopped peanuts
2 1/2 cups chopped 1 tablespoon
apples sugar
1 1/2 teaspoon salt Mayonnaise

Mix together the parsnips, apples, peanuts, sugar and salt. Moisten with mayonnaise and serve on lettuce.

Mixed Vegetable Salad

2 tablespoons 1 tablespoon
granulated grated onion
gelatin 2 cups boiling
1/2 cup vegetable water
juice 1 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup weak vine- 1 tablespoon
gar sugar
3 tablespoons 2 1/2 cups cooked
lemon juice mixed vege-
1/2 teaspoon pa- tables
prika Mayonnaise
Lettuce

Soften the gelatin in the cold vegetable juice. Add the boiling water and



You'll find the "makins" for many a salad right on your own cellar shelf. That's where these individual molds of mixed vegetable salad came from—and haven't they a festive air?

seasonings, vinegar and lemon juice. When cool add the mixed vegetables and grated onion. Put into individual molds and when firm serve on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise.

Canned asparagus lends itself to a great variety of salad combinations. Any desired salad dressing may be used, altho mayonnaise is perhaps the best for this vegetable. It is excellent served alone on lettuce leaves, with a dressing, or combined with celery, peas, carrots or any other desired combination. French dressing may be used.

Ever Raise Guineas?

By MRS. ALTA MORTON

Why don't more farm women raise guineas? They are not hard to raise and they are excellent for cooking. My family prefers them to chicken. One year I raised about forty. I always hunted the guinea nest, and took all the eggs but 2 or 3. By leaving a few, the hen will continue to come back to the same nest. The guinea rooster always stays close to the nest when the hen is on.

I hatched the guineas under hens and even let the hens mother the baby guineas until they were about one-half grown, as the little ones do so much better with chicken hens. The guinea hen forages so far in a day the little guineas die or get lost. Guineas live on grasshoppers, bugs, and the like, so do not take much feed.

The meat of a guinea is very dark and some folks do not like it for that reason, but the flavor is fine.

Fashion News for You

Live up to the sparkle of sunny spring days with an eye-catching wardrobe that's ready for all your gay new activities! Send for our "Spring Pattern Book," a thrifty, exciting guide to those "ideal outfits" you've been longing for! Up-to-minute frocks, dashing ensembles, dainty blouses, smooth-fitting "undies"—all easy to make... each style with its own special bit of chic! The matron will appear slender, the bride alluring, the graduate appealing—in "flattery" designed just for them! There are fashions to tempt every member of the family—so order your copy today—and sew your way to an exciting spring. This Spring Pattern Book is 15 cents, or the book and any 15-cent pattern ordered together, 25 cents. Address: Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Handsome Slip Covers

ARE SIMPLE TO MAKE



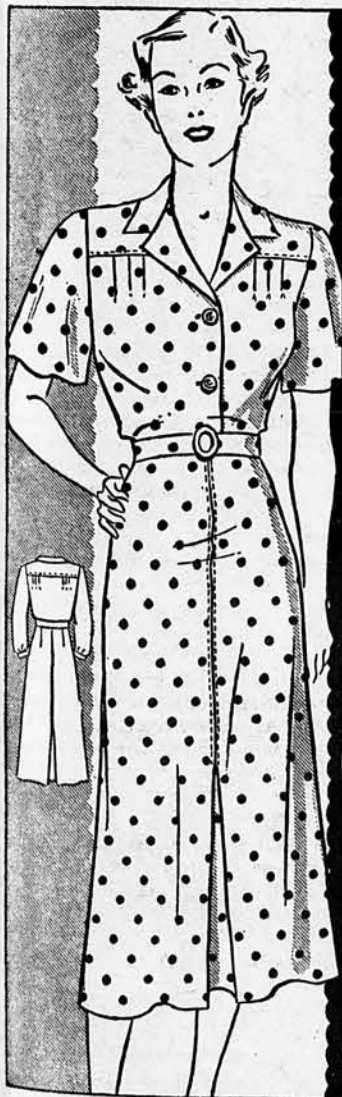
Away with shabby furniture! Refreshing as a spring breeze in your living room are smart slip covers to hide worn upholstery. And what could be lovelier than a firm-textured blue and white striped cotton piped in red? Or a cool chintz patterned in plum, rose, green and white?

Making your own slip covers is a joy when you fit them the easy pin-on way. No fussing with patterns. You simply smooth material neatly over chair, following the lines of upholstery, and pin firmly every 3 inches. Leave a 4-inch tuck-in between seat and back to allow for strain. Cut outside pin line, allowing 1 1/2 inches for seams. Baste and try on.

Follow step-by-step directions in our 32-page booklet for all kinds of practical, up-to-the-minute chair and sofa covers. Tips on materials, colors, styles. This booklet, "How to Make Slip Covers," is only 10 cents and may be obtained from Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

The Classic Shirtfrock

IS EASY TO MAKE



Pattern KF-4704—Bright Spring days are just ahead—all the hustle and bustle of a new season! Of course every wise matron wants to look her very best, so this slenderizing shirtwaister has been designed for home or sports wear. Classic in flattery are the notched collar, trim yokes, button-front bodice, and inverted pleats in the skirt. Notice the well-placed darts that assure you plenty of bodice fullness! Sizes 34 to 48. Size 36 requires 4 yards 36-inch fabric.

Patterns 15 cents. Address Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Little Lighteners of the Load

By MRS. D. P. NELSON

WHEN doing your spring house-cleaning watch for things that can be done to make your work easier for the coming season. Do you have kitchen tables that are a few inches too low? They can easily be raised without detracting from their appearance, by screwing common door bumpers into the bottom of the legs. A dozen of these will cost less than 50 cents. They can be painted to harmonize with the table they are screwed into.

Money invested in a few sets of good casters will prove a sensible investment. Every table, chest, bureau, and other heavy pieces of furniture should be equipped with them. A set under the wood box will make it a simple matter to push the box to the door, where it can be filled without carrying the wood across the room.

If all dark corners are papered with light or bright wall paper you will find the dark corners give up their secrets much more readily. This also holds true of dark pantry and cupboard shelves and drawers. For kitchen purposes, however, I would prefer light or bright paint or enamel. A windowless pantry or storage closet with white painted walls and shelves is fully twice as light as one painted with a medium or dark color, and the white paint is as easily washed as a piece of china.

If you are planning on fixing up a room for young son who has reached the age where he wants a room to which he can invite "the gang" occasionally, you will do well to use lots of blue or brown burlap, or decorative burlap. Boys dislike dainty furnishings. A bedspread of blue denim, featherstitched with white, or brown denim featherstitched with red, with other furnishings to match, would delight any boy, and would not be the worse for rough and tumble usage. Shades of denim could be attached to the regular window shade rollers, and with bright cretonne curtains and gay cushions would not be too somber.

For such a room as I describe above, linoleum from which the pattern has been worn could be used to good advantage. It could be painted with common floor paint, and if desired, a contrasting border could be painted on. This would appeal to the boys far more than scatter rugs.

If you have a faded rug it can be re-colored by using a package of each colored dye, dissolved in a gallon of boiling water, with a handful of salt. This may be applied to the design with a small paint brush. The original colors can be used, or if the rug is very badly faded it can be cleaned, and then dyed to suit your taste.

Wonderful Success

Raising Baby Chicks

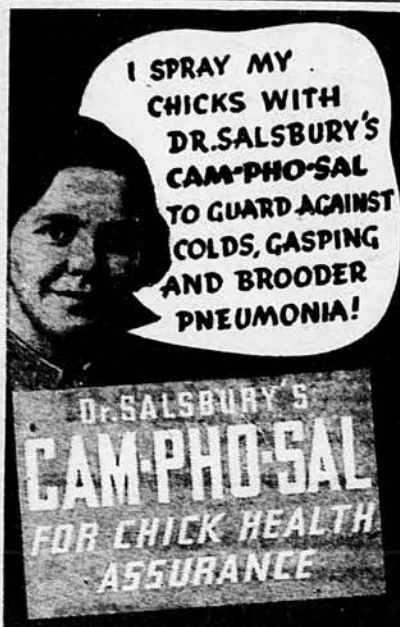
Mrs. Rhodes' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses raising baby chicks. Read her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks so thought I would tell my experience. My chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Company, Waterloo, Iowa, for a 50c box of Walko Tablets. They're just the only thing to keep the chicks free from disease. I raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhodes, Shenandoah, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

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

Walker Remedy Company
Dept. 22, Waterloo, Iowa



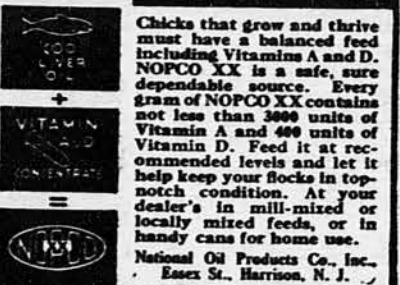
I SPRAY MY CHICKS WITH DR. SALSBUARY'S CAM-PHO-SAL TO GUARD AGAINST COLDS, GASPING AND BROODER PNEUMONIA!

DR. SALSBUARY'S CAM-PHO-SAL FOR CHICK HEALTH ASSURANCE

For FREE CHICK HEALTH ASSURANCE GUIDE, see your dealer who advertises this emblem, or write us.

Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa

HUSKY Chicks FULL OF PEP



Chicks that grow and thrive must have a balanced feed including Vitamins A and D. NOPCO XX is a safe, sure dependable source. Every gram of NOPCO XX contains not less than 3000 units of Vitamin A and 400 units of Vitamin D. Feed it at recommended levels and let it help keep your flocks in top-notch condition. At your dealer's in mill-mixed or locally mixed feeds, or in handy cans for home use.

National Oil Products Co., Inc., Essex St., Harrison, N. J.



Black Leaf 40 KILLS LICE
"Cap-Bush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER
JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS... OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

IT'S TIME TO BUY BABY CHICKS

U. S. ROP AND CERTIFIED HOLLYWOOD strain White Leghorn chicks, 3-4 week old pullets and wingbanded cockerels. BWD tested.

All kinds, type and breeds of Baby Chicks are offered you in our Classified Department.

Demand Is Breaking About Even For Heavy and Light Chicks

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

IS THIS the year for buying the heavy breeds of chicks, or is it to be a Leghorn year, as it sometimes is called when the demand is largely for the light breeds? As a general rule

the pendulum swings to the heavy breeds when poultry meat prices are high, and to the light breeds when eggs are a good price. Which ever way the trend, it shows to some extent what the poultry raisers generally are planning—to produce more poultry meat or more eggs. Talking with different hatcherymen about the demand, it seems to be about a 50-50 proposition. One of the largest hatcheries I know which ships out many varieties is sending out more Leghorns this year despite low egg prices. Another one of almost equal capacity has had a bigger demand for the heavies. Most settings are being held down to actual demands more than for some years. It was the anticipated orders that failed to arrive that made conditions bad last season.



Mrs. Farnsworth

Suspect Lice or Mites

As warm weather starts we must look out for mites and lice. They are the cause of much discomfort and disease in the flock, and cause the loss of much profit. If fowls are inactive and thin despite good appetites and plenty of feed; if they have pale combs and are listless in moving about, then one should suspect mites or lice or both.

There are several ways of getting rid of lice and mites. Mrs. Will Reece, Long Island, finds painting the perches with creosote or dip gets the mites. Sodium fluoride still is the old standby with many raisers, either as a dust when it is applied by the pinch method, or when it is dissolved in water and used as a dip. Using lukewarm water, and selecting a fairly warm day, the feathers soon dry without causing the fowls to take cold. The solution drying on the feathers makes this a very effective method for quite a long time. In fact 2 dippings a

year will keep a flock free of lice. And don't forget the helpful nicotine sulfate.

Mark Chicks This Way

How shall I mark my chicks so I may know their age, another Kansas reader asks. She wishes to use colored bands if they can be obtained in baby chick size. The colored celluloid leg bands for baby chicks are nice for a short time and very noticeable. I have used them in years past, but, of course, they were very small so they would stay on the baby chick's leg. A baby chick grows rapidly and time of use for these bands is short. Then they must be changed to the intermediate size, and again later on these must be changed to the large size. Sometimes they slipped up on the leg and the chick would be crippling around in misery, sometimes the bands would be lost.

The best marking system I find for baby chicks is marking in the web between the toes, either by splitting the web with scissors, or using a toe punch to make a round hole in the web. Do this soon after the chick is taken from the incubator, then place it back in the baby chick box until any blood has dried up so there will be no toe picking when the chicks are placed with the brooder. The mark is there for life. There are different combinations of toe marking, and by marking on both feet these may be used over several years. If you have chicks from some special pens this is an excellent way of keeping them identified.

Preventive for Coccidiosis?

The University of Wisconsin has been trying to help poultry raisers combat coccidiosis. Ordinarily flowers of sulfur has been found a preventive if fed to the chicks at the rate of 2 per cent for 4 days to 1 week before infection. In fact this amount of sulfur was kept in the mash for some time when placing chicks on range that might be contaminated. Sulfur thus used was an effective preventive but not a cure.

Since coccidiosis is one of the worst of baby chick diseases, and causes such heavy losses, anything that promises prevention may be tried out under different farm conditions to test its worth.

New Land in the Argentine

(Continued from Page 8)

not stone, even after I had scratched them with my knife.

The cotton prosperity of the Chaco is not reflected in living conditions. Mr. Nyhus cited one man whose 1935 and 1936 cotton crops each exceeded 14,000 pesos (\$4,600) who still lives in the 2-room adobe hut that he erected in his first clearing.

As these articles were published I have received many letters inquiring about the chances for success of a U. S. farmer who goes to South America. In my opinion, Brazil offers opportunities for a man of considerable capital. But if he already has considerable capital, why move to Brazil? With the exception of the Chaco, Argentina offers less opportunity than Brazil, for the pioneering stage already has been passed and the land is relatively as high priced as our own.

In the cereal belts of Argentina it requires from \$1,500 to \$2,000 invested in horses and equipment to become a tenant farmer. There undoubtedly is opportunity to get ahead in the Chaco for the small farmer. But at its very best the standard of living for the small farmer in Argentina is low. Couple this with the hardships of pioneering and there are very few U. S. farmers, especially those in the Midwest, who would go thru with it. In fact the family who would force themselves to live as they would have to live in the Chaco would get ahead in the United States.

I had seen only a very small part of South America, but it was already

March, there was a corn crop to be planted in May and I was something like 7,000 miles from home. To my dismay I found that it would be 30 days before another passenger liner sailed. Then inquiry found me a Norwegian freighter, loaded with flaxseed for New York, that was sailing in a few days and had accommodations for a few passengers.

Twenty-three days at sea, days of deadly monotony with nothing to do but watch the flying fish get up ahead of our bow or to watch the horizon for the smudge of a passing steamer! It was enough to cure anyone of their itching feet, and yet . . . there was that naked Indian calmly fishing as we passed by. It seemed not to bother him that he was riding, without sail or paddle, two logs lashed together with vines, depending upon the tides to carry him to and from his fishing grounds, which were out of sight of land. When I see men living in such strange ways it sets me to wondering about their customs and home life, and I want to pay them a visit. So if you've enjoyed these articles, write the editor to tell him so. Maybe he'll give me an opportunity to go visiting in other lands.

—KF—

Hopper Bait Hints

Two of the things that Omer A. Cochrun of Luray finds important in spreading poison bait for grasshoppers are that it should be spread thin and should be spread regularly.

DON'T
PUNISH HER
DIGESTION
TO RELIEVE
HER
CONSTIPATION!



LIFE'S so much happier when you give Feen-a-mint, the delicious chewing gum laxative children love to take! No messy, bad-tasting dose to cause tantrums—and, more important still, no heavy bulk to burden delicate digestions. On the contrary, chewing increases the flow of natural alkaline mouth fluids that aid digestion. Furthermore, Feen-a-mint's tasteless laxative ingredient acts in the intestine, where it should—not in the stomach. Join the millions of modern parents who depend on Feen-a-mint for all the family! Get a package at your druggist's or write for generous FREE trial package. Dept. 179, FEEN-A-MINT, Newark, N. J.

FATHER LOST HIS BACKACHE

Many thousands of men lose a day's pay or more because of a lame, aching back—it's a pity.

