

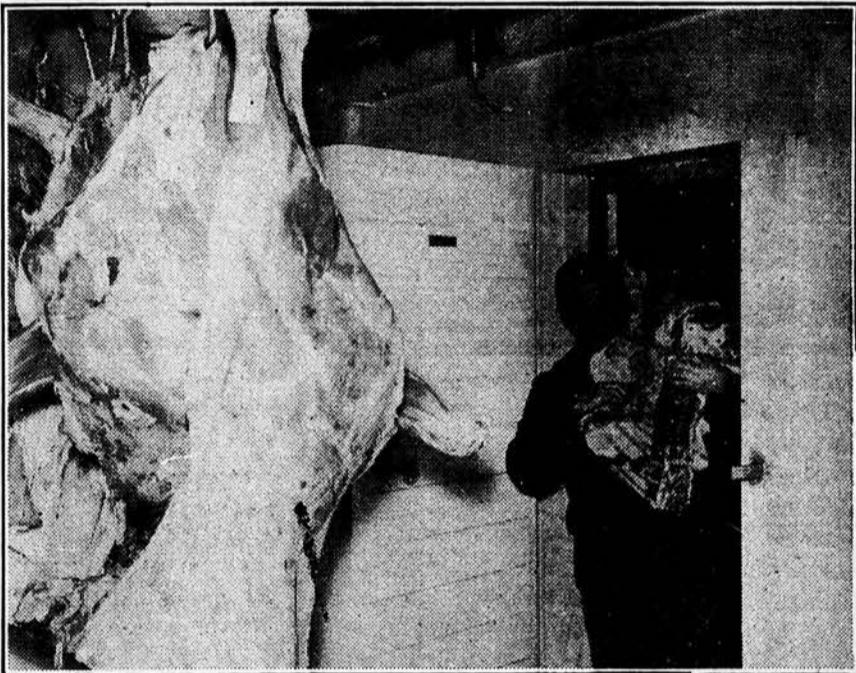
KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 75

March 12, 1938

Number 6



First step in modern beef storage is bringing it in from the farm. Earl Chapman, Delphos, arrives at the chilling room with a choice hind quarter of beef. Others were there ahead of him as the hanging meat bears evidence.

KANSAS farmers are on the way to the coolers with next summer's supply of meat, vegetables and fruits. Some of them are taking their beef and pork already cut and wrapped at home, and storing in improvised lockers in cold storage plants. Others place their wrapped meats in baskets or boxes and set them on open shelves in ice plants, where an attendant supervises every customer's periodical trips into the cooler after supplies.

But the popular system of family food preservation is in the modern plants found over Kansas today, where the equipment consists of 4 rooms—chill room, cutting room, freezer room and locker room. The cooling and storage layout shown on this page is located in Minneapolis, Ottawa county. This is the procedure of every farm family storing and using properly preserved foods.

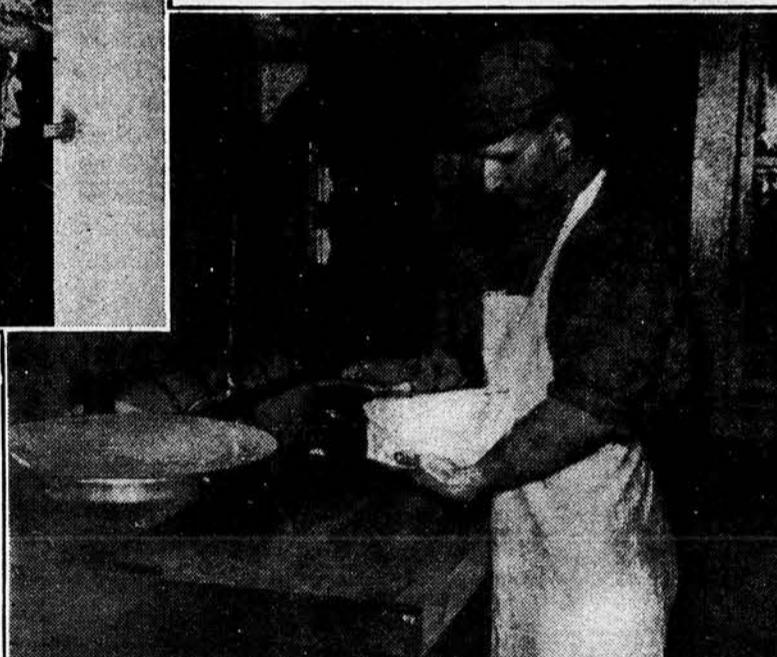
Beef and lamb are hung in the chill room for 3 days to 3 weeks at a temperature of 32 to 24 degrees. Fresh pork is chilled for 5 to 6 days, being hung up immediately after butchering. Then these meats are cut and wrapped by an expert butcher. The charge for chilling, cutting, wrapping and freezing is 1 cent a pound.