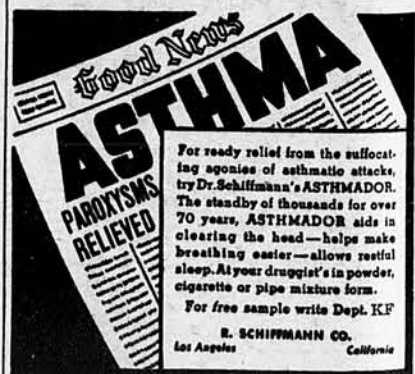
Just as soon as your back begins to ache, go after it in the right way—get someone to give it a good, thorough rubbing with powerful medicated Omega Oil.



It works fast—rub this good, penetrating oil on today—tomorrow you'll be glad you did.

So put your faith in good old Omega Oil for backache and you won't be disappointed—35 cents.

Keep this in mind also and never forget it—Omega Oil has the stuff in it that makes it one outstanding rub for sore, aching muscles, sore feet, lumbago and the pains of neuralgia, neuritis and sciatica. Yes—35 cents is the price at your druggist's.



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For ready relief from the suffocating agonies of asthmatic attacks, try Dr. Schiffmann's ASTHMADOR. The standby of thousands for over 70 years, ASTHMADOR aids in clearing the head—helps make breathing easier—allows restful sleep. At your druggist's in powder, cigarette or pipe mixture form.
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Capper Publications, Inc. Bonds

A prospectus just issued offers the readers of Kansas Farmer the following:

- \$5,000,000.00—
 - (1) First Mortgage 5½ Per Cent Bonds payable in ten years.
 - (2) First Mortgage Five Per Cent Bonds payable in five years.
 - (3) First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent Bonds payable in one year.
 - (4) First Mortgage Four Per Cent Certificates payable in six months.
- The bonds are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, and the certificates are issued in denominations of \$50, \$100 and \$500. The present sale price of any of these bonds or certificates is par without premium or other cost.

This announcement is neither an offer to sell, nor a solicitation of offers to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the prospectus, copies of which may be obtained by writing to Capper Publications, Inc., Topeka, Kansas. Such requests will be answered promptly.—Adv.

Spring Blizzard Damage to Fruit Not As Heavy As Expected

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

THE blizzard that swooped down upon us April 7 was just what we expected, but vainly hoped would not come. We had experienced a pre-nature spring with unseasonable temperatures that brought out the buds 2 or 3 weeks in advance of normal. The blizzard was our second cold wave within a few days.

Examination discloses that there has been some damage but not as much as one would expect. It is thought by most growers around here that the ice formed a protective coating and was the one thing that saved the crop, paradoxical as it may seem. Some varieties appear to have suffered more damage than others. Delicious perhaps receiving the greatest injury. Peaches on this farm do not show as much injury as might be expected. As the case with apples, peach varieties also differ in the extent of injury. Buds of the Red Bird all seem to be killed while but few of the South Haven buds are dead. Cherries, apparently, have escaped because few cherry buds were out. Apricots, on the other hand, are probably all ruined. Plums also have been severely injured. Pear growers report plenty of damage to that crop.

Blessing in Disguise

To the fruit grower this belated winter weather will probably prove to be a blessing in disguise. As unfavorable conditions covered much of the country, widespread damage was done. Prospective fruit crops have been reduced in every section. This cannot help but have a stimulating effect on prices. Whenever fruit production is abnormal we may reasonably expect prices to be abnormally high. Freezing weather late in the season is another beneficial effect up to a certain point. Growers in this section

have never adopted the practice of hand thinning their fruit to improve size and quality. The elimination of a certain percentage of fruit buds by freezing will do this. If every bud survived the trees would lack strength to produce fruit of marketable size. For a satisfactory crop it is a good thing for something to happen to some of the buds.

New Weapon for Growers

Many growers here in Doniphan county intend to use a nicotine codling moth program this summer. This is something new; especially for this apple district. The new nicotine sprays already have developed a reputation for effectiveness in other apple regions. Growers are ever on the alert to find something that will be effective, safe and economical for the control of codling moth and at the same time something that will leave no harmful or illegal residue on the fruit. This new, insoluble, non-volatile nicotine, when properly applied, forms a persistent protective barrier not only against codling moth but for sucking insects as well. It has the advantage of killing both by fumes and by contact.

Applied at 10-day intervals it has proven as effective as arsenicals as an insecticide. It excels in the control of stings. Slow-acting poisons like arsenate of lead allow the worms to blemish the fruit as they feed. It frequently happens that worms cause more than one sting before they are poisoned. This new nicotine compound, because it is readily absorbed and highly toxic, kills the young worms before they cause a blemish. Used in combination with summer-oil in the second cover spray and all subsequent covers its effectiveness is increased and it is claimed to be economical as well.

Dairy Judging Meet to Hutchinson, Kansas Farmer to Give Prizes

By THE EDITORS

FIVE dairy breeds in Kansas will hold spring shows, reaching their areas of heaviest production this spring. The Holstein people have 9 shows; Jersey, 6; Ayrshire, 5; Guernsey, 4; and Milking Shorthorn, 4. Brown Swiss

breeders, who organized a state association last winter, have no shows planned but will hold a picnic and field day at the John Braden farm west of Hutchinson on May 5.

To sponsor the inter-district breed competition at the big state fairs next September, Kansas Farmer will again provide prizes for the state adult dairy judging contest. Teams of 4 individuals from each district may take part in this state-wide competition. There will be try-outs in judging for the district teams at the spring shows, the dates of which are listed in the dairy calendar on this page. Any farmer who is interested in dairy cattle may enter the contest at the nearest district show of his favorite breed. No one is barred. Boys and girls in club competition will continue to compete in their own contests.

An important announcement is that the state judging contest will be held at the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson this year. This will give dairymen in the Western and Southern parts of Kansas a better opportunity to compete, since the contest was in Topeka at the Kansas Free Fair in 1936 and 1937.

Prizes totaling \$200 for winners in the 5 breeds will be awarded. Members of the dairy department and the Extension Service of Kansas State College will be in charge of the district shows and the state contest.

—KF—

His Ever-Normal Granary

When wheat is cheap and plentiful it is carried over by B. W. Parsons, Hugoton. He built a 12,000-bushel elevator in 1928, filled it a few years later, and carried wheat until recently. Last fall he bought 3,000 bushels of milo locally and stored it. Milo is reasonably cheap in Southwestern Kansas now.

Kansas Dairy Calendar

Holstein District Shows

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

Guernsey District Shows

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

Jersey Parish Shows

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

Milking Shorthorn District Shows

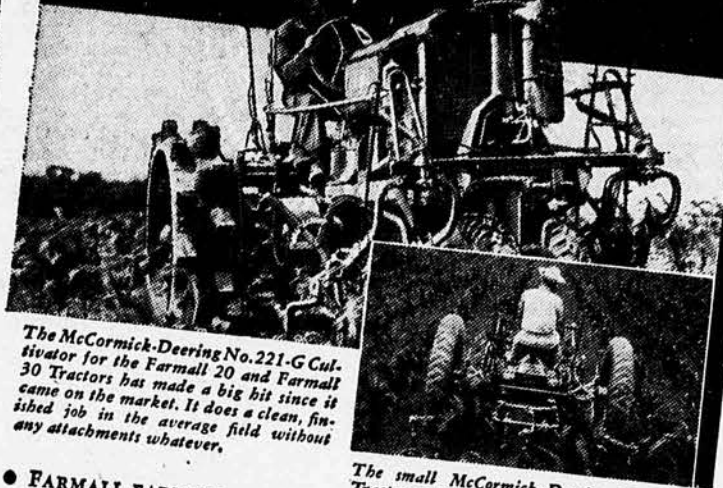
May 17—North Central, Salina.
May 18—Western, Dodge City.
May 19—South Central, Hillsboro.
May 20—Eastern, Miller.

Ayrshire District Shows

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

Kansas Farmer for April 23, 1938

CULTIVATING IS A PLEASURE . . . THE FARMALL WAY



The McCormick-Deering No. 221-G Cultivator for the Farmall 20 and Farmall 30 Tractors has made a big hit since it came on the market. It does a clean, finished job in the average field without any attachments whatever.

The small McCormick-Deering Farmall Tractor and 2-row, quick-attachable, pivot-gang No. 215-H cultivator make up the most efficient, most economical cultivating outfit you can get.

● FARMALL FARMING reaches a peak at cultivating time. This important job that used to take so many days under a blistering sun is more a matter of hours with a McCormick-Deering Farmall Tractor. Cultivating at the rate of 20 to 30 acres a day with a 2-row cultivator and 40 to 60 acres with a 4-row cultivator, you get over the fields fast. The time you save can be used profitably for more frequent cultivation or for other seasonable work.

Put cultivating and every other row-crop operation on a modern, efficient basis with a Farmall. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer for information. Remember that you can get a wide variety of cultivators for use with a Farmall.

The McCormick-Deering line also includes your favorite type of horse cultivator.

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EASY TO OPERATE. Starts and stops automatically. This model 32 volt—1000 watts capacity. Other Delco-Light plants available from 150 to 6000 watts.

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North CAROLINA

Field to Thresher

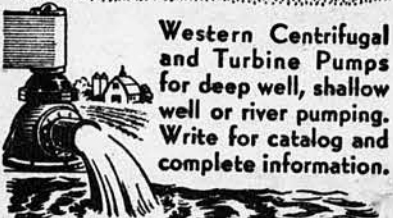
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There is not a more worthy philanthropy. You could do no finer thing. Fifteen years of unselfish, intensive, uninterrupted service is behind this foundation. It needs your help—any amount is gratefully received. There are no salaries. Address: CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN 20-C Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR USED FARM MACHINERY?

FOR SALE: USED COMBINES AND TRACTORS. 3 No. 8 Internationals. 1 No. 9 Massey Harris. 1 Model B Minneapolis. 1 Model A Minneapolis. 1 All Crop 1937. Also good used tractors. One of the many farm machinery ads you'll find on the classified pages of Kansas Farmer.

"Lightnin'" Did Strike Twice But That Was Enough

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

THERE are several interesting angles to an epidemic of chicken thievery, during the course of which the farms of H. T. Wilkie, J. W. Carson and a Mr. Anderson, all of North Topeka, were raided. Willie Jackson, colored, now is serving a 1-to-5-year penitentiary sentence as a result of the thefts. Wilkie was the only victim whose farm was posted with a Protective Service sign. J. W. Carson, tho, was the hero responsible for the capture. Carson found that about a dozen chickens had been stolen from his farm. He tracked the thief to Wilkie's farm and on to the edge of North Topeka where he found the trail led to a house occupied by a colored man. He then returned home and, accompanied by Jack Beard, deputy sheriff, called again at the house of the suspect. A search of the premises disclosed four dressed chickens in the kitchen and several others alive in the basement. Carson identified part of the chickens as his and Beard arrested Willie Jackson, the only man about the place. Later, Wilkie and Anderson identified a part of the chickens as theirs.

After it was all over, Mr. Carson told this joke on himself: He said that a few weeks earlier a Kansas Farmer district manager called on him and asked him to subscribe for Kansas Farmer and take out a membership in the Protective Service. He passed up the opportunity and gave the need of economy as an excuse. Within a week, after the Capper man had called chickens were stolen from Carson's farm. "Lightning never strikes twice in the same place," Carson said and felt pretty sure thieves would leave him alone for some time. Within another week the second theft occurred with the results already mentioned. As soon as the excitement of the theft and capture had subsided, Carson, now converted to the idea that maybe thieves do not follow the same custom as lightning, sent for a Capper man and joined the Protective Service without waiting for the agent to make his usual sales talk. A \$25 reward, paid for this conviction, was distributed among Service Member Wilkie, Carson and Deputy Sheriff Beard. In acknowledging receipt of his part of the reward, Mr. Carson said, "Thanks for the \$10 check, covering my part of the reward for the conviction of Willie Jackson. We find lots of good information in Kansas Farmer. It surely is worth the price. The Protective Service is a great help to the farmers and will get my support as far as possible."

Sheriff Knew Car Tracks

Due to the fact that Walter R. Roney, Burlington, called Sheriff L. H. Allen immediately after the theft of gas, oil and chickens was discovered, on the Roney farm, the officer found distinct car tracks, which put him on the right trail. Being familiar with the different makes of cars and tires and the owners of many vehicles in his county, Sheriff Allen made some com-

Did Moon Save Wheat?

Unfounded tho the belief may be, there are plenty of farmers in South Central Kansas who believe the moon phase saved the wheat crop during the early April blizzard, according to Clyde Fisher, veteran thresherman.

"There are plenty of persons I know who believe frost won't kill in the light of the moon," Fisher said, "and after witnessing what I have in the past week, I am not the one to doubt it."

"If we should have a similar storm or hard freeze while the moon is dark, we might find out. The moon phase belief is found mostly among the older farmers."

parisons, then arrested Earl Holden and Denzil Kern, who pled guilty to the theft. A \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer for this conviction, has been divided equally between Service Member Roney and Sheriff Allen as their fine co-operation was responsible for the arrest.

Neighbor Was Suspicious

The first person to discover that all might not be well on the farm of John Fieg, R. 1, Havana, was a neighbor, Henry Click. His suspicion was aroused when he saw a car, without lights, driven near Fieg's corn bin. The two men took their guns, investigated, found two men in the bin and another in a car, nearby. They captured the two thieves, Louie Ross and Ray Johnson, and delivered them to the sheriff. Their punishment was 94 days in jail. A \$25 reward paid by Kansas Farmer was divided equally between Fieg and Click.

Payment of these rewards brings the total amount paid out by Kansas Farmer up to \$27,150 for the conviction of 1,107 thieves.

—KF—

Will Show Results Of Wheat Testing

KANSAS wheat growers in 25 central and eastern counties will have an opportunity during June to see how wheat in their county "stacks up" with the best adapted varieties when a series of field days will be held at wheat crop-testing plots in these counties under the sponsorship of the Southwest Wheat Improvement association, Kansas State College and county farm bureaus. The schedule of field days for the various counties has been announced by Dr. John H. Parker, field director for the crop-testing plan.

How to Outwit Tuberculosis

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

IN TEACHING health, as in other important matters, stories—true stories—help make the truth sink deep. Your health page seldom offers stories, but this one is vouched for by the National Tuberculosis Association:

John X. was the son of well-to-do parents. When he went to college he was selected for the football team. When the routine physical examination, which included a tuberculin skin test and a chest X-ray, was over, John was told that there would be no football for him that year. Nor college either. John was seriously sick with tuberculosis—not sick enough to make him feel sick, yet sick enough to require immediate medical care. Fortunately, his tuberculosis was discovered in the early, almost symptomless stage. John now is in the sanatorium. It is hoped that he soon will be back in college.

Strange to relate, the most diligent search failed to discover any tuberculosis in John's family circle. Where, then, did John get his infection? He must have gotten it somewhere. He had spent last year's vacation camping in the North woods, a healthy existence if ever one exists. But—there he lived for 2 months with an old guide, who told the boy that he lived out in the woods because it was good for his "asthma." Unfortunately it was not asthma that troubled the guide, but chronic tuberculosis. And that is where



Dr. Lerrigo

John got his tuberculosis—in a camp, in the woods!

It is because such hazards may strike you at any time that it is important to take advantage of the Eleventh Early Diagnosis Campaign, now being offered by Tuberculosis associations everywhere.

The way to make sure that your own John is safe is by means of the Tuberculin test. Your state or county Tuberculosis association will give you free information, or you can ask Kansas Farmer about it.

Try to Find the Cause

I have hives come out on me about once or twice a year. They are very annoying. What is the cause of them and what can I do for them?—Mrs. R.

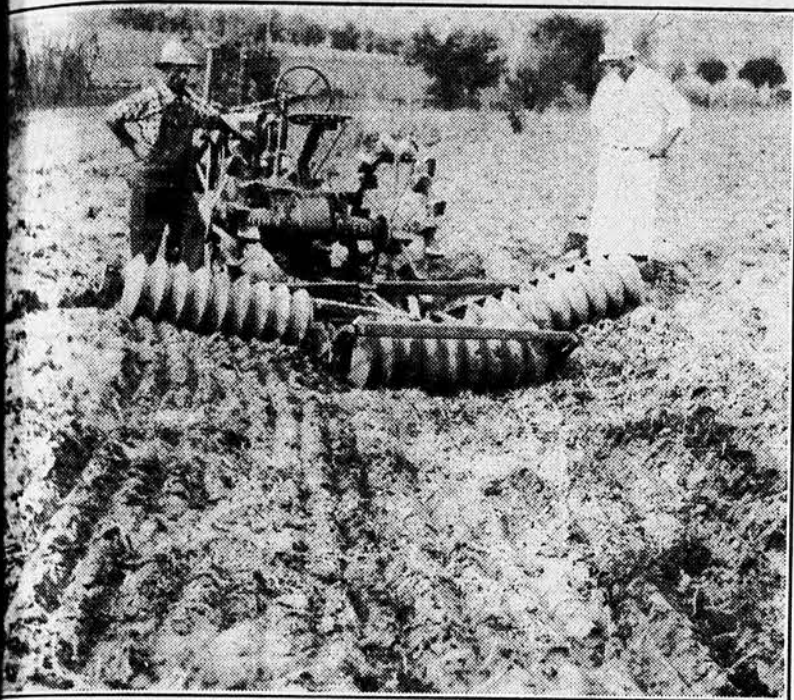
There are many kinds of food that will cause hives in persons who are especially sensitive. You can be your own detective by watching your diet. Or you can go to a doctor who will make skin tests. In some cases a vaccine is necessary to desensitize the patient. Often, however, the remedy lies in abstaining from the article of diet that is obnoxious.

Small Injury Not Serious

If a slight injury to the white part of a child's eye heals quickly would any trouble be likely to come of it later on?—M. W. D.

The white of the eye, known as the sclerotic coat, is the least sensitive of the eye tissues. Ordinary injuries heal quite well, and no bad after effects need be feared. In a severe injury the resulting scar might cause trouble.

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



Thoro packing is important in getting a good alfalfa stand.

Alfalfa Success Means Waging a Successful Battle Against 'Hoppers'

ALFALFA production in Kansas recently has narrowed down, first of all, to a battle against grasshoppers. Next in line is the job of storing enough moisture to enable newly seeded alfalfa to start off and survive. A third factor, at which many Kansas farmers have failed, is holding the land against ravages of dry weather. Considering that little alfalfa has been successfully seeded for 4 years, hoppers and drouth have prevented normal yields of both hay and seed, and the loss of stands in every section; alfalfa is currently a "has been," and must be regarded primarily as a crop of great potential importance.

Alfalfa will regain its supremacy as the principal source of protein produced on Kansas farms when rainfall is more normal, and if farmers settle down to a more methodical and persistent fight against 'hoppers. Careful treatment of stands is a foregone fact, for farmers are regarding their alfalfa fields as "garden spots."

George Thole and his sons of Stafford, followed an acreage for alfalfa the summer of 1936. Top soil was too dry to seed by fall, so wheat was planted. But the subsoil still held a moisture reserve and alfalfa was seeded last fall. It did well over nearly the entire area.

Stored moisture is the important point in getting a stand of alfalfa to come up. Farmers who figure they must increase their acreage of alfalfa can play safe only by fallowing. If they want to wait it out they can go ahead and grow other crops on the land until rainfall justifies seeding by virtue of wet surface and subsoil. This is the course most Kansas farmers will pursue, unfortunate as it may be for alfalfa acreage in the near future.

Getting a good alfalfa stand, even in moist soil, doesn't mean holding it. Grasshoppers didn't stop their foraging on wheat last fall until the severe freeze of late November, and if there is alfalfa around they liked it better. New alfalfa can't take that, so every precaution will have to be made to protect it against 'hoppers if they are abundant. The first advantage can be gained by seeding on an acreage where natural harbor doesn't lie along the field. Weedy fence row, woods, clover or alfalfa field is poor boundary for newly seeded alfalfa to begin with. On 100 acres of alfalfa, L. A. Hoop of Fowler, found that clean fence rows and plowed wheat stubble enabled him to make a winning fight on 'hoppers. More information will appear in Kansas Farmer from time to time about 'hopper control, but it is worthwhile mentioning now the advice of G. Kelly, extension insect specialist: Hopper eggs are likely to have been laid last fall in local areas. Here where the small 'hoppers will appear early in May and where the first

blow can be dealt with poisoned bran. Hopperdozers can be used too if the 'hoppers cover a wide area of the field. Get them when they are little.

Following this early start, 'hopper control can be maintained only by vigilant poisoning and use of the hopperdozer while the alfalfa is small. Wet weather during haying of the first crop may allow the new growth to get several inches high before poisoning is done and thus make it ineffective. For this reason, it is better to leave strips of the first crop and poison thoroughly when the hay is raked.

Care of established stands is a matter of general knowledge. We used to disregard common rules when alfalfa stands were easy to get and hay was abundant. Cutting when the crop is nearly in full bloom is better than earlier harvest. Late cutting in the fall is particularly damaging. There should be 6 to 8 inches of growth when frost comes.

Poultry Men Unite for Big Show

GOVERNOR Walter A. Huxman recently received the first state membership certificate—first of 10,000 allotted to Kansas—in the World Poultry Congress and Exposition, to be held in Cleveland in 1939.

Money obtained from the sale of \$1 memberships will be used to defray expenses on a Kansas exhibit at the exposition, also to pay the Kansas share in putting on the big show.

Representatives from the Kansas committee who delivered this first

What Other States Are Doing

By THE EDITORS

Free Bindweed Control

COLORADO: Bindweed may be controlled at little or no cost when returns from the first year's crop are considered, tests show. Wheat grown last year on a bindweed infested soil which had been planted to grain the year before yielded 18.78 bushels an acre. Wheat grown on land just over the fence that had been infested but had been clean cultivated the year before, yielded 43 bushels an acre, 24.22 bushels more.

Long Life for Shingles

PENNSYLVANIA: Wood shingles treated with a preservative, such as creosote, last longer, according to tests. Creosoted shingles of less durable wood lasted as long as better wood not treated. The treated shingles also showed less warping and splitting.

Manure Worth \$1 a Ton More

OHIO: A ton of fresh manure can be made worth a dollar more by adding 40 pounds of super-phosphate to it, and this dollar increase is after costs of treatment have been added. It is further stated that manure thrown out under the eaves will lose half its value in 60 days. The obvious method of getting the most from manure is to apply it fresh, and reinforce it with super-phosphate.

Grind the Corn?

IOWA: If you are a dairyman this may prove valuable: The Iowa Experiment Station has found that grinding corn makes the feed 20 to 25 per cent more valuable for a dairy cow, than the same corn fed in the ear. The station also found that coarse grinding was preferable to having the grain ground fine, and was cheaper.

How's This for Eggs?

OREGON: Twelve S. C. W. Leghorns belonging to J. A. Hanson, Corvallis, Oregon, and entered in the N. Y. official egg-laying contest, laid 3,668 eggs in 365 days—averaging 305 eggs apiece. It wasn't so long ago when there wasn't a dozen 300-egg hens in the entire country.



Gov. Walter A. Huxman receives the first Kansas membership certificate in the World Poultry Congress. Raymond H. Gilkeson, managing editor of the Kansas Farmer, is handing the Governor the membership while J. C. Mohler and G. D. McClaskey look on.



THEY DO
BETTER IF
WATER IS
ALWAYS
HANDY

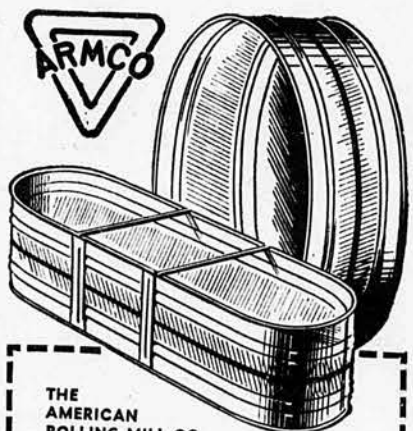
● It's a good idea to check over your stock tanks and other formed metal equipment now—before the seasonal droughts. Replace un-serviceable tanks.

And remember—for just a trifle more you can get stock tanks made of ARMCO Ingot Iron, the well-known metal that is highly refined for extra durability. Look for the Armco triangle trade-mark when you buy. It stands for time-tested, trouble-free years of service.

We will gladly send you the money-saving facts about ARMCO Ingot Iron. Just mail the coupon.

NEW—ARMCO ZINCGRIP. A special galvanized coating that gives full protection under severest forming. Can be obtained on a base of steel, copper-bearing steel, or long-lasting ARMCO Ingot Iron. Ask about it!

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Ann Arbor-Klughart Co.

1313 W. 13th St. Kansas City, Mo.

SELF-FEED 2-MAN PICK-UP BALER. Average tractor will pull and power to capacity for traveling or stationary use. Double feed head, 28-in. feed opening, 84-in. tieing space. Smooth timing. Easy feeding.



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Write for prices. Special discounts now. Good territory open for live agents.
NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY
R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

\$25.00 REWARD

For present address of John W. Garrett, also known as Edward G. Black, formerly of Overbrook, Kansas. He is heir to part of an estate at Alton, Illinois. Write
Wm. J. Barnard, 2209 Mills Ave., Alton, Ill.

Varied Program for Feeders Day

THE twenty-fifth Annual Cattle-men's Roundup and Feeders Day at the Fort Hays Experiment Station will be held this year on April 30. Twenty-five years ago W. A. Cochel, Professor of Animal Husbandry at Kansas State College, and G. K. Helder, superintendent of the Fort Hays Experiment Station inaugurated the first annual livestock feeders day. Two years later the event became known as the Annual Cattlemen's Roundup.

Speakers will include Mr. Cochel; L. E. Call, director of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, who will discuss "Industrial Uses of Agricultural Products"; Will G. West, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association; A. F. Swanson, U. S. Department of Agriculture, "Palatability of Sorghum Varieties"; Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the department of animal husbandry, Kansas State College, "The Results of the Feeding Ex-

periments"; and L. C. Aicher, superintendent.

The main Roundup program will begin promptly at 1:30 p. m. No set program has been arranged for the morning, but visitors are urged to visit the feed lots and look over the cattle. The Station cow herd with a good calf crop will be on display for all who wish to see the source of the cattle in the Station feed lots. An added feature of the morning will be a "dam-listing" and "dam-busting" demonstration which will be staged beginning at 10:30 a. m. immediately east of the feed lots. The leveling down of basin listed ground with different type tractors and busting attachments will be featured, showing the ease with which this work can be accomplished.

An interesting program has been arranged for the women attending the Roundup. Miss Ellen Batchelor, district home demonstration agent leader, will preside. Features of the ladies' program include an address on "Recreation" by Miss W. Pearl Martin of the Kansas State College. Prof. John Helm, jr., of the department of architecture of the Kansas State College will lecture on "Midwestern art." The Rooks County Farm Bureau quartette will sing. Additional features include demonstrations and group singing.

—KF—

Records Indicate Progress

(Continued from Page 3)

The 13 associations operating last year report that 31 per cent of the cows left these dairy herds for one reason or another. The largest percentage left the herd either because they were low producers or because they were diseased. These two factors accounted for 21 per cent of the total number of cows in the herds. The remaining cows that left the herds did so because they were either sold for dairy purposes or died.

Better feeding is accomplished thru dairy farm record association work by the more careful planning of the farm cropping systems so as to include more legumes and better pastures, and an abundant supply of necessary grains for the dairy ration. It is found the new members, in particular, profit a great deal from association work.

Use of better bulls features the help received by association members in their breeding program. The supervisor assists with the selection of better bulls and in keeping them alive until their breeding worth is known. A check as to their breeding worth is accomplished by comparing the daughters of the bull with the records of their dams. Such a comparison is impossible unless the herd has been testing for several years. The saving of a bull that has made good is often possible by moving from one herd to another so he will be alive when the necessary records are available to prove his worth. Last year supervisors were responsible for proving 12 bulls.

Purebred herd owners who are anxious to have their records acknowledged by the national breed associations are finding that the dairy farm record association work also serves their needs. This is done by having them run the breed association herd test in conjunction with their work in the record association. Breed associations acknowledge these records and make them available in published form for the benefit of purebred breeders in their national association. Last year a total of 29 Kansas herds co-operated on this breed herd test plan and secured records on their purebred cows.

Use of permanent herd books to record the year-after-year records for each animal is also being introduced. There were 54 herds in 10 of the associations which were keeping such records in 1937. These books give information that becomes very valuable when studying a long-time breeding program for a herd.

—KF—

Turns to Pasture Furrows

Pasture furrowing and contour farming operations on Ervin Thompson's farm, Mitchell county, are reported to R. W. McBurney. The pasture furrowing was the first done in that community and since the sod was good quality, it went thru the machine and held together well. Contour blank



E. G. Kelly, who will head the grasshopper war this summer.

listing was done on a cultivated field in preparation for a sorghum crop. The field is uneven enough to make prevention of gullying difficult. The work was done with the object of preventing gullies. Some drilled strips of sorghum and oats were included.

—KF—

Plenty of Poison Ready for 'Hoppers

FOURTEEN million pounds of poison bait await the Kansas grasshopper this summer, along the battle lines formed under the direction of Dr. E. G. Kelly and 105 county insect control committees. That is enough poison bait to treat 1,400,000 acres of crop land, all the field margins of wheat, alfalfa and other crops which are in danger of attack this spring.

Farmers are anxious to stage an aggressive rather than a defensive fight against 'hoppers, Dr. Kelly, extension entomologist, said. Eggs of these pests have passed the winter in good condition, and are now "hatchable." But where baiting was done well last fall there are few eggs this spring.

Referring to poison bait, which is the best recommended control measure known, Mr. Kelly said the Federal government will supply mill run bran and the sodium arsenate that will be needed to mix more than 7,000 tons of dry bait materials. Most counties will supply the sawdust. The proportions for a single dose for 'hoppers run like this: 100 pounds mill run bran, 300 pounds sawdust, 2 gallons sodium arsenate, all in about 40 gallons of water.

In addition to assistance given farmers by the county insect control committees and local county agents, 4 employees from the grasshopper control division of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, have been assigned to Kansas. These representatives took over their grasshopper control work April 11. They are R. W. Portman, M. C. West, A. C. Curtiss, and F. L. McDonald, all headquartered at Manhattan. They will assist Mr. Kelly, other Kansas State College entomologists, and county agents in determining the time to apply the first bait this spring in addition to conducting a concerted anti-'hopper program.

Kansas Farm Calendar

- April 29—Boys and girls judging contests, Hays Agricultural Experiment Station, Hays.
- April 30—Cattlemen's Roundup, Hays Agricultural Experiment Station, Hays.
- May 7—Feeders' Day, Kansas State College, Manhattan.
- May 19-20—Kansas Lamb and Wool School, American Royal building, Kansas City.
- June 6-12—4-H Club Roundup, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

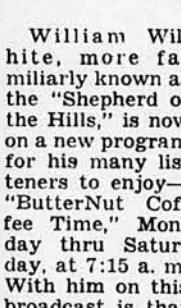
WIBW

"The Voice of Kansas"

580 Kcs.



Thrice weekly over WIBW comes that minstrel merry-making by "Copher" who is enjoyed by everyone. His program, "Southern Plantation," is aired Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 9 a. m. He appears in person 7 to 8 p. m. Saturdays on Topeka's Fox State Theater stage!



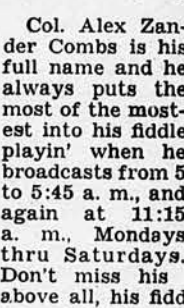
William Wilhite, more familiarly known as the "Shepherd of the Hills," is now on a new program for his many listeners to enjoy—"ButterNut Coffee Time," Monday thru Saturday, at 7:15 a. m. With him on this broadcast is that enjoyable trio—"The Kaw Valley Ramblers."



Edmund Denney, the blind tenor, is heard various times thru-out the day, but one of his own programs comes at 3:45 p. m., Monday thru Friday, which is always a "sell-out" to radio fans. He's also with the "Range Riders," Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 a. m.



This ol' cuss is Ezra Hawkins, folks, who airs his homely philosophy and hillbilly humor on the "Kansas Roundup," Monday thru Friday at 2:30 p. m., and Saturdays from 7 to 8 p. m. As owner of the "Bar Nothin' Ranch," he comes to the "mike" Mondays thru Saturdays at 5:45 p. m.