After wrapping, the meat is placed in a freezer room at 4 to 10 degrees below zero for about 12 hours. Then it is placed in individual lockers, to which every patron has his own key. Beef and lamb can be stored safely at the constant temperature of 15 degrees above zero, for as long as 12 months. But it is necessary to chill it properly, then freeze it hard, and hold it at a constant temperature during the year.

Fresh pork can be stored [Continued on Page 2]

Fresh Meat *...the year around*

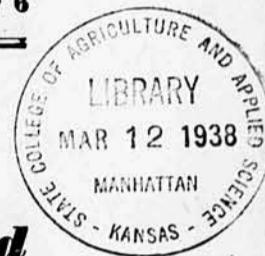
The Use of Cooler Lockers for
Food Preservation Is Growing



Next, Alvin Muller, butcher and caretaker, slices the meat, and wraps it carefully. He writes the date on the package so the Chapmans will know just how long it has been stored. The scales, at left, are used occasionally to check the size of the packages.



School's out and Yvonne and Duane Chapman come after meat, following instructions from their mother that morning. This storage room has a capacity of 400 lockers.



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How the Rewards and Penalties Are Figured in the New Farm Bill

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

SECRETARY of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace is getting the rather cumbersome and very far-reaching Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 under way.

He has proclaimed the commercial corn producing area for 1938.

Further detailed regulations for carrying out the program, including allotments of acreages to states, then to counties, and finally to farms, will be issued later.

Under the new program there will be worked out for every farm, in the areas where crop acreage allotments are to be established, the total amount of government benefit payments which that farm can draw, if the farmer joins in the program and becomes a co-operator. Then there will be deductions from that total for each failure to live up to the agreement made as to acreage and farming practices.

Those farms in areas where acreage allotments will be made are designated as Class A farms. All other farms are Class B farms.

All farms in the North Central States, and in North Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas are Class A farms. The North Central States are Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

Also farms in certain specified counties in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, California and Arkansas; all farms in Aroostook county, Me., for which potato acreages are established; also all farms in the Northeast region, which includes New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, on which the average acres of commercial vegetables grown in 1936 and 1937 exceeded 50 per cent of the crop land in excess of the sum of the average acres of potato and tobacco grown on the farm in 1936 and 1937.

New also is the designation of restoration land—areas designated as subject to serious wind erosion and areas unsuited to continued production of cultivated crops, which have been cropped at least once since January 1, 1930, and which are designated by the county committee as land on which a permanent vegetative covering should be restored. The restoration land goal is set at 6 million acres; generally this means put back into grass.

Two Classes of Counties

Also there are two classes of counties in the commercial corn producing area. Corn growers in both classes are eligible to conservation and other payments if they co-operate in the program. The co-operators are entitled to commodity loans at the rates specified; also to both classes of conservation payments. All corn growers in both classes of counties are subject to marketing quotas if these are voted in by referendum in the commercial corn producing area.

Class A corn counties are those in which, for the preceding 10 years, the average production of corn to the farm in the county—excluding corn used for silage—has been 450 bushels, and the average to the acre of farm land in the county, 4 bushels.

Class B counties are those in which, in the preceding year, these averages have been reached in the county or a political subdivision of that county.

The following Kansas counties are Class A; there are no B counties in Kansas this year:

First district—Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Marshall, Nemaha, Shawnee and Washington.

Second district—Anderson, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn and Miami.

Third district—Crawford.

Fourth district—Coffey, Lyon, Osage, Pottawatomie and Riley.

Sixth district—Jewell, Norton, Phillips, Smith and Republic.

No wheat acreage allotments were made for the 1938 crop, but provision is made for allocation of wheat acreage allotments for the purpose of making payments to wheat farmers. There may be an allotment of acreage next year.

Co-operators will be entitled to cents a bushel on acreage within the farmer's wheat allotment—at the normal yield to the acre for the farm.

Other payments to co-operators each made on the same basis as stated for wheat, on crops follow:

Cotton, 2.4 cents a pound.
Corn, 10 cents a bushel.
Rice, 12½ cents a pound.

Peanuts, two-tenths cents a pound.
Potatoes, 3 cents a bushel on every planted acre at normal yield for the farm to the limit of allotment. Early announced rate was 6 cents for early potatoes and 4 cents for late potatoes.

General soil depleting crops—payments for every crop in allotment, except on tobacco and cotton farms, \$1.25 an acre.