Col. Alex Zander Combs is his full name and he always puts the most of the most-est into his fiddle playin' when he broadcasts from 5 to 5:45 a. m., and again at 11:15 a. m., Mondays thru Saturdays. Don't miss his broadcasts—and above all, his fiddle playin'.



Hilton Hodges is that grand master of ceremonies you hear between selections on WIBW's presentation of the "Saturday Nite Roundup," 7 to 8 p. m., from the stage of the Fox State Theater in Topeka. Come to Topeka sometime and see him and all the Gang in person! Two hours of entertainment—for an hour "Talent Search" follows the broadcast.

NOTICE TO FARMERS!

Ben Ludy, manager of WIBW, announces that the Kansas State Board of Agriculture will continue to present five-minute farm talks to listeners five times weekly, Monday thru Saturday, from 12:24 p. m. (noon) to 12:29 p. m. On Thursdays, however, Ray Gilkeson will air his regular Kansas Farmer-Mail and Breeze program.

Tune in every program for up-to-date information on all phases of agriculture—dairying to the control of weeds, water conservation and farm ponds to cheese making!

Electric Fence Controls

SINGLE WIRE FENCE CHARGERS OUT
fencing costs 80%. Battery, electric types.
Valuable booklet free. Salesmen wanted.

There are several types of Electric Fencers advertised on the Classified Page under "Electric Fence." Write them for literature and get the latest information on this type of fencing.

Sport in Hunting Indian Relics

By LEILA LEE

"UNCLE CORDY!" cried Clara cleverly, as she ran into her uncle's workshop, "Is this an Indian arrowhead?"

It was Saturday morning, and Carl and Clara had been out in the field where their father was working. Clara had found what she thought was an arrowhead, but Carl, in that big brother, know-it-all manner had told her she was wrong. However, he couldn't tell her just what it was she had discovered. So, Father Clever now being at the far end of the field, and Uncle Cordy's home the nearest source of information, they had raced there to settle the dispute.

Uncle Cordy was their favorite uncle. According to Carl and Clara, he had "been everywhere and seen everything, and knew everything." His workshop was a source of wonder and delight to the children. Ship models, books, carvings, pictures, curious pieces from foreign lands, specimens of rock, flowers—well, just about anything might be found at Uncle Cordy's.

Carl Is Right

Uncle Cordy looked up from his work at the sudden entrance of the children.

"Do you think this is an arrowhead?" he asked Clara.

"Yes. But Carl says it isn't," replied Clara.

"I'm afraid he's right. But, young man, do you know what it is?" asked Uncle Cordy.

"No, sir," Carl answered, "but I knew you could tell us."

"I can make a pretty good guess," Uncle Cordy told them. "You can never really know about things like

a leather covered board on which were mounted arrowheads and tools of all kinds in many different shapes and colors.

"And here are more," Uncle Cordy said, as he pulled out a drawer filled with cigar boxes which contained more of the finely shaped stones. "Maybe you would like to start a collection of your own. Many grown men spend all their spare time in the fields hunting for the treasured relics."

"The best fields in which to look can soon be discovered. Tops of hills and 'second bottoms' are likely spots. One of my favorite 'fields' is a hill between two living springs. No doubt the Indians used this hill for a camping ground and left a lot of their tools around."

Fun the Year Around

"You can look for Indian relics at any time of year. A plowed field is the best place and just after a heavy rain the best time. Then the newly washed surfaces of the flints show plainly on the dark earth. You will find a lot of chips and fragments to every complete arrowhead or other relic found. Perhaps the tool or weapon has been broken since it was used by its maker or again perhaps it never was finished."

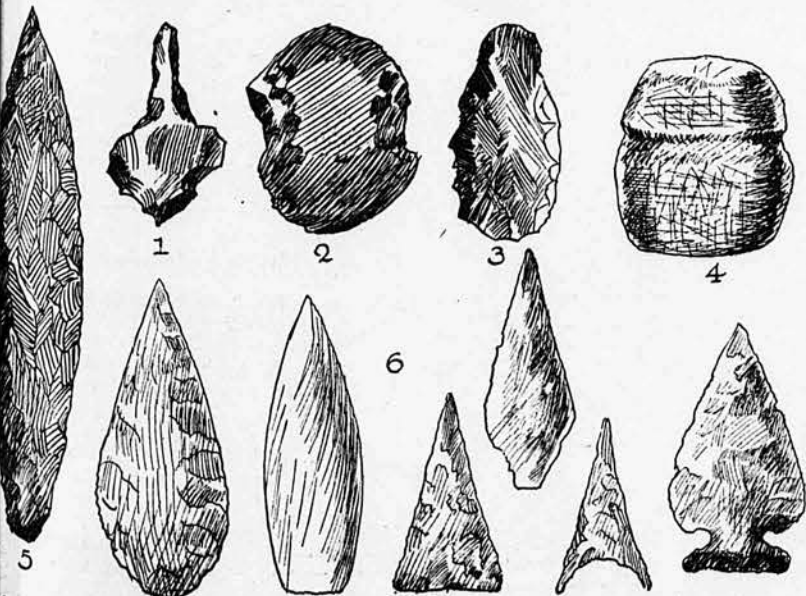
"Most of the relics you find will be arrowheads. Just as Clara thought that was what she had. But you also will find knives, long and narrow with sharp edges, big broad and long thin spear heads, awls with diamond-shaped heads and a flat part to use in turning, and rounded scrapers such as you found. Maybe, if you are real lucky you will find a polished stone hatchet. Arrowheads will be of many shapes and kinds as the Indian used different arrowheads for different kinds of game and for fighting. The real small ones were used for birds, larger ones for larger animals."

Uncle Cordy then drew the Clever children a little sketch showing various types of arrowheads and tools that they could use in looking for their own relics. The two then spent many happy hours roaming over the fields of their farm and soon had a nice little collection of their own which they also mounted with wire on a leather covered board. If you like the outdoors and like to spend glorious days out in the sun and wind you too will enjoy this fine pastime. And you will soon come to respect the Indian master craftsmen who spent hours chipping at a hard stone to make a beautiful work of art that was so necessary to him for his living among the birds and beasts.

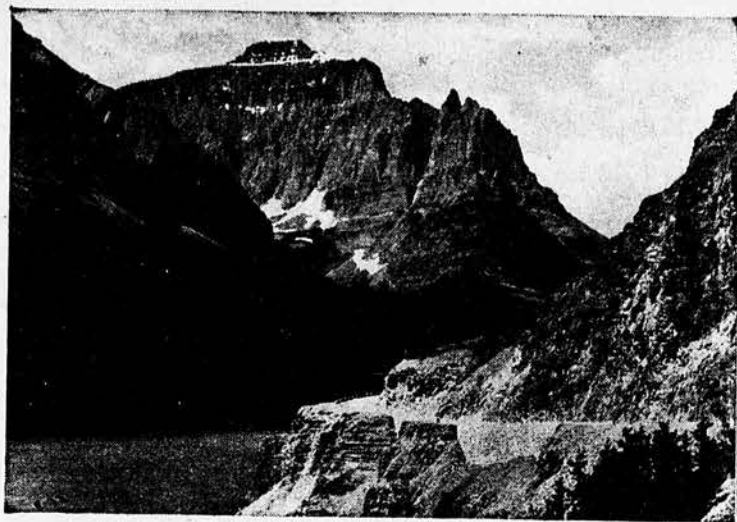
—KF—

A Good Game to Play

"Illustrated Lives" will make an evening of fun for a small party. Give every guest a magazine, a pencil and paper, paste and scissors. Every player is given a paper bearing the name of another person present. He is asked to write an illustrated biography of the person whose name he has, using any pictures from the magazine. The results are good.



1. Awl, or "borer." 2. Net sinker. 3. "Scraper." 4. Stone maul. 5. Knife. 6. Arrowheads.



● (Above) A Scene Along Going-to-the-Sun Highway in Glacier Park

SEE GLACIER PARK

250 LAKES • 60 GLACIERS • MAJESTIC MOUNTAINS

Thrill to the glorious mountain and lake grandeur that makes Glacier National Park the vacation paradise of thousands every summer. Swing over the skyline on high-winding trails or modern highways to the very crest of America. View mile-high glaciers, glamorous alpine lakes and majestic peaks of unequalled variety and charm. Stay at big luxurious hotels or cozy chalets. Journey on into the great Pacific Northwest to visit Spokane, Portland, Tacoma, Mt. Baker, Mt. Rainier, Seattle.

PERSONALLY ESCORTED TOURS Special low rates and personally escorted tours enable you to enjoy this magnificent travel vacation at most reasonable cost this year.



TRAVEL ON THE AIR-CONDITIONED EMPIRE BUILDER

Write C. A. Rand, General Agent, Great Northern Railway, 544 Railway Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri, or see your local railway ticket agent.

MAIL THIS COUPON

to Tour Director, Copper Publications, Topeka, Kansas, for free literature about De Luxe Copper Tour to Pacific Northwest and Alaska.

Name

R. F. D. or Street.....

City..... State.....

Kansas Shopping Center

For those of you who desire information listed by the advertisers in KANSAS FARMER, this space is designed as a handy reference. Listed below are the names of advertisers who offer booklets, folders and other literature containing information about their products. Use this to do your spring shopping.

Clip the coupon in the John Deere advertisement on page 7.

Moisture and Soil Conservation is the booklet offered in the advertisement on page 11.

The Oliver advertisement on page 12 has a handy coupon for their informative literature.

Literature and prices pertaining to the new Gardner spreader are offered on page 12 also.

The Salina Concrete Products Co. has information ready relative to their concrete silos.

A free catalog from the Mueller Saddle Factory is yours for the asking. See page 17.

Page 17 also has the Myers Pump Co. advertisement with a coupon for you to use. See the Western Land Roller ads on page 18 and write today for their catalog and price list.

The McPherson Concrete Products Co. has some literature for you. See page 18.

How about going along with the Copper Tour this year? See page 19.

The Armeo products are fully described in the American Rolling Mill advertisement on page 21.

And Don't Forget to Mention KANSAS FARMER
When Writing to Advertisers

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FARM MACHINERY

FARM MACHINERY—USED AND REBUILT. Massey-Harris combine, 12 ft. Case, 6 ft. 12 ft. Deere. Two "B" John Deere. Two "D" John Deere. One 30 Caterpillar. Midwest Limestone pulverizer, 1500 watt light plant. Delco light plant. Four bottom tractor plow. Two bottom, 16 ft. 14 in. bottom, 12 in. 6 ft. Deere disc tiller. Two Deere 14 in. sulky. Three-row G-F tractor. 20 Farmall cultivator. Single and double row horse cultivators. Two and three row and tractor. Hated cultivators. Deere tractor for a tractor. Several single row and two and three row rotary hoes. Disc and tractor disc harrows. Horse and tractor. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

SEAM SEPARATORS—BIG FACTORY SURPLUS. Sale of famous Galloway ball bearing Massey cream separators, 7 sizes—hand, electric, floor or bench models. 30 days or power. Stock must be moved quick. Extra big allowance for your old machine. Write for how many cows you milk—what kind machine you have. Get our special sacrifice—cash or terms. Also factory bargain prices on flexible harrows, spreaders, engines. Galloway Company, Inc., Box 283C, Waterloo, Iowa.

ED COMBINES FOR SALE: MODEL A 10 foot, Case 16 foot, No. 8 McCormick 10 foot, No. 8 McCormick 12 foot, 1926 12 foot, 1937 Minneapolis-Moline; one 12-20 in. City tractor, one H. C. 15-30 tractor, 20-35 Allis-Chalmers tractor. All priced to terms. See us before you buy. Gurney's House, Delphos, Kan.

COND HAND MACHINERY: 3, IHC, 10-20, 250.00, 1, IHC, 15-30, \$350.00, 1, Rumley, 10, \$150.00, 1, Twin City, 17-28, \$150.00, 2, 1937, \$250.00, 1, Oliver Com. 16 ft. \$350.00, McCormick-Deering, 12 ft. \$500.00, 1, 1934, Mst. Sedan, radio, \$300.00, 1, Hummer Howe Impl., Phone 3305, Niles, Kan.

GROWERS—ATTENTION—OUR AUTO under Sweeprake will attach to front end of car or truck and easily do the work of teams in moving hay or hauled grain; get freight prepaid. Proven successful on acres of farms. Free booklet. Write Stockwell Co., Larned, Kan. Dept. KF.

STABLE MILL OPERATORS, ATTEN- tion! Ford's Hammermill insured better service returns. New, modern, service-free, mass feed impregnator optional. Same motor operates truck and mill. Myers-Sherman Co., Chicago, Illinois.

DEERE G. P. 1930 MODEL, WITH over 1000 hours, rotor cultivator and planter, completely overhauled, \$475.00. John Deere D 275.00, McCormick-Deering F30 Farm Straight Bros., Eureka, Kan., Phone 404.

ED TWENTY-TWO AND TWENTY-EIGHT threshers at lowest prices ever offered. Weeder, cultivators, drills, binders, mow and tractor at about half the regular price. See implement company, Abilene, Kan.

SALE: USED COMBINES AND TRAC- tors. 3 No. 8 International, 1 No. 9 Massey, 1 Model B Minneapolis, 1 Model A Minneapolis, 1 All Crop 1937. Also good used tractors. Implement Co., Harper, Kan.

MORMICK RIDING CULTIVATORS, 8-FT. McCormick grain binder, Deere side delivery planter, Jr. two row cultivator, Deere riding tractor, horse drawn, Owl Hardware Company, Deer Springs, Kan.

AVY DUTY, ALSO GOOD HARVESTER mowers. Hard surfaced rasps for tooth and other combines. Baldwin repairs, belts. Ball and roller bearings. Richardson, Kan.

SALE: RECONDITIONED REGULAR mowers, Oliver Row Crop F-30, 10-20, 15-30, 6 ft. John Deere pickup, McCormick, Gregg, Kan., Kan. Dinkler, Ellsworth, Kan.

SALE: "60" CATERPILLAR TRACTOR equipped with 20 in. track, perfect condition, less than 90 days. \$2500.00. H. W. Card Company, Wichita, Kan.

F20 FARMALL, A-1 SHAPE, ONE NO. 8 Deering combine, good shape. One 22x36 Deering tractor, fair shape. Geo. H. Oster House, Grinnell, Kan.

QUICK SALE: IHC TRACTORS, 15-30, 50; 22-36; 475; No. 8 harvester-thresher, and \$350. Rebuilt like new. Clarence Peck, Keshik, Kan.

ORG. REGULAR FARMALL, 1929 MODEL, 16 sleeves and pistons, also seven foot farm mow mower, \$425, no trade. W. S. L. Davis, Carson, Kan.

MBER 20 McCormick-Deering TRAC- tor, complete overhaul, new paint, 60, 10, Lasater & Mendenhall, McDr. Dealer, Kan.

TO HAY SWEEP, ILLUSTRATED DIREC- tions how to make. Equal to 3 teams. Plans 0. Alfred Baasch, Cairo, Neb.

ENTY FOOT MODEL E NICHOLS & SHEP- pard combine in good shape, \$425.00, half cash. E. Rilling, Ensign, Kan.

CONDITIONED ALL MAKES OF TRAC- tors and combines in good shape. Weldier Co., Minneapolis, Kan.

FARMALL, NEW-LAST SPRING, RUNS and looks like new, \$825. C. M. Alspach, Kirkan.

SALE: ALLIS-CHALMERS 5 FT. COM- bine, good shape, \$400.00. Albert Jones, Beat-Kan.

SALE: BALDWIN COMBINES, ALL models. Thompson Brothers, Minneapolis.

ELECTRIC FENCE

SENSATIONAL NEW FLUX DIVERTER IN- vention makes Farmak the outstanding electric fence. Effects tremendous savings, increases life of safe six volt batteries. Utility model \$12.50—long term guarantee. 30 days trial. Write for catalog. Agents-dealers wanted, money making territories open. Parker-McCrory Mfg. Co., 47-DX, Kansas City, Mo.

OUTSTANDING ENGINEERING ACHIEVE- ment—Super Electric Fence. Precision built. Synchronized electro-breaker. Simple. Efficient. Slashes costs. Fully guaranteed. 30 day trial. Free booklet. Distributors, dealers wanted. Super Fence, AK-2500 Wabash, Chicago.

SINGLE WIRE FENCE CHARGERS CUT fencing costs 80%. Battery, electric, types. Valuable booklet free. Salesmen wanted. Electro Fence, Box 1A, Payette, Idaho.

ELECTRIC FENCE WHOLESALE, 1938 MO- dels, 3 year guarantee, battery or power. Farmers—Agents write. Wholesale Electric Fence, Hales Corners, Wis.

WONDERFUL NEW ELECTRIC FENCE OF- fer. Low cost. Safe. Simplest. Guaranteed. Agents wanted. Old Reliable-Cepec, E-24, Wheaton, Ill.

ELECTRIC FENCER \$1.65 COMPLETE, built to your self, 6 volt plans 20c. H. C. Rose, Franklin, Neb.

MILKING MACHINES

FORD'S MILKER, LOWEST PRICED, MOST economical. Fewest parts. Cleans itself automatically. GE motor, Briggs-Stratton engine, optional. Fully guaranteed. Thousands satisfied users. Terms. Myers-Sherman Co., Streator, Illinois.

WIND ELECTRIC PLANTS

FREE ELECTRICITY FROM THE WIND. Build your own windcharger. Cost 98c for material plus used car generator. Drawings—instructions 10c. Wesco, Minneapolis, Minn.

BUILDING MATERIAL

LUMBER AND SHINGLES, MIXED CAR LOTS direct from mill to consumer at remarkable savings. Send us your bill for estimates. McKee-Fleming Lbr. Co., Emporia, Kan.

PHOTO FINISHING

ROLL FILM MACHINE DEVELOPED AND your choice of (1) 8 Finerfotors and 2 Professional Bromide enlargements; or (2) 16 guaranteed Finerfotors or (3) 8 Finerfotors and one beautiful oil colored enlargement, 25c coin. Order by number. Finerfotors, Box N-898, Minneapolis, Minn.

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COLOR ENLARGEMENT, 8 PRINTS EACH roll 25c. Eight colored prints, one colored enlargement 40c. Colored reprints, 1c. American Photo, 3548 North Lawrence, Chicago.

OUR FINISHING IS WORLD WIDE WITH A guarantee to please you. 8 glossy prints and 2 double weight enlargements 25c coin. One day service. Please U Film Service, La Crosse, Wis.

PRINTS OF QUALITY—ROLLS DEVELOPED. 25c coin, eight Duo-tone prints, two 5x7 enlargements, reprints 3c. For grade-A prints try Globe Photo Shop, LaCrosse, Wis.

PROMPT SERVICE—QUALITY WORK: 2 beautiful double weight glass enlargements, 8 guaranteed verifade prints each roll, 25c. Excel Photo Service, Dubuque, Iowa.

SNAPSHOTS IN COLORS—ROLL DEVELOPED. 8 natural color prints, 25c. Natural color prints, 3c. Amazingly beautiful. Natural Color Photo, C-31, Janesville, Wis.

SPECIAL OFFER! 10 REPRINTS FOR 25c, one beautiful 6x8 enlargement free. Rolls finished, 8 prints 2 enlargements 25c. Nielsen's Studio, Aurora, Neb.

25c ROLL DEVELOPED AND ONE PRINT each, including tinted enlargement or two prints each. Welch Photo, 3307-8 Logan North, Minneapolis, Minn.

ROLL DEVELOPED, TWO PRINTS EACH and two free enlargement coupons 25c. Reprints 2c each, 100 or more 1c. Summers' Studio, Unionville, Mo.

EXPERT PHOTO FINISHING, 8 GENUINE expensive Velox prints, two double weight professional enlargements 25c. Expert Studios, LaCrosse, Wis.

ROLLS CAREFULLY DEVELOPED, TWO 5x7 professional enlargements and 8 Ideal prints, all for 25c coin. Johnson Finishing Service, West Salem, Wis.

LOOK! YOUR CHOICE! EIGHT PRINTS AND two enlargements or 16 prints from each roll, 25c. Quickest service. Modern Studios, LaCrosse, Wis.

ENLARGEMENT FREE, EIGHT BRILLIANT border prints and your roll developed 25c. Camera Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.

SENSATIONAL, ROLL DEVELOPED, 16 beautiful prints, 20c. Reprints 1c. E. Splitter's, Frederick, Kan.

GUARANTEED, 20 PRINTS 25c, ROLL DE- veloped, 16 prints 25c. Quality Photo, Hutchinson, Kan.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

INVENTORS—TIME COUNTS—DON'T RISK delay in patenting your invention. Write for new 48-page free booklet, "Patent Guide for the Inventor." No charge for preliminary information. Clarence A. O'Brien and Hyman Berman, Registered Patent Attorneys, 150-S Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

EDUCATIONAL

No school advertising under this heading has any connection with the government.

CAREERS: QUALIFY AS SOCIAL OR BUSI- ness Secretary, Accountant, Social Hostess, Traffic Manager, or Apartment Manager. MacKay College, Los Angeles, Calif.

AUTO MECHANICS, DIESEL, BODY-FENDER repairing, welding, electric refrigeration. Low rates. Stevinson's, 2008-I Main, Kansas City, Mo.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

\$100 DAY AUCTIONEERING, TERM SOON, free catalog. Reich Auction School, Austin, Minn.

AUCTIONEERS GUIDE \$1.00, TERM SOON. 33rd year American Auction College, Kansas City.

DOGS

FOR SALE: BLACK OLD ENGLISH SHEP- herd pups, natural herders, males \$5.00, females \$3.00. Sam Bork, Miltonvale, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, EXTRA FINE, from real stock dogs. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

WHITE COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE IMME- diately. Paul Lucas, Healy, Kans.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

ABORTION PROTECTION ONE VACCINA- tion. Government licensed vaccine; money back guarantee. Free abortion literature. Farmers Vaccine Supply Company, Department P, Kansas City, Mo.

BOT & WORM CAPSULES FOR HORSES. Booklet free. Agents wanted. Fairview Chemical Co., Desk F., Humboldt, So. Dak.

HORSES CURED FISTULA, POLLEVL, PAY when cured. National Remedy Co., Boulder, Colo.

WANT TO BUY

WANTED—OLD LIVE COMMON PIGEONS. Coops loaned free prepaid. We pay express. B. Hendricks, Rutledge, Mo.

WANTED TO BUY A GOOD USED MILKING machine. W. V. McGee, Iola, Kan.

TREE & SPROUT KILLERS

ENOUGH TO KILL OVER 100 TREES OR sprouts \$2.00. BoKo Co., Jonestown, Miss.

SPARROW TRAPS

SPARROW TRAP—GET RID OF THESE pests. Any boy can make one. Plans 10c. Sparrowman, 1715-A West St., Topeka, Kan.

INTEREST TO WOMEN

FASHIONABLE SILK HOSIERY, FIVE PAIRS \$1.00. (Long or Nehl). Handsome, lustrous, beautiful \$1.00. (15c postage). Directco KF-221W Broad, Savannah, Ga.

MISCELLANEOUS

WRITE YOUR OWN WILL, PROTECT YOUR loved ones. We show you how to arrange your own affairs without legal aid. Legal will forms included free with booklet of legal information and instructions, \$1.00 postpaid. Will Service Bureau, Lincoln, Kan.

LAND—IOWA

IOWA IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE, ALL sizes, locations; some trades. Write your wants to F. F. Johnston, Stockport, Iowa.

LAND—KANSAS

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

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

LAND—MISSOURI

FARM BARGAINS—EASY TERMS, THE FED- eral Land Bank of St. Louis offers you good farm buys in every price range, in every size in Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas. Federal Land Bank farms are priced to sell, 175 acres, Johnson County, Missouri, 10 miles to Odesa; on a public road, 3 1/2 miles to U. S. Highway No. 50, 1 1/2 miles to school, 3 1/2 miles to church; 6-room house, 3 barns, feeder, wash house, garage, cave, other buildings; watered by wells, cistern and creek; gray silt loam; lies gently rolling; 90 acres tillable, 70 acres pasture, 15 acres timber; \$4,500, 200 acres Hickory County, Missouri, 3 miles to Preston; on a public road, 1 mile to gravel road; 1 1/2 miles to school and church; 6-room house, barn, poultry house; watered by wells and spring; brown loam; lies medium rolling; 60 acres tillable, 40 acres pasture, 100 acres timber; \$2,000. Terms as low as 10% cash, with the balance in an easy-to-pay 5%, 20-year loan. No trades. Tell us the counties in which you are interested and a free list of farm will be sent you. The Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.

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

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

IN THE PAST YEAR WE HAVE SUCCESS- fully conducted real estate auctions in six states. Many estates have been closed satisfactorily. You, too, may convey your property into cash. Sales conducted anywhere. For details write Forke Bros., The Auctioneers, 307 Security Mutual Bldg., Lincoln, Neb.

FARMING THAT PAYS THE FARMER IN North Carolina. Good farm lands at reasonable prices. Long growing season, diversified crops offer real profit opportunities. See advertisement page 18. Write Dept. Conservation and Development, Raleigh, N. C.

BARGAINS IN LAND, WHERE CROPS ARE dependable. Washington, Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and North Dakota. Literature, impartial advice. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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

On International Committees

Dr. D. C. Warren, professor of poultry husbandry at Kansas State College, has been appointed to two international committees.

One of the appointments is to the chairmanship of the committee which awards the \$1,000 Borden research prize in poultry science. This award is made thru the Poultry Science Association of the United States and Canada. This is the first year this Borden prize has been given. A separate \$100 prize which has been given for several years by the Poultry Science Association will also be awarded by this committee.

Doctor Warren also has been appointed chairman of the genetics section of the scientific program for the Seventh World's Poultry Congress to

be in Cleveland, Ohio, in August, 1939. The program will be participated in by scientists from foreign countries as well as this country. It is the duty of the committee on the genetics section to select the material to be presented in this portion of the program. The Poultry Congress will probably be the largest agricultural congress ever held in any country, according to Doctor Warren.

—KF—

200 Students in Contest

The Belleville team was awarded a silver trophy as the highest of 29 schools in the eleventh annual judging contest sponsored by the Frankfort Chapter of the Future Farmers of America under the direction of the vocational agriculture department of the school of which J. E. Mathre is instructor.

About 200 students participated. Three members of the Kansas State College team, last year's national champions, judged this contest.

The team scores and the high ranking individuals include:

Team scores—Belleville, 2,697; Manhattan, 2,602; Abilene, 2,530; Morrowville, 2,528; Clay Center, 2,527; Sabetha, 2,508; Fairview, 2,495; Frankfort, 2,494; Blue Rapids, 2,472; Wamego, 2,459; Miltonvale, 2,455; Carbondale, 2,453; Waterville, 2,449; Seneca, 2,448; Holton, 2,444; Hanover, 2,437; Washington, 2,435; Greenleaf, 2,421; Linn, 2,408; Harveyville, 2,399; Valley Falls, 2,396; Haddam, 2,396; Powhattan, 2,390; Alma, 2,385; Marysville, 2,373; Havensville, 2,352; Hope, 2,336; Westmoreland, 2,246; Hoyt, 2,069.

High Individuals—Glen Spafford, Belleville, 691; Ralph Zukowskie, Belleville, 678; Donald McKenzie, Belleville, 675; Wilbert Nixon, Manhattan, 674; Roy Currie, Manhattan, 671; Lyle Rogers, Fairview, 662; Lawrence Dodd, Morrowville, 658; Dorsey Gibbs, Clay Center, 657; Ralph Mock, Clay Center, 655; Merlin Line, Sabetha, 655; Harvey Snapp, Belleville, 653; Boyd Hook, Sabetha, 652; Phillip Schimmer, Holton, 651; James Nielson, Marysville, 650; Burton Felt, Miltonvale, 649.

—KF—

Offense Is Best Defense

Experienced gardeners know that back of the seeming peace and serenity of a beautiful garden a constant war is being fought. Season in and season out, the battle to fend off hordes of destructive insects must be waged.

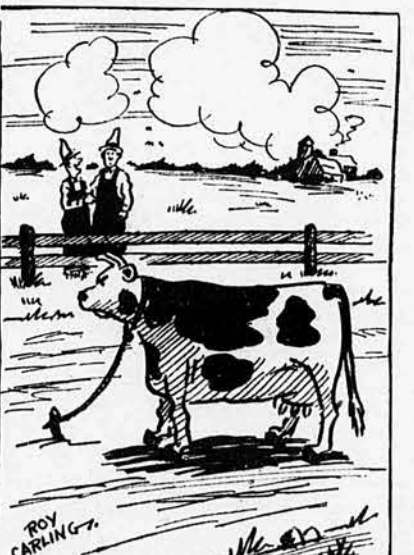
This is a war that necessarily knows no truce—where no quarter can be given. The only successful defense is a militant offense against the forces of destruction. Insects must be destroyed if your flowers are to reach their fullest beauty.

A cheap and economical method of combating aphids, leaf hopper, slugs, etc., is regular spraying with nicotine sulfate which is volatile and thus kills insects both by contact and by fumes.

—KF—

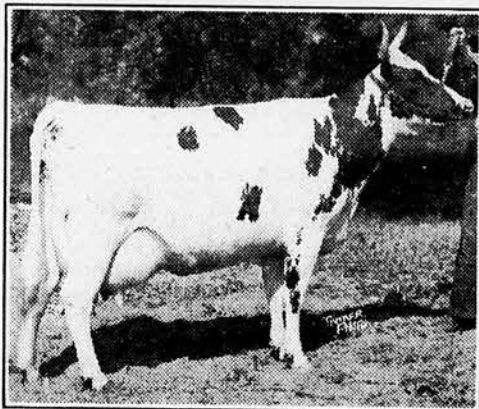
Setting Out More Trees

Tree planting seems to have been on the increase this spring. C. E. Bartlett, Jewell county agent, reports that Riley Richardson, Burr Oak, set out 400 cedars along the creek. Harry Swope, Mankato, planted cedars on pasture sidehills. Farmstead plantings for windbreak were set out by C. W. Fearing, A. W. Canfield, and Mrs. M. H. Calahan, all of Burr Oak, W. H. Borger and Bert Dietz in Erving township, and Bert Sink in Esbon township.



"I let her graze in the road every once in awhile. Then she appreciates the pasture that much more."

Woodhull Farm Ayrshires



WOODHULL FALLULAH 147336

The high butterfat Ayrshire herd in the United States for November and December, 1937, (only twice a day milkings), 1st prize 4-year-old at Waterloo and reserve grand champion Kansas State Fair 1937. One of the many heavy producing daughters of ORMINSTON'S CORPORA, (the sire of our senior herd bull Woodhull Wideawake). Her dam, Woodhull Good Buttercup 112650, was grand champion cow at Kansas State Fair 1937 (a daughter of the noted cow Good Buttercup) probably the most noted cow of any breed ever owned in Kansas. 87% of our herd is descended from this great foundation. Our last December milk average of 1,113 pounds, 4.77% and 53.12 lbs. fat on two milkings has never been equaled in this section of the United States. We offer a serviceable bull out of a record dam. No females for sale at present. See our herd at the district show.

Woodhull Farm
FRED WILLIAMS
Hutchinson, Kan.

Krotz Annual Angus Sale



On Farm Adjoining Odell, Neb.—North of Marysville, Kan., Just Over the Line in Nebraska

Monday, May 2

65 Head 20 Choice Bulls 45 Outstanding Females

50 head are sons and daughters of the great bull EVIDENCE OF STRATHMORE 467200 (son of the noted bull REVOLUTION 81st). The offering is strong in the blood of EARL MARSHALL, BLACK-CAP REVOLUTION and other noted strains. Write for catalog to

Krotz Stock Farms, Odell, Nebraska

A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer Mention Kansas Farmer Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

High Producing AYRSHIRES

1937 herd test—average 10,000.25 lbs. milk and 377.41 butterfat. Many daughters of the proven sire, BECKY'S MAJESTY OF FERNBROOK. Others are of CANARY BELLE blood. Thistle Gem of Kansas (reserve champion both Kansas fairs) in service. Young bulls for sale out of dams with records up to 11,481 milk and 405.06 butterfat. Tb. and abortion tested. Inspection of herd invited.

R. E. STARK & SON
Abilene, Kan.

Melbourne Farms Ayrshires

See our cattle at HILLSBORO DISTRICT SHOW MAY 24th—headed by STRATHGLASS BAR-DRAKE. 13 years of continuous D. H. I. A. records, average 335 pounds fat. Tb. accredited and Bang's free.