For restoration, payments of 5 cents an acre will be made for following practices outlined to obtain restoration goal on that farm.

Payments of 50 cents an acre of acreage in excess of soil depleting acreage allotment for soil building practices on this crop land.

Commercial vegetable land is entitled to \$1.50 payments an acre for following soil building practices.

Commercial orchard land is entitled to \$2 an acre for soil building practices.

There are 4 classes of payments for pasture land operated by co-operators as follows:

1. Two cents an acre of non-crop open pasture land, plus \$1 for each

A Tip to Wise Parents

The never-ending cry of active youngsters of grade school age is for something to do in their spare time that they enjoy. Some of us are too busy to give our children the attention they so demand. Have your youngsters discovered Kansas Farmer's fine department for its young readers? In this issue, on page 22, two fine activities for youthful energies are suggested, kite making and growing their own little garden. In every issue our children's department editors present new contests or something to make or do. If there are any young boys and girls in your family, get them acquainted with this department.

animal unit of grazing capacity—on a 12 month basis—of such pasture, in the North Central region and in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

2. Three cents an acre of non-crop pasture land plus 75 cents for each animal unit of grazing capacity—on a 12 month basis—of such pasture in North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

3. Twenty-five cents an acre of fenced non-crop open pasture land in excess of one-half the number of acres of crop land in the farm which is capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least one animal unit for every 5 acres of such pasture land.

(Continued on Page 21)

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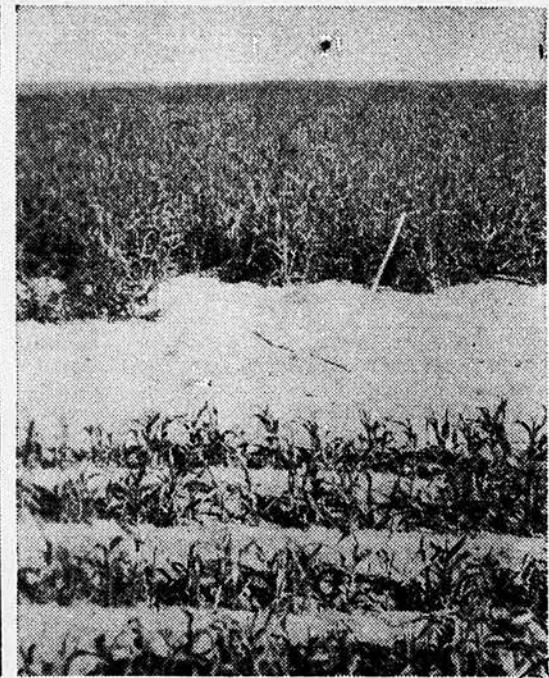
Fresh Meat the Year Around

(Continued from Cover Page)

safely by this method for 6 months. This cannot be done unless slow chilling and constant cold are maintained.

By these careful methods, vegetables, fruit, and fish also can be successfully preserved. Farmers are finding economy in these latest methods because of the added advantage of storing such foods.

There are 2 costs to the farmer in lockers of the type illustrated here. The 1 cent charge for chilling, cutting and wrapping; plus the locker rental of \$1 a month or \$10 for a year. These charges vary some in different plants but not greatly.