W. C. AINSWORTH & SON
Elmo, Kan.

For Hardy Grazers



Ayrshires make most 4% milk from an acre of grass. Write for literature and list of breeders. Ayrshire Breeders' Ass'n, 260 Center St., Brandon, Vt.

RAISE AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRE SPRING SHOWS

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

ANGUS CATTLE



Lafin Offers Angus Cattle

Choice ANGUS BULLS and FEMALES for sale.

L. E. LAFIN
Crab Orchard, Nebraska, Box-6

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Meadowlark Guernsey Farm

For sale: a one-half interest in a line bred, double grandson of VALOR'S CRUSADER. Other bulls from calves to serviceable ages. LANGWATER and other popular blood lines to select from. See our cattle at Abilene district show April 27.

W. L. SCHULTZ & SON
Durham, Kan.

Golden Glow Guernsey Farm

Registered Guernseys of best blood lines and approved Guernsey type. Backed by DHIA and A. R. records. Bulls for sale. Visitors welcome to farm. See our exhibit at Ottawa show April 28.

E. E. GERMAIN
Bern, Kan.

Gay Lord's Quest by Langwater Fortune

Now heads our Guernseys. Being mated to daughters of GOLDEN GLOW AGITATOR. Also registered Durocs, 40 spring pigs.

Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.

Guernsey Spring Shows

April 26—Republican-Blue, Concordia
April 27—Mid-West, Abilene
April 28—Northwestern, Ottawa
April 29—Southeastern, Walnut

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

**IF INTERESTED IN
POLLED SHORTHORNS**
20 Bulls and 20 Females for sale. Write BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KAN. 22 Miles West and 6 South of Hutchinson

Polled Shorthorn Bull

Four years old, dark roan, deep body, short legs and very compact. Excellent disposition and sure breeder. For sale reasonable. E. EDWARDS, Talmage, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

REG. SHORTHORNS

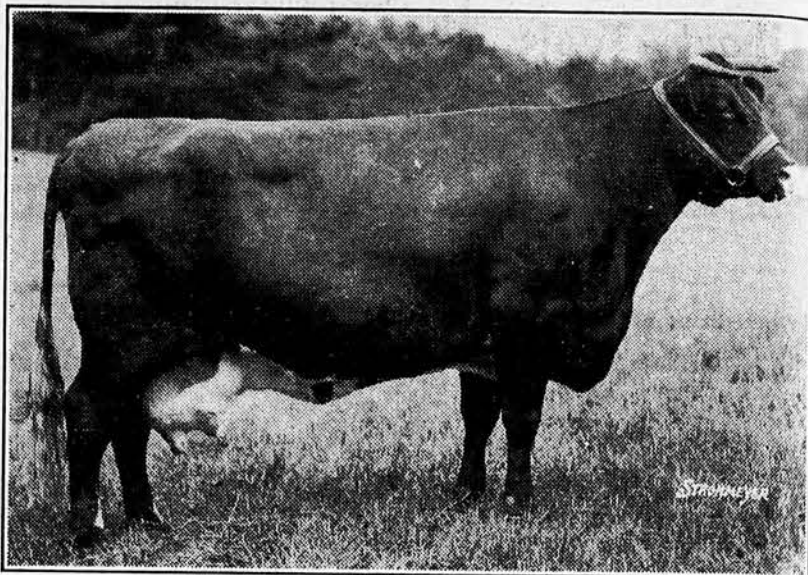
Reg. 2-year-old open heifers and 3-year-old heavy springers. Low, blocky type, corn fed and carrying good flesh. Farmer prices. Fred W. Crandall, Olathe, Kan.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Brown Swiss Bulls

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

Her Descendants Improve Kansas Herds



Many of the descendants of this great cow, La Belle Mimosa, owned by Alexander Mac-laren, Buckingham, Quebec, will be offered in the Milking Shorthorn sale at Stanley, April 30. Her record is 12,533 pounds of milk and 561.4 pounds of butterfat.

Care Prevents Bad Flavors in Milk

THE season of bad flavors in milk is upon us. Just as we become slightly accustomed to the "greenish" tang of wheat pasture milk, and learn to prevent it by bringing the cows in at noon, we enter the time of danger from pepper grass, rag weed, wild onion or garlic, French or fan weed.

Rye is the worst offender among the cereals. It will flavor the milk so badly that customers may hang up the "no milk" sign, if measures aren't taken to control it. Wheat, barley, and even oats may drive away customers who are on the border line between milk and soft drink with their meals.

Fortunately these milk odors, also carried in full strength by the cream, may be reasonably controlled. The cows have to be taken off the grass about 4 hours before milking time.

As pastures become more sparse in May or June, cows may take to eating pepper grass or French weed. Or in the first burst of spring greens they may eat wild onion or garlic or rag weed. These plants leave an unmistakable odor in the butterfat.

Thus far this spring odors of these weeds haven't caused much loss because wheat pastures have been rank and cows grazed on them. However, wheat is reaching the jointing stage now, and herds turned on limited native pastures, or along wooded streams, may pick up plenty of the objectionable flavors. These flavors are passed on to the butter, and creameries may be forced to dock cream which has bad taste.

—KF—

History of Cow Testing

Twenty-five years ago, the first cow testing association was organized in Kansas. In looking around for a man to handle the work, O. E. Reed, then head of the Dairy Department, Kansas State College, now chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, Washington, D. C., obtained the services of Ralph Cooley who was graduated from college that spring. The association was located in Dickinson county where Mr. Cooley finally located on a farm.

Twenty-five years have brought many changes in association work, with the idea of making a big record with one to five individual cows having moved into the background. Herd averages, a better breeding program, including proving of bulls and cow families, and co-operation on farm management have taken the lead in the program.

—KF—

Large Entry for First Show

Eighty-eight entries have been received for the North Central Kansas Holstein Breeders Association Black and White Show to be held in Washington, Friday, April 29. Twenty-eight breeders from Washington, Marshall, Ottawa and Pottawatomie counties have made entries.

This is Washington county's first dis-

trict show. It will be held at the Fair Grounds. A judging contest for 4-H Club members, vocational agriculture students and adults will be held.

Featured exhibits will be cows with a lifetime production of 100,000 pounds of milk and 2,000 pounds of fat.

Prizes are to be given by the Washington Chamber of Commerce and merchants for the high individuals in the judging contest and to the exhibitor

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

Hostetter Engle AUCTIONEER

Available for all kinds of farm and livestock sales. 25 years a breeder of registered Holstein cattle. Glad to conduct or assist on dairy cattle sales, or help locate breeding cattle. Have small herd at this time.

Abilene, Kan.

Bert Powell

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Few Good Fall Boars

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

GEO. GAMMELL, COUNCIL GROVE, KAN.

Better Feeding Polands

Spring pigs either sex, vaccinated and recorded. Out of litters of 10 and 11 to the litter.

F. E. WITTUM & SON, Caldwell, Kan.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

From Ravins Pathway Queen, sired by Big Top, son of 1937 World's Champion, March 5 farrow, choice \$15 each. LeRoy Mella, Coldwater, Kan.

18 Reg. Feb. 2 and 3 Pigs

Spotted Polands. The low set, easy feeding kind. 10 pigs each litter. Also reg. yearling boar. Im-muned. Leo Schumacher, R. 3, Herington, Kan.

Big Type Poland Pigs

March pigs, either sex, \$10.00. Some by a son of the world's champ. Boars ready for service. Fall gilts. Pedigree with every pig. Leonard O. Fowier, Russell, Kan.

DUROC HOGS

Durocs of Royal Blood

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

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

DUROC BOARS—THE RIGHT KIND

Thick, deep bodied, good legs and feet. Backed by the greatest individuals of the breed's most popular families. Im-muned and registered. We can please you. Priced reasonable. Write or come. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

MILLER'S SHORTLEGGED DUROCS

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

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Polled Hereford Bulls

A few very nice bulls with extra good pedigrees. Prices reasonable. GOERNANDT BROS., AURORA, KAN.

Kansas Farmer for April 23, 1938

Liberty Toots

1861083

First

at Salina district show as a yearling, 1937. One of our high producing daughters of HILLCREEK GULMAN. Her dam was an OTIS CHIEF cow of the GOLDEN HORNS tribe FAIR-ACRES JUDGE M 1808425. He heads our two herds. His granddam, RACHEL, was a R. M. cow with a record of 11,000 milk and 450 butterfat. The BATES and CLAY combination guarantees heavy milk and beef. Cows of General Clay, British Prince, and White Goods breeding. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale. See our exhibits at the Salina district show.

A. N. Johnson, Assaria, Kan.
M. H. Peterson, Assaria, Kan.

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

Our Grandfathers' Durhams, give substantial 1% milk, flesh profitably when dry.

Milking Shorthorn Sales

April 28, Des Moines, Iowa

April 30, Stanley, Kansas

Parker Stock Farm (20 miles south of Kansas City)

May 21, Delavan, Wis.

Borg Farms

May 31, West Fargo, No. Dakota

June 2, South St. Paul, Minnesota

For Catalog Write

Roy A. Cook, Sale Mgr.

Box 625

Independence, Iowa

"Best for Kansas Farms"

Where the production of quality milk and prime beef must yield a profit.

District shows, state fair exhibits, dairy records feeding tests; all that both beef and dairy breeds offer with better balanced farming for you.

Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society
Pretty Prairie, Kan.

Nagely's Milking Shorthorns

For sale, the choice roan bull VILLAGE DIKE. Fine individual, good disposition and of splendid DUAL purpose type. He is a brother to the great cow RETNUE CLAY BELLE (grand champion cow at the Salina show and a close up winner at Topeka. We also offer young bulls and heavy producing grade milk cows. Visit our farm and herd.

ELMER NAGELY,
Ablene, Kan.

Polled Milking Shorthorns

We now have in service the red ton Woodside bred bull WOODSIDE THOR (bred deep in the heaviest milking Polled Shorthorn blood in America). Backed by the best R. M. breeding. Our cows come from a long line of beef and milk combination ancestors. Herd established 30 years. Young red and roan bulls for sale.

W. A. Hegle, Lost Springs, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Spring Shows

May 17—North Central, Salina

May 18—Western District, Dodge City

May 19—South Central District, Hillsboro

May 20—Eastern District, Miller

Bulls, Bred and Open Heifers

from dams producing over 10,000 lbs. milk and 400 fat. D.H.I.A. records. Also fresh cows. Best of breeding. MILK—also beef. Clay and Bates blood. C. B. CALLAWAY, FAIRBURY, NEBR.

PARKER FARM MILKING SHORTHORNS
Young Bulls and Heifers: Sired by Imported and Selected American bred bulls and out of R. M. cows. Our herd is not the largest but what we offer is carefully selected. Our young stock is of the right type and well grown. For description and prices write
Parker Farm, Stanley, Kan. (Johnson Co.)

5 Bulls Serviceable Age
Out of daughters of GENERAL CLAY 4TH, and sired by IMP. PENCOYD CARDINAL.
W. S. MICHLER & SON, Bloomington, Kan.

Kansas Farmer for April 23, 1938

who travels the longest distance to attend the show.

Officers of the association are President, Raymond Appleman, Linn; vice-president, Henry Hatesohl, Greenleaf; secretary-treasurer, O. W. Kershaw, Washington.

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas



Dr. Walter Gerking, former veterinarian for Chapman Farms at Lees Summit, has been employed as general manager of the Meadow Lake Guernsey Farms at Oklahoma City.

Quigley Hampshire farm report the sale of a son of High Score to the Italian government. The pig will be shipped to Abyssinia. Other boars of the same quality still are for sale on the farm.

F. E. Wittum & Son ask us to continue their card offering pigs of either sex. They have sold the mature boar advertised in the last issue. They say, "Two gilts farrowed yesterday, saved 15 pigs despite blizzard."

John A. Yelek, Milking Shorthorn breeder of Rexford, announces a consignment sale to be held at some place to be determined later, probably Hutchinson on May 21. Anyone having surplus stock for sale should write Mr. Yelek.

G. M. Shepherd, one of the oldest and best known Duroc breeders in the United States continues to breed better Durocs. Mr. Shepherd has been growing them closer to the ground for some time and says he can please old and new customers. His address is Lyons.

A. L. Withers, near Leavenworth, has been breeding Shorthorn cattle for 32 years and he states they have been pleasant and reasonably profitable to him over that period of time. He now is using a Milking Shorthorn bull from the H. C. McKelvie herd of Lincoln, Neb.

McIntire Farms, of Duquoin, have the first two Duroc sows of the state to be nominated for Advance Registry. Andrew McIntire gives us this information and says they have two good litters of pigs that show promise of weighing an average of 50 pounds when 56 days old.

The dams of the two herd bulls in service in the St. Mary's Holstein herd have an average butterfat production of 685 pounds of fat. Within the last year 22 cows in the herd have finished their lactation period with an average of 12,670 pounds of milk and 430.3 pounds fat in 338 days.

After many years breeding Holstein cattle, Hostetter Engle is well equipped to conduct or assist in sales of dairy cattle. He still has a herd of Holsteins and carries on his big farm south of Abilene. The auction business up to now has been his side line, but he hopes to devote more time to it.

G. A. Wingert, Poland China breeder of Wellsville, writes that he never has had better or more uniform litters than his sows are farrowing this spring. He says "the sow you bought for me at the I. E. Knox sale has a fine litter, 4 boys and 3 sows. They were sired by K'S Superba." Mr. Wingert has 10 sows yet to farrow.

April 29 is the date of the Southeast Guernsey district show. The show will be held at Walnut. Entries from 25 herds in 5 different counties have been made. If they all fill there will be 71 head to be judged. Eight aged bulls have been entered which is the largest class of mature bulls to be entered at any district show so far held in the state. A number of bulls will be sold at auction.

W. L. Schults & Son, of Durham, continue to build better Guernseys more production and cattle of a more acceptable type from the show-yard standpoint. They have several imported cows together with their offspring. Some line breeding is being adhered to and sons of proven bulls are used as herd sires. The cattle are being prepared for the big district show to be held at Abilene, April 27.

Harry Givens, proprietor of the Overlook Guernsey farm at Manhattan, and president of the Republican-Blue Valley District Guernsey Association, reports prospects mighty good for the spring show. Mr. Givens supplies Manhattan with Guernsey milk and breeds registered Durocs on the side. He has about 40 spring pigs sired by a son of Iowa Leader and out of dams by Nebraska Wonder.

R. E. Stark & Son, of Abilene, are among the most careful and painstaking Ayrshire breeders of the state. Every care is taken in the purchase of a herd sire and the results of each mating is watched and one by one defects in conformation are eliminated. While doing this production has not been neglected, or the health of the cattle. Good records are made in the herd and DHIA test and regular tests are made for TB and abortion.

No Kansas Ayrshire herd in Kansas carries such a great part of the descendants of the great cow, Good Buttercup, at one time the highest producing cow in the state, as does Woodhull Farm at Hutchinson. For the months of November and December 1937, this herd was the high herd of the breed in fat and milk production for the entire United States. Almost 90 per cent of the entire herd are descendants of the cow Good Buttercup.

W. A. Hegle, of Lost Springs, now owns and has in service in his Polled Milking Shorthorn herd the bull Woodside Thor, bred by W. C. Wood Farms at Pendleton, Ind., said to have produced more Register of Merit bulls than any other breeder in America. This bull comes from a long line of heavy producing ancestors. Mr. Hegle established his present herd 30 years ago and continues to breed dual purpose cattle of good beef and milk conformation.

Beginners interested in Milking Shorthorns may be interested in the sale catalog of Carl Parker, 734 S. W. Blvd., Kansas City, Kan. It gives the details regarding the 42 females and 3 bulls to be sold at Stanley, April 30. The offering consists of young cattle of strictly dual purpose type that have strong fleshing qualities without sacrificing production records. The of-

Milking Shorthorn Sale

At the PARKER FARM, 1 mile south and 1/2 mile east of STANLEY, KANSAS. Stanley is 18 miles southwest of Kansas City on Highway 69.