United Action Saves Their Soil

A "Hopeless" Situation of Wind Erosion Checked by A County-Wide Campaign

By TUDOR CHARLES

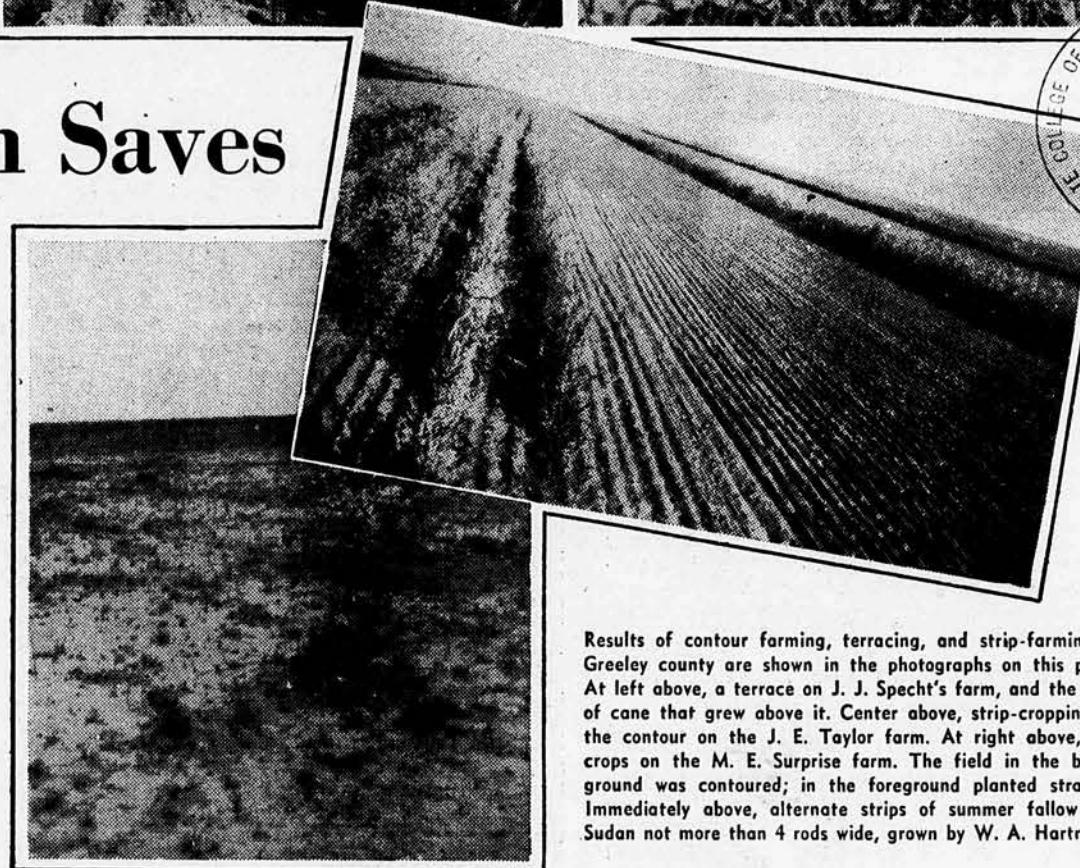
WHEN nearly 90,000 acres of seeded wheat in one county are destroyed by wind and blowing soil several months before harvest time, there is due cause for united action to save soil and farmers' pocketbooks. This is what happened in Greeley county from the fall of 1936 to the spring of 1937.

The situation looked hopeless to many. But Greeley county farmers had a different idea. As County Agent Lee J. Brewer put it, "Our resident farmers reached a common agreement that the immediate cover crop was not the most important factor to be considered, but rather that wind erosion had to be stopped on all blowing land."

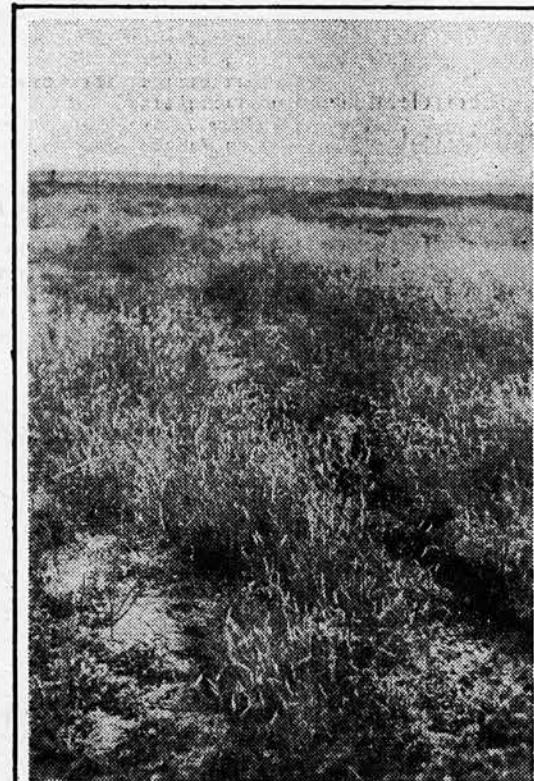
When I arrived in Tribune last fall and began a tour of Greeley county with Mr. Brewer, there was evidence everywhere that the soil had been brought under control. Coming across the county from the south, one could see section after section of land blank-listed. Even the flat spaces along the new highway had been listed in zigzag fashion to keep hard soil from drifting hither and yon, and eventually breeding a local duster. Where wheat had been seeded it showed up rank and green. Even the ditches along the roadside were dredged. This land had largely been fallowed to store moisture I was told. To the south in Hamilton county much the same condition prevailed, and apparently farmers on both sides of the county line were protecting one another from alternately scorching winds.

Lee Brewer has the real story of the manner in which Greeley county farmers accomplished their soil control program. First, look at the figures: during 1937—50,000 acres of cover crop seeded; 10,000 acres strip-cropped, at least half fallow; 10,000 acres farmed on the contour; 3,000 acres of pasture contour-furrowed.

There are only about 200 active farmers in Greeley county. Much land is owned by absentee landlords. Greeley county farmers struck up agreements with these absentee landlords who weren't going to work their land, and worked it for them. The way I heard it, the work was done in accordance with uniform practices under the Agricultural Conservation program, and every farmer made a deal with his neighboring absentee landlord to do the work for a share of the bonus. The work was well done as present results show. The soil conservation committee was strict in its requirements that the work be properly done. Harry



The results of pasture furrows on the contour are graphically shown in the photographs immediately above and below. These are contrasting scenes in Henry Brunswig's pasture, Greeley county. The area above was not contoured and the stand of grass on August 15, is shown. Below, blue grama grass headed out along pasture furrows at the same date in the same pasture.



Results of contour farming, terracing, and strip-farming in Greeley county are shown in the photographs on this page. At left above, a terrace on J. J. Specht's farm, and the crop of cane that grew above it. Center above, strip-cropping on the contour on the J. E. Taylor farm. At right above, row crops on the M. E. Surprise farm. The field in the background was contoured; in the foreground planted straight. Immediately above, alternate strips of summer fallow and Sudan not more than 4 rods wide, grown by W. A. Hartroft.

Ridlen, of Tribune, who is chairman of the committee, is not convinced that the 1937 objective was entirely reached, but believes much progress was made in the right direction. Wheat went into the winter in ideal condition in Greeley county. Growers there are more optimistic concerning the farming conditions of the county than they have been for several seasons. They are realizing the "job can be done."

The story Lee Brewer showed me was that 50,000 acres of cover crops were listed on cultivated land in the worst degree of wind erosion last spring. Strip cropping was done on 70,000 acres. This consisted of alternate strips of summer-fallow and row crop. Strips did not exceed 15 rods in width.

The land which had insufficient moisture to produce a satisfactory cover crop was blank-listed to check blowing and hold moisture. Since moisture conservation is an important part of the program, emphasis has been placed on contouring. In 1936, 6,000 acres of cultivated land were contoured. Results thus obtained were responsible for 20,000 acres being so handled in 1937, with basin-listing also employed on part of this acreage. In addition 3,000 acres of pasture land were stripped with contour furrows.

Some of the results we saw in Greeley county were amazing. M. E. Surprise had 2 fields planted to row crop, one contoured and the other planted straight up and down the slope. Mr. Surprise was conservative in his estimate that the contoured field produced a half ton to the acre more forage than the other. An accompanying photograph of the two fields indicates the results.

Theodore W. Howland, in the northeast part of Greeley county, has his 640-acre farm all contoured. The milo or "maize" on the contour made as high as 40 bushels to the acre and averaged 25 bushels on 400 acres. In some places the contours were not on the exact level and this accounted in part for the variance in the yields. Another factor Mr. Howland

(Continued on Page 21)



Growing Food Without Soil

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

WILL the time come when food plants can be grown without soil? Well, the agricultural station at Hattiesburg, Miss., claims to be doing that very thing. In this first soil-less agricultural station, Mr. Gless is growing Irish potatoes, tomatoes and gritless spinach. He says that the tank-grown vegetables appear healthy. This seems to me to be a very interesting subject, altho just at present not of much practical importance here in the United States, where we have more productive soil than we need.

In 1859, a German agricultural chemist by the name of Knopp, wished to observe how stems, leaves and flowers develop and what they take out of the soil. He decided to add to water those chemicals from the soil needed by plants and then to grow plants in the water. Plant physiologists followed his lead. Dr. W. F. Gericks, of the University of California, subsequently saw commercial possibilities in the method and drew attention to them in a paper written for the American Journal of Botany. The gist of his argument was that more crops could be grown on a square foot of nutrient water than on a square foot of soil. In the summer of 1935, several large growers of vegetables and flowers began to cultivate crops without soil and for two seasons have competed with farmers.

Dr. Gericks hailed the development as the birth of a new art and possibly of a new science. He consulted with some of his colleagues about a name for the new science and they decided on the name "hydroponics" from the Greek word "hydro" and "ponos" labor.

The tank method has the advantage of eliminating weed pulling, and speaking from personal experience, I can say that weed pulling is just about the limit in the way of monotonous and wearysome labor. Now, while these scientists have demonstrated that vegetables can be grown without soil, by mixing the proper chemicals with water, I have not seen the figures showing the cost. Scientists who are developing water farming advise against being high-pressured into wasting a lot of money on it. The average person isn't likely to make a success at present in this infant industry.