Saturday, April 30

1 P. M.



DUALYN FARM (Eudora, Kansas)—PARKER FARM (Stanley, Kansas)—KLINE BROTHERS (Miller, Kansas) and other consignors selling

45 HEAD

THE OFFERING—3 BULLS, SERVICEABLE AGE. 42 CAREFULLY SELECTED FEMALES. Consisting of 10 cows, all under 7 years of age, 28 bred heifers and 4 heifer calves.

BREEDING—All official Register of Merit pedigrees—best Imported and American Bloodlines—Sired by the most outstanding proven bulls known to the breed—Including 10 bred heifers sired by Broadacre Duke, a full brother to Sunridge Clay King and Broadacre Blazer, All-American bull—Also daughters of Hollandale Marshall, and Butterboy 9th.

PRODUCTION—The mature cows have produced, under official test, from 300 to over 400 lbs. of fat yearly, with milk records of 8,000 lbs. and up. The heifers are from dams and granddams with excellent records.

TYPE—These are dual purpose, strong in fleshing qualities and with heavy milk production as shown by official records.

HEALTH—ALL T. B. AND BANGS TESTED.

This sale was developed for the purpose of offering a convenient opportunity to secure the most richly bred Milking Shorthorn cows and heifers available:

For Sale Catalog Write

CARL PARKER, 734 Southwest Boulevard, Kansas City, Kan.
SALES MANAGER—Roy A. Cook, Independence, Iowa

AUCTS.—H. O. Teller, Walter Kruse, and Bert Powell.

Jesse R. Johnson, Kansas Farmer Repr.

If unable to be present send bids to Roy A. Cook or Jesse R. Johnson in care of Carl Parker.

NOTE: A get-together meeting and dinner at President Hotel, 13th and Baltimore, Kansas City, Missouri, 7 p. m. Friday evening, April 29. Everyone interested in Milking Shorthorns invited to attend.

Ashbourne Shorthorns

To Be Dispersed by Sale
by Auction

At the Farm at
Alma, Nebraska

SATURDAY,

April 30, 1938

16 cows with calves at foot
6 open heifers
4 bred heifers
20 cows soon to calve
4 bulls

One of America's Most Favorably
Known Herds

The Property of the Estate of the
Late Gov. A. C. Shallenberger. Herd
Federally Tb. accredited. Passed
Bang's test this month.

For Catalog of This Sale Write to

Will Johnson, Sale Mgr.

3709 6th Avenue

Herdman: Shorty Peacock

Sioux City, Iowa

Auctioneer: A. W. Thompson

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Jenson's Milking Shorthorns

Many females are daughters of BUTTER BOY CLAY. Present herd bull ELECHE ROYAL CARDINAL (grandson of Imp. Penroy Cardinal); dam, a granddaughter of JOSEPH CLAY (a double grandson of Old General Clay). Our Junior bull DULYAN CAPTAIN has for a dam a Register of Merit cow and granddaughter of Glenside Dairy King.

Lars Jenson & Sons, Everest, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Eleche Herd Milking Shorthorns

Headed by NORTHWOOD DON 4TH. In herd are many daughters and granddaughters of BLADEN MINISTREL 8TH. Bull and heifer calves for sale from cows with milk records up to 15,288 pounds and 612 butterfat. See our cattle at the DODGE CITY DISTRICT SHOW May 18.

W. F. RHINEHART
Dodge City, Kan.

Maplewood Farm Holsteins



Herd established in 1912. 100 head now in herd. 20 years continuous DHIA work.

Yearly herd averages from 325 to 400 lbs. Individual cow averages up to 600 lbs. fat.

Bulls from best breeders, including Carnation farms.

Our foundation sire was CANARY BUTTER BOY KING.

Over 300 bulls sold since herd was founded.

Herd federal tested for Tb., Abortion and Mastitis.

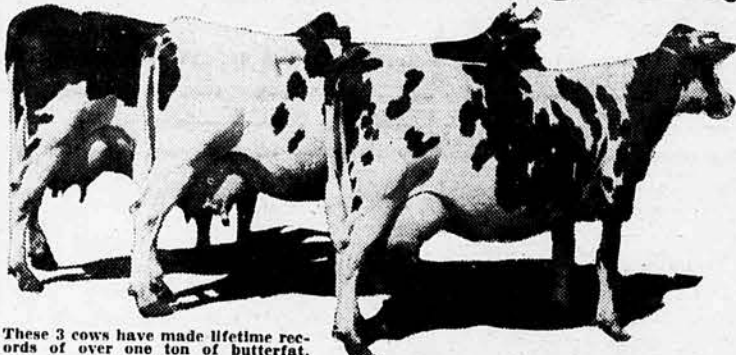
The success of our breeding operations has largely been made possible by the co-operation, encouragement and counsel of the farmers and breeders of Kansas. We hold annual sales at the farm to which neighbor breeders and some from a distance consign stock.

The public sale has proven to be the best and most economical method of selling. Other Kansas localities can do what we are doing. Accept our thanks for the favors of other years and write for our plan of conducting individual or co-operator sales.

Dr. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kansas

C. F. Hoerner, Herdsman

Three Matrons at Shungavalley



These 3 cows have made lifetime records of over one ton of butterfat.

Carmen Homestead Ormsby Girl 1561450—72,518 lbs. milk and 2,429 lbs. fat in 5 yrs. 7 mos.
Shungavalley Ormsby Lass 1328477—76,106 lbs. milk and 2,640 lbs. fat in 6 yrs. 7 mos.
Shungavalley Rose Ormsby 1410781—70,587 lbs. milk and 2,293 lbs. fat in 5 yrs. 7 mos.

SEE OUR HERD BEFORE SELECTING YOUR NEXT HERD SIRE

Ira Romig and Sons, Topeka, Kan.

Sir Billy Ormsby de Kol 682274

One of the largest and smoothest Holstein bulls of the breed now heads our herds.

GRAND CHAMPION—Kansas State Fair, 1937.

GRAND CHAMPION—Kansas Free Fair, 1937.

GRAND CHAMPION—Kansas State Fair, 1936.

1st PRIZE AGED BULL—Kansas State Fair, 1935, 1936 and 1937.

1st PRIZE AGED BULL—Kansas Free Fair, 1937.

5th PRIZE AGED BULL—Waterloo Dairy Congress, 1937.

Visit our herds, see him and the heavy producing cows being mated to him. Herd under DHIA test. Abortion and Tb. tested. Farm 10 miles north of Manhattan. Holsteins on two farms.

Phillips Bros., Manhattan, Kansas

Schellcrest Farms Offer Holsteins

WE OFFER FOR SALE REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—10 head of cows—10 head of bred heifers—6 head of yearling heifers—10 young heifer and bull calves (some choice club prospects.) THREE BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE PRICED RIGHT. Sired by prize-winning bulls and out of high producing dams. Visit farm located on Highway 69 northeast of Kansas City and 5 miles southwest of Liberty, Missouri.

FRED P. SCHELL, JR., Liberty, Missouri

NOTE: We also breed Percherons and Saddle horses. We bred the champion yearling saddle colt at the 1937 American Royal.

MEYERS HOLSTEINS

STRONG IN ORMSBY BREEDING — 200 HEAD TO SELECT FROM

Visit our herd or write your needs.

(On Hi-way 40, fifteen miles west of Kansas City)

Meyers Dairy Farm Co.

Basehor, Kansas

LIVESTOCK SALE YARDS

Bring Your Livestock Where the Demand Is

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

IOWA-NEBRASKA SALE YARDS
Owned and operated by
H. C. McKelvie, Council Bluffs, Iowa

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Quigley Hampshire Farms

Boars — Registered, Immunized, Guaranteed. Fall and June farrowed boars sired by Grand Champion High Score.
Quigley Hampshire Farms, Williamstown, Kan.
Mail address: St. Marys, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE BOARS

Good Hampshire boars of last May farrow, also few fall boar pigs. Cholera immunized. Write
FRED ZEDNIK, FAIRBURY, NEBR.

fering carries as much if not more new bloodlines than any sale held in the state in recent years.

Windmoor Farm, where the best in registered Jersey cattle are produced, present figures to show the great merit of their proven herd bull, Fauvic Owl's Prospect. This bull is making a wonderful record at Windmoor Farm and breeders interested in heavy production together with correct type are invited to see this great bull get at the parish show to be held at Coffeyville, May 11. Write Windmoor Farm, at Edna.

The Herington Chamber of Commerce has appropriated \$150 to be used in putting on their big Holstein Spring Show, April 25. Breeders from several counties have listed cattle and every effort is to be made to make it the largest and best attended show of the spring season. The business men of Herington know what the dairy industry means to their town. W. H. Mott, a breeder and business man always is a prime mover in making these shows a success. Mrs. E. W. Obitts, of Herington, is secretary of the show.

It always is a pleasure to spend some time at the Meyer Holstein farm near Basehor. Mr. Meyer will tell in a quiet unassuming manner how Holsteins have made it possible for him to develop his large retail dairy produce business. Grover Meyers has held many important positions in connection with the promotion of the breed association work of the state and nation. Around 200 head of Holsteins are kept on the farm. The surplus of the herd usually is sold at private sale and the Meyers have sold cattle to many states.

White Way Mona and her sisters make up the great herd of breeding cows in the Wempe Jersey herd at Frankfort. Every cow but two in the herd are sisters, sired by the great breeding bull White Way Prince Eminent. The average production of his tested daughters is 583 pounds butterfat. Shadow Lawn Dandy, now in service in the herd was first prize junior yearling at the parish show last year. His full sister was first in a class of seven. In 1936 his dam type classification was "very good." She has a record of 714.33 butterfat in 354 days.

W. H. Mott, with the help of his capable herdsman, C. F. Hoerner, is well out in front with his herd of registered Holsteins, which now numbers about 100. Care is taken to keep the herd free from disease and everything possible is being done for the comfort and care of the cattle. The young heifers and bulls are grown out better than in former years when feeds were scarce and high. Dr. Mott says it has been an unusually good season for making individual sales. However the big Holstein event for this herd is when the annual sales are held. Then the cattle are put in better condition, the neighbors bring in some of their surplus stuff, the papers carry suitable announcements, catalogs are printed, the ladies serve lunch and buyers for that day at least make their own prices on the cattle.

Some breeders keep registered Jerseys for a sort of sideline, but up around Highland in the northeastern part of Kansas, land is too high priced for such indulgence. So the Smith family, Fred, B. G. W., and G. W. and sons, all breed registered Jerseys because of the certainty of the investment. And to be more certain they have kept records since 1929 and when a cow is a boarder she is invited to leave the farm. For several years I have watched the careful buying of the Smiths at the best sales and always they are careful buyers. The senior herd bull Eminent's Dark Raleigh, first in class at both Kansas Fairs for 2 years, is doing well in the

The Midwest Ayrshire district show will be held at Hillsboro instead of Abilene as previously stated in this paper. The date is May 24.

herd and now a pair of younger bulls have been bought to follow him. Smiths will have their cattle at the Holton Parish, May 14. Look them over.

Readers of this paper will be interested in the Krotz Farm annual Aberdeen Angus sale to be held on the farm, adjoining Odell, Neb., Monday, May 2. Kansas farmers and breeders have come to recognize the outstanding quality of the Krotz kind of Angus cattle. Fifty head in the offering will be the get of the great breeding bull, Evidence of Strathmore, a son of the great Revolution 81st, by Blackcap Revolution. The Krotz herd was established years ago and no backward step has been taken, the herd has continued to grow better with the years. Twenty bulls that sell are ready for service. And no sale in recent years have had more females suited for foundation purposes. Odell is just over the line, northeast of Washington and northwest of Marysville. Write at once for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

The Jo-Mar sale of registered and grade Guernseys held at the farm near Salina, April 5, was attended by about 250 people. The day was rather chilly, damp and misty. The average on all females sold, including calves, was \$82.45, with a top of \$77.50 paid by Elwood Thisler, of Junction, for a choice young fresh registered cow. The 50 head was well distributed over the state and several went to Nebraska and some to Oklahoma. W. R. Lewis, of Ellsworth, bought 6 head, including the top bull at \$120. Glen Dow of Alma, Neb., took 3 head. The bulls averaged \$82.30 a head. Otto Musil, of Irving, was a good buyer. Other buyers were from Mound Ridge, Hoxie, Newton, Leonardville, Wichita, Talmage and Abilene. Only 4 head stayed in Saline county. This sale leaves Jo-Mar with a select herd composed entirely of registered cattle, except 1 or 2. Next spring the sale will have nothing but registered animals.

Many readers of this paper are familiar with what has been accomplished by the late A. C. Shallenberger. No herd in America was better known. From this herd came many noted Short-horns. Among them the great cow Supremacy that won in the greatest shows for many years, The International grand champion Rosebud, Brownale Premier, a grand champion and later a herd sire in the herd. Also the International grand champion steer, Ashbourne Orange. The April 30 dispersion sale will include many daughters of Brownale Premier, and others by his best son, Brownale Badge. Sixteen cows sell with calves at foot sired by Divide Superb. Twenty more will calve this spring or early summer to the service of Ashbourne Victory. A great son of Brownale Badge. No better oppor-

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

STARWOOD Holstein Farm

Senior herd sire—INKA PRINCE LYONS DE KOHL CANARY—598775 (weight 2700). Junior herd sire, FREDMAR SIR FOBES TIRUNE—600232. Herd under continuous DHIA test for nearly 20 years. More HONOR ROLL CERTIFICATES than any other Kansas herd. During the years we have practiced close culling, only cows with heavy production and level udders stay in the herd. Stock for sale.

Henry Hatesohl & Son

Greenleaf (Washington Co.), Kan.

St. Mary's HOLSTEINS

Our herd of 65 purebred cows is headed by bulls of good type and popular blood lines. Our cows have produced within the last year up to 606 lbs. fat in ten months. We have for sale a few young cows with records up to 441 lbs. fat. Heifers and bull calves for sale. Visitors welcome.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE
St. Mary's, Kan.

BECHTELHEIMERS Holsteins

KING BESS DE KOL CONDUCTOR in service. His first 7 daughters to freshen have D. H. I. A. records up to 400 lbs. fat as 2-year-olds. His heifers in other herds are equally as good. He sired the noted heavy production show cow MISS BOVINE AMERICA. This cow together with 90% of our herd are near descendants of the Conductor bull. See our Holsteins at the Sabetha show. Herd average last year, 386—half of herd first-calf heifers.

HARVEY BECHTELHEIMER
Fairview (Brown Co.), Kan.

Holstein Spring Shows

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

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States, averaging 658 lbs. fat. **H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.**

JACKS

60 Jacks

—carrying the blood of many champions. Oldest and largest breeders.
HINEMAN'S JACK FARMS
Dighton, Kan.

PERCHERON HORSES

Reg. Percheron Stallions and Mares
15 stallions and 25 mares. Good individuals with the most popular blood lines.
H. G. ESHELMAN, SEDGWICK, 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

Jesse R. Johnson, Manager,
Livestock Advertising Department

community will present itself this year for the Kansas breeder or farmer wanting to start a herd or to make replacements. The cattle sell in place breeding form but not fitted. Write at once for catalog to Will Johnson, sale manager, 3709 Sioux City, Ia.

The Holstein business has been very satisfactory, says Fred Schell, Jr., of Liberty, Mo., in a recent visit with our livestock representative for Missouri, Bert Powell. Possibly the reason for the success of this herd is foundation cattle that have been used. The herd is Ormsby and K. P. O. P. breeding. The first herd bull was Count College Cornucopia 190983. This bull was first prize 3-year old and grand champion bull at the Kansas State and Free Fairs in 1928. Among the many high producers that this bull sired was a daughter that broke the all-time Kansas dairy record of all breeds up to that time, producing nearly 30,000 pounds milk and 1,129 pounds fat. Another bull was Burwood Prince Johannah Segis. He was a grand champion of the Missouri and Kansas State fairs and a sire of many show ring winners. Sir Pansy Queen Plebe, whose 6 nearest dams averaged 1,242 pounds butter and is now doing service in the herd is producing many excellent Holsteins. The junior herd bull is a son of Burwood Prince Johannah Segis and out of a 900 pound 3-year-old daughter of Creation, second sire by 37th. Schellcrest farm has selected good sires to start with, watched the production of their females carefully and have built up one of Missouri's best herds.