• •

Irrigation Is the Answer

I AM FEELING more hopeful about Southwestern Kansas. It long has been known that there was an inexhaustible supply of pure water suitable for irrigation in that section, but in a good part of the southwest part of the state the depth to the water was so great that it could not be pumped profitably. However, with the development of electrical and other kinds of power and improved pumps, it now becomes possible to pump water for irrigation at much greater depth than was possible a few years ago. Deep test wells are being sunk in some of the southwestern counties which will test the question of expense. I am fully satisfied that the cost will be reduced so that a very large per cent of the land in the southwest quarter of the state can be profitable irrigated. Of course, there never has been any question about the natural fertility of this area. The state engineer, George Knapp, estimates that there are millions of acres in Southwest Kansas that can be profitably irrigated with pumps.

Now, if Mr. Knapp is right, and I have no doubt that he is, it is only a question of time until the "Dust Bowl" will be conquered and that will become the richest agricultural section in Kansas.

Irrigation will result in a wide variation of crops. One of the great objections to Western Kansas has been that it is assumed to be a one-crop country. No one-crop country can be permanently successful as a farming country. Another great draw-back to that part of Kansas is the prevailing wind. This always have been an objection but the trouble has been increased during the last few years. There al-

More or Less Modern Fables

A KANSAS colt which had roughed it thru the winter and was still covered with an enormous coat of hair, was feeling itchy and uncomfortable, and while in this condition it happened to hear a long-haired man who was standing on the corner haranguing the crowd. He was complaining about everything in general, denouncing the rich and insisting that private property should be abolished. After the colt had listened to the harangue for some time it remarked, as it scratched itself against a post, "That man and I would feel a heap better if we could shed out hair."

The Lark's Call in Springtime

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

What a thrill in Springtime
Songs of larks impart
What a flood of memories
Touch my mind and heart—
Happy thoughts of childhood
Days of long ago;
All forgotten, winter.
With its ice and snow.

Distant crows are calling—
Early flowers peep—
From their beds of winter
Ended now, their sleep;
Cattle in their pastures
Searching here and there
For new blades of bunchgrass
Byways have to spare.

Springtime! Sweet, sweet Springtime
Hope to all inspires.
Garden work or field work
Till at last one tires.
But when comes the morning
After night's sweet rest
And the lark is calling
We can meet the test!

(Copyright, 1938)

ways will be plenty of wind in Western Kansas, but wind unmixed with dust is bearable. It really is the dust that annoys one rather than the wind. I also might suggest that in my opinion this is a good time to buy land in Southwest Kansas. It can be bought at a very small price, and if the irrigation pans out as well as Mr. Knapp thinks it will, there is going to be a great advance within a few years.

However, we do not wish to see the land bought up by speculators. Land speculators are a curse to any country. They make no homes, build no schoolhouses and do just as little as possible to beautify and improve the country. With a successful irrigation system the country may become a country of beautiful homes inhabited by a prosperous and contented people.

Even irrigation, which if intelligently and properly used wins nine times out of ten, will not always succeed. There are times when there is a peculiar electrical condition in the atmosphere which will destroy vegetation no matter how much moisture there may be. Such a condition fortunately is the exception, not the rule.

Our Livestock Secretary Reports

I HAVE read with interest the annual report of W. G. West, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association, given at the 25th annual convention of the Association at Wichita on March 2. In some ways the report is encouraging, in other ways not. For example, the report shows that the cash income of Kansas farmers for the year 1937, was considerably greater than the income for the year 1936. The corn crop for the year 1937, was nothing to brag about but at least it was more than twice as great as the crop of 1936, which came near being a total failure. The total yield of corn, oats, barley and grain-sorghums for the year 1937, was a little more than 26 million bushels greater than the aggregate yield of the same crops in 1936. That is not saying much for either year.

The report on livestock is not encouraging. Cattle declined in number to 2,607,000 head on January 1, of this year, the smallest number since 1914. There were fewer milk cows, fewer hogs, fewer horses and mules than there have been for 56 years.

However, it may be said that the prices of all kinds of livestock except horses and hogs are higher than in 1936. One kind of livestock has not decreased in number and has increased in value and that kind is sheep. I often have wondered why Kansas farmers have not raised more sheep. Having been reared on a sheep farm I know that sheep properly handled will yield a better per cent of profit than either cattle or hogs. Furthermore, a small flock of sheep will live and even fatten during a crop failure year. Sheep will eat almost any kind of weeds and clean

up the farm. Lambs are an early spring cash crop. The report touches on a national question. During the present national administration the importation of cattle from other nations has steadily increased as has the importation of meats which should be raised and sold by our own farmers. One thing certain. Every pound of foreign meat shipped into the United States means that many pounds less produced and marketed by our own farmers. It is a ghastly joke to ask our farmers to kill their own little pigs and decrease their own production of beef and dairy cattle when millions of pounds of pork and beef are being imported from other countries. "Cattle from Mexico now are moving into the Corn Belt in large numbers," says Secretary West.

Soothing Bossy's Nerves

PEAKING of the useful information sent out there is the discovery that cows enjoy radio music. Now I have known for many years that some cows have ears for what they think is music. I have known milkers who had the power to soothe nervous cows. These milkers did not possess what would call voices suited for grand opera, but they seemed to have a peculiar effect on the cows. Out on the range when a storm threatened or when one was raging, the cowboys sang to the herd the mournful cowboy songs such as "Bury me not on the lone prairie," and often it seemed to have an almost magical effect on the excited herd.

Going back to the Department of Agriculture bulletin giving the information that cows are partial to radio music, the very important information was lacking as to what kind of music. I trust the Kansas cows have sufficient taste not to favor the crooners who in my opinion should be shot at sunrise if not sooner.

Phillips, columnist for the New York Sun, when he read this information in the agricultural report was moved to break out in poetry in an ode to the cow and the radio.

To keep a cow good humored
Contented, light and gay,
It's got to have some music
To close the placid day.

To see that bossie's happy
And free from spirits low,
There's nothing like a cowshed
That has a radio.

The drab day in the meadow—
The day of chewing cud
Create a yen for Ruddy
And maybe Stoop and Bud.

I love to watch the bovines
Come running thru the dell—
They once walked slowly homeward
But now they runlikell.

Once loath to leave green pastures
The cows come home at noon,
For fear they'll miss a broadcast
Of Berlin's latest tune.

About the barns they frolic—
They gambol and cavort—
And if it's Benny Goodman
They give an extra quart.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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Farm Matters as I See Them

Entirely Too Much Power

AM OPPOSING passage of the President's bill to give him complete power to reorganize the executive branch of the government for the next 2 years. The measure gives entirely too much power to the Chief Executive. As I see the measure, it would take even more power from the legislative branch of the Federal Government than was proposed to be taken from the judicial branch last year in the "court packing" bill.

We now have too many boards, bureaus and commissions and an army of useless employees on the federal payroll, but this bill does little nothing to reduce the number.

The bill proposes to give the President power during that time to transfer, regroup, consolidate and reorganize departments and agencies, excepting certain independent commissions. Also would be empowered to abolish the whole or part of any agency, and to prescribe the name and functions.

The bill has been modified to the extent that does not transfer the forestry service from the Department of Agriculture, where it belongs, to a new Department of Conservation. This section has been stricken from the original proposal. But the bill is a bad bill yet, in my judgment, deals a hard blow to the government's civil service program. It would substitute a Civil Service Administrator, who might easily become chief Patronage Dispenser, for the present Civil Service Commission.

Also it proposes to make the Comptroller General the creature of the President, instead of the agent of Congress to try to keep government expenditures within the intent of Congress in making appropriations to the various departments and agencies.

The bill would give just entirely too much power to the President of the United States, so am going to do all in my power to defeat it.

Bigger Navy Unnecessary

MY MAIN objections to the bigger navy program, which ultimately calls for an expenditure of at least 4 billion, and probably 5 billion dollars to construct two huge navies—one for the Pacific and one for the Atlantic—are three: First, the cost, which I regard as excessive and too heavy to be borne by people already overburdened with taxation. And this huge navy is unnecessary for national defense; if it were

necessary I would not hesitate to vote to spend the money.

Second, its effect on the other nations will be to force several of them to build bigger and bigger navies, and then we will have to enlarge our own program. Only result of such policies probably will be an explosion of war.

Third, and perhaps most important, the building of navies larger than needed for adequate defense can mean only one thing—that our foreign policy has been changed to one of aggression. I am for adequate national defense, but I will not support any program or policy that intends to send our American boys overseas to fight other nations' wars.

Unlearned Lessons

EVIDENCE of tortured peoples and devastated lands, rushed to us in the headlines, over the radio and by newsreels, crystallize hopes that war will not involve the United States; that warlike nations will regain their reason and sponsor peace negotiations. Daily we are confronted with the ridiculous fact that lessons taught by past wars have not been well learned.

In every other line of reasoning, nations seem to be less gullible—or let me say, more apt students. Struggles with bad weather conditions are examples. When severe readjustments are necessary, farm folks the world over aim at saving things, not at destroying them.

When our own crops suffered and feed supplies were reduced, we employed every possible means of stretching that feed supply. Our breeding herds were culled down to extreme lows, yet were improved in quality by retaining only the top animals. Changes came to thousands of farms in the form of new or different cropping systems. All of these moves were constructive.