When the Longview herd of purebred Jerseys were dispersed, J. C. Hall, owner of Hallmark Farm, 110th and State Line, Kansas City, Mo., was the owner of many of the most richly bred and high producing individuals in that herd. When we consider the official record of all the tested cows averaged 655 pounds of fat, mature sires, we recognize the importance of the breeding back of these Jerseys to make such a record possible. Buyers from all parts of the United States have purchased breeding stock in the past from Longview Farm and a recent letter from Ted Fansher, formerly manager of Longview Farm's Jersey herd, and now manager of Hallmark Farm, states that they are receiving inquiries from many states and are disposing of their surplus very readily. Recently they sold a very high class Jersey bull calf to Normandale Farm, Centerville, O. The sire of the calf is Raleigh Primate Observer, whose dam Observer's Queen, broke the world's record for production as a junior 2-year-old in the 305-day division. His dam, Longview Dairylike Sweet, was first prize aged cow, Senior and Grand Champion at the Kansas State Fair, 1937, and she was a member of the first prize "get of sire" group in 1936 and 1937.

Forty-five head of Milking Shorthorns, ranging in age from calves to mature animals sold for almost \$4,500 in the Rainbow Ranch sale at Neodesha, April 16. The mature cows averaged 127.75, baby calves and open heifers averaged 77.30 and the 15 bulls only 3 or 4 years old enough for service, averaged almost \$85 a head. The top cow brought \$230 and was purchased by Barber Farms at Oklahoma City. Dr. Veach of Pittsburg, took No. 13 at \$140. Kline Bros., of Miller, bought No. 19, a July, 1936, heifer at \$140. Frank Farris, F. L. Bolen, O. H. Harshaw, D. E. Richardson, Boon Bryant, Nelson Oliver, Art Gore, W. A. Lawelin and T. E. Todd, all of Oswego, were heavy buyers buying 10 or more head. Part of them went for club calf work, others for founding new herds. Practically all of the cattle went to Kansas buyers, indicating the big general demand among farmers and beginners. H. R. Gingrich, of Wellsville, bought the bull Rainbow King, selling in his 2-year-old for the bargain price of \$100. Fred Bowles, of Walnut, bought over the head of good contending bidders the March 8, 1936, heifer calf, Rainbow Josephine for \$86. Ben Stanbaugh, of Ottawa, was a buyer. As was R. O. Evans of Wellington. The banquet held at the ranch home the night before the sale was attended by about 100 breeders and business men of Neodesha. Will West and others made interesting talks.

—KF—

Schedule of Kansas Spring Dairy Shows

Jersey

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

Ayrshire

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

Holstein

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

Guernsey

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

—KF—

Public Sales of Livestock

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

April 30—Duallyn Farm, Parker Farm, Kline Brothers, Stanley.
May 21—John A. Yelek, Rexford. Consignment sale.

Guernsey Cattle

June 3—Missouri State Guernsey Breeders Association, H. A. Herman, Mgr., Columbia, Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle

April 30—A. C. Shallenberger Estate, Alma, Neb.
Will Johnson, Sioux City, Sale Manager.
May 31—R. C. Boeger, Salisbury, Mo.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

May 2—Krotz & Son, Odell, Neb.

JERSEY CATTLE

"The Owl's Nest of the Middle West"

Offers

WINDMOOR FAUVIC JAP 387065

Dropped January 2, 1937

Sire—Fauvic Owl's Prospect 286740, tested and proven sire; his daughters show an increase of 100 lbs. fat over their dams on Mature Equivalent basis.
Dam—WINDMOOR Jap Beth 1047022, Register of Merit, Class AAA at 3-7 in 290 days, 8,017 lbs. milk, 437.5 fat. Also dam of Windmoor Owl Bonita 1105797 as a Junior 2-year-old has produced 3,019 lbs. milk, 150.3 lbs. fat in 96 days. See him at the Coffeyville Parish Show on May 11th. Price \$200.00.

WINDMOOR FARM, EDNA, KAN.

White Way Mona 988382

9,177 lbs. milk and 541.1 butterfat in 365 days at two years and two months. Mature equivalent—12,480 lbs. milk and 736.8 fat. Dam of Jr. senior yearling heifer, first bull calf, and first produce of dam at North Central Kansas Parish show 1937. Our mature herd is composed of half sisters of WHITE WAY MONA and their daughters, with two exceptions. Cows, heifers and young bulls for sale. See our herd at the Manhattan Parish show.

MRS. F. B. WEMPE & SONS
Frankfort, Kan.

Sophie---Tormentor's

The most uniformly high producers of the Jersey breed. Our senior herd sire is a grandson and line bred to FOGIS 99TH with 119 daughters averaging 693 lbs. butterfat. Increase your production with one of our herd headers.

YEOMAN JERSEY FARM
LaCrosse, Kan.

Jersey Parish Shows

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

ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS

"EAGLE" and OBSERVERS KING ONYX.
A. LEWIS OSWALD, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

PIONEER JERSEY FARM

Offering for Sale: Reg. Jersey Cows and Heifers that will calve soon. Young Bulls and Heifer Calves, whose dams have high butterfat records. Our herd has excellent type and prominent Island bloodlines. Visit farm in South St. Joseph or write.

Ernest Moeck, R. F. D. 5, St. Joseph, Mo.

Reg. Jersey Cows and Heifers

—for sale. Good enough to enter any herd or to start a herd. Sophie's Improver and Masterman's Cuning Oxford foundation. Percy E. Lill, Mount Hope, Kan.

Advertise Livestock in Missouri Ruralist

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

MISSOURI RURALIST
Livestock Dept. Topeka, Kan.

Foundation Cows in the Johnston Jersey Herd



Pride's Handsome Belle, No. 536584—305 day record, 11,494 milk, 593.42 fat (610 milkings).

Beauty Belle's Dalores, No. 572579—305 day record, 9,779 milk, 554.69 fat (842 milkings).

Jolly's Olla's Baso, No. 649930

—306 day record, 9,596 milk, 501.53 fat (610 milkings).

Oxford Lad's Darling, No. 608161, 199 day record, 7,089 milk, 382.72 fat (593 milkings).

Average per cow 948.05 milk; 508 lbs. butterfat. Everyone a state record cow for 1929. 75% of our herd closely related to these cows. Bulls and heifers for sale sired by GOLDEN MAID'S VOLUNTEER (brother to the world champion production cow of the breed). 44 of his sisters average 11,852 milk and 696.71 fat.

Chester Johnston, Ft. Scott, Kansas

Knoeppel Jersey Farm

Volunteer Regina Wexford, 360623

Grand Champion 1937, Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, Kan., and Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson. Also the home of the Junior Champion bull of the state

Darling's Nobly Born Champion, 375775

Some snappy young bulls offered just now; write for picture and price.

Knoeppel Jersey Farm, Colony, Kan.

SMITHS KEEP JERSEYS and JERSEYS KEEP SMITHS

Three herds on three farms; bulls in partnership. Plan to attend our parish show at

HOLTON, KANSAS, MAY 14

Senior herd bull FLAG'S DARK RALEIGH: 1st as 2-year-old, Memphis, Tenn.; 2nd Omaha, Nebr., and American Royal. 1st aged bull Topeka and Hutchinson, 1934 and 1936; also senior grand champion 1936. He is a son of EMINENT'S DARK RALEIGH. Junior sires: KOHOKA VOLUNTEER and BLONDE CELEBRITY. Herd on DHIA test since 1929. Last year's herd average 369 lbs. fat. T.b. and abortion free. Find out more about our Jerseys. Heifers and Bulls for sale.

Fred B. Smith, G. W. Smith, G. W. Smith & Sons, Highland, Kan.

Hallmark Jerseys

are bred for high production and proper type. Home of Observer's Queen, former world's record cow, with 1051 lbs. of fat in one year on a mature basis. Two of her sons, both champion show ring winners, are in service here, and also her imported paternal brother. The official records of all of our tested cows average 655 lbs. of fat each, mature basis.

Senior Herd Sires

Raleigh Primate Observer... 342460 Longview Volunteer... 363330
Primate's Xenia Sultan... 315409 Longview Observer... 364678

Nothing but the best in bulls are offered for sale.

Hallmark Farm, R.R. 1, Kansas City, Mo.

12 miles south of Union Station, 110th and State Line
J. C. HALL, Owner TED F. FANSHER, Manager

A.J.C.C. Tested Sire Certificate

Date of birth December 19, 1927

Date of Qualification May 18, 1937

This Certifies that the Bull

OBSERVER'S KING ONYX 285595

Sire Imported Observer 265616

Dam Majesty's Royal Onyx 635534

Has eleven daughters officially tested for production

with an average yield of

1,000 LBS. MILK, 5.19 % FAT, 662.30 LBS. FAT,

computed on a mature 305 day basis and thereby qualifies

as an A.J.C.C. Tested Sire

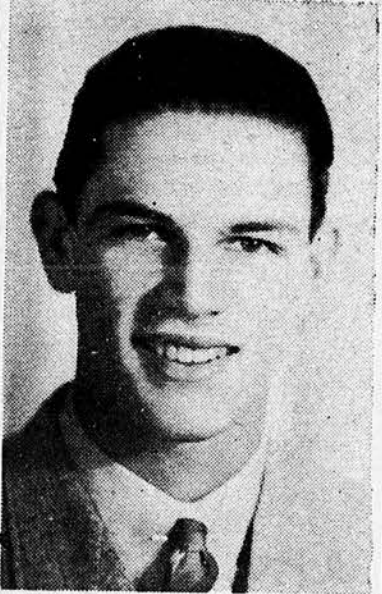
Owner A. Lewis Oswald,
Hutchinson, Kansas

American Jersey Cattle Club.

Outstanding Club Leaders

The National 4-H Camp Winners, Highest Award In State, Are Announced

At right, Marcella Beat, Kingman.
Below, John Kepley, Redfield.
Below at right, Patricia Beezley, Girard.
At bottom, Oscar Norby, jr., Pratt.



FOUR outstanding Kansas 4-H Club members have been announced as winners in leadership activities for the past 4-H Club year, according to M. H. Coe, state 4-H Club leader. The four who will attend the national club camp in Washington, D. C. in June are Patricia Beezley, Girard; John Kepley, Redfield; Oscar Norby, jr., Pratt, and Marcella Beat, Kingman.

Patricia Beezley has a long list of activities and achievements that tell the history of her 9 years in club work. From County Agent S. U. Case's report, Patricia has been enrolled 6 years in junior leadership. She has carried 33 projects which have a gross value of \$1,050.55. These were in clothing, canning, food preparation, baby beef, dairy, and swine. Patricia has been a member of 5 demonstration teams, one of which was the champion demonstration team at the National Dairy Show last fall. She has been a member of 13 judging teams and was state baking champion in 1936.

John Kepley has been in club work 10 years and has carried 22 projects, including corn, sorghum, baby beef, and 4 years in junior leadership, according to County Agent Albert Brown. John

has participated in model meeting, health, dramatics, and conservation contests, and always has been interested and has taken part in judging and demonstration team work. As a part of his conservation program he planted 39 Chinese elm trees.

Oscar Norby, jr., has been in club work 5 years, completing 26 projects in leadership, dairy, swine, gardening, sheep and potatoes. Norby has taken an active part in model meetings contests, was elected mayor of a tri-county camp, and has exhibited at the National Dairy Cattle Congress and the State Fair several years. Oscar coached a one-act play in his local club and was a member of the play cast which represented the Southwest District at Round-Up last year. Lawrence E. Crawford, county agent, Pratt County, made mention also among Oscar's accomplishments, that he was boys' leader for a new club in 1936.

Marcella Beat has been in club work 6 years, having completed 11 projects in baking, clothing, home improvements, canning, and junior leadership. It is also noted from County Agent Fred B. Cromer's report that Marcella has been a member of 5 demonstration teams, and was girls' project leader in clothing and baking 2 years. She has been especially active in county activities including the fairs.

—KF—

Crossed Pigs Doing Fine

Eight criss-cross bred gilts, owned by George L. Whitcomb, Cedar Point, farrowed 68 pigs and saved 61 which are doing fine. The sows are Duroc, Chester White, and Hampshire. "Doing fine, also are the phosphated barley, wheat and oats," reports Mr. Whitcomb.

—KF—

An Aid to Pastures

Mowing weeds in native pastures thinned them down noticeably in W. H. Ling's pastures near Iola. The sod also was improved during 1937 by light grazing and not turning on too soon in the spring. In addition to these practices Mr. Ling sowed some tame grasses to further supplement his feed supplies and native grass.

The Tank Truck

NEWS FROM YOUR CONOCO AGENT

Henry E. Entz of Hydro, Oklahoma, says his long experience proves Oil-Plating makes engines run sweeter at much lower cost.



Wallace Jones of Childress, Texas, and the tractor that hasn't cost him one cent for repairs in three years.



They Proved That

OIL-PLATING SAVES MONEY

No doubt about it—when hundreds of farmers all testify to the same experience, you can be sure there's a whole lot in what they say.

So you'll want to take good notice of the following letter from Burnick Keeter of Cuervo, New Mexico. For this letter sums up what farmers all over the West and Southwest have written us about Conoco Germ Processed oil, and the ways its OIL-PLATING saves them money.

"Using Germ Processed oil," writes Mr. Keeter, "is like having a pat hand in poker. By that statement I mean that you are in the best possible position to win out over repair bills on all your equipment. I have been a satisfied user of Conoco fuels, oils and greases since 1930. Ever since then all my farm machinery including tractors, cars and trucks have been 100% Conoco fuelled and lubricated, as have my wife's cook stove and washing machine.

repairs. My tractor always runs cool, and I honestly believe that the use of Germ Processed oil has saved me many dollars in repair bills."

Here's Why . . .

Germ Processed oil is the only oil made that OIL-PLATES engines. This exclusive OIL-PLATING is the result of patented Germ Processing.

And OIL-PLATING isn't just another word for oil film. It is something entirely extra. Unlike ordinary oil film, it plates onto every working part of the engine, as close as any other plating on your car. It never drains down. It never leaves your engine at the mercy of murderous starting wear.

Get acquainted with the double economy OIL-PLATING makes possible. Write or phone your Conoco Agent. He can supply you with Germ Processed oil in barrels, handy 5-gallon buckets, and 5-quart and 1-quart dustproof cans. Also Conoco Bronze Gasoline, Conoco Tractor Fuels and Conoco Greases.

Proved by Test

"Some time ago I tested Germ Processed oil against seven other brands. I ran my tractor 72 hours on a fill of each brand, and tried each brand in my car for 2,000 miles. Germ Processed oil won both tests hands down. My experience has shown me that when a farmer uses Germ Processed oil, he can be sure that his engine is fully lubricated at all times, and that even at draining time this oil still has plenty of color and body to it."

Save Two Ways

Every day we find letters like this in our mailbag, telling about the extra hours and the extra protection farmers get out of Germ Processed oil. With engines properly sealed against dust, some farmers get as much as 100 hours from a fill of Germ Processed oil. And motor repair costs mostly disappear.

Says Henry E. Entz of Hydro, Oklahoma: "I have used Germ Processed oil for several years and know it has reduced the wear on my combine, two tractors, car and truck to a great extent. It has reduced repair bills more than any other oil."

Wallace Jones of Childress, Texas, says this: "I have used Germ Processed oil in my F-20 Farmall tractor for three years and have not spent one cent for

FOR BEST RESULTS— DRAIN WHILE OIL'S HOT

Automotive engineers recommend that you drain oil while it is hot, so as to remove accumulated dust and other harmful elements before they have a chance to stick to the bottom of the crankcase.

Anyway, many farmers prefer to change tractor oil when they drive in at night, as this saves them time in the morning. The same advice goes for cars and trucks, too.

THAT'S AN IDEA

Do you know some handier way of doing things around a farm? Write your ideas to The Tank Truck, care of this paper. We will pay \$1 for each idea we publish.

TIP ON TACKS

To hold a tack without danger of hurting your fingers with the hammer, stick the tack through a piece of light cardboard. The cardboard serves as a holder which is easily removed once the tack is well started in the wood. Mrs. W. G. Causing, Spur, Texas.

Two or three old oil barrels with the ends knocked out make a good culvert when placed end-to-end and covered with dirt. If heavy loads are driven across, cover the barrels with planks placed crosswise. Mrs. Ben Carson, Eskridge, Kansas.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS
CONOCO MOTOR OILS
CONOCO GREASES