And apparently we are not going to be jockeyed into a similar unfavorable position again. There is a drive for more diversified farming than we have seen before. Herds are going to be rebuilt, taking advantage of their gain in quality. This kind of farming will be supported by certain safety factors we are learning better how to use, such as terraces, contour farming, irrigation, summer fallowing and more grass.

Indeed, we have been nearly grade A pupils in learning the lessons assigned by weather's uncertainties. All were aimed at a goal eminently worthwhile. That of building up our farms, improving our homes, feeding and clothing the world. Life at its best and most inspiring.

How strange in comparison, and how repulsive, are war-warped minds, bombed cities, murdered children, short-ration meals. The entire world should realize the futility of war. While we are a peace-loving people, we still are human enough to make mistakes. Waving flags, marching bands and propaganda do peculiar things to our better judgment at times. I hope we shall continue to concentrate on the gains apparently being made by agriculture and those constructive problems ahead. Busy at building we are not so likely to lend a hand in tearing down. I shall do everything within my power to encourage official action that will honorably avoid war.

Sharing the Farmer's Market

OUR livestock producers are rightly alarmed over the increased imports of pork and pork products from Poland in the last year, and also over the unloading of Canadian cattle on our markets in such quantities as to drive down market prices out of all proportion to the amount of cattle imported.

I have introduced, and will attempt to get passed, an amendment to the tariff act increasing the tariff on fresh pork and products to 6 cents a pound and on cured pork products to 3 cents a pound—doubling present duties—to stop the inflow of Polish hams and bacon.

I have protested time and again against provisions of reciprocal trade agreements which allow increased imports of farm products in order to make markets abroad for manufactured products.

I received a letter the other day from D. M. Hildebrand of Seward, Nebr., president of the United States Livestock Association, pointing out that in 5 years the imports of Polish hams and bacon have increased from 2,673 pounds in 1932, to 38,000,000 pounds in 1937.

"These imports," Mr. Hildebrand says, "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."

I say the American farmer is entitled to the American market. He is not getting it. I am going to continue my fight to get protection against these imports from foreign countries.



Washington, D. C.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By HOMER J. HENNEY

Trend of the Markets

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

Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
\$ 9.25	\$ 7.85	\$10.00
9.20	8.30	10.15
8.75	7.00	12.00
.17½	.17½	.17½
.16½	.15¾	.21
.27	.27	.32
9.83	1.06½	1.40
.55	.56	1.24½
.32	.33¼	.53¾
.65	.65	.90
25.00	23.00	27.00
10.50	10.00	17.00

Probable changes in feed or carrying costs have been considered in forming conclusions.)

We would like to get about 500 chicks. We would have to buy the feed until wheat crop is harvested. Do you think this will be profitable this year? Will egg and poultry prices be any higher in future?—S. E. S., Grinnell.

About 8 chances out of 10 egg and poultry prices will continue for some time in the declining price trend which

started last fall. This decline may be partly checked by mid-summer but then continue downward again by early 1939 unless business turns sharply upward in the fall of 1938. The prices for the springers, roosters, pullets, eggs, or old hens sold from these 500 chicks up to June of 1939, are expected to average 10 to 40 per cent less than for the same months in 1937. With feed prices also lower during this period than in 1937 a favorable feeding ratio should exist most of the time unless a major drought shows up by July of 1938. Considering cost of chicks, probable costs of feeds, probable selling prices, and assuming efficient production on your part, there appears about 7 chances out of 10 for some profit above expected costs. It appears advisable to decrease turkey production 10 to 20 per cent.

Would you care to give an opinion on the fall lamb market? Would you restock ewes now?—F. C., Carbonado.

About 9 chances out of 10 you will feel better in September of 1938 if you (1) Don't restock until mid-summer, (2) sell out your spring lambs just as soon as you possibly can, and (3) if

you will cull your present flock just as much as possible this spring. The above policies will make it possible for you to restock in the fall and likewise sell out this spring at a fairly high price level. No, don't carry your spring lambs over to fall. Odds are only 1 out of 10 in favor of that this year. See again answer on sheep in last issue.

I have some hogs weighing 170 pounds. Have plenty of corn. Would you sell on first rally in March or feed out to heavier weight?—E. M., Cabool, Mo.

About 8 chances out of 10 you will net more by selling before April 1 than after April 1. About 7 chances out of 10 the spring peak will occur in the forepart of March if the early March prices advance more than 10 per cent above late February prices. Most questions now are concerned with fat hogs. That is to be expected but it now is the time to think about the spring pigs. Head for July or August and then ask every 30 days if that still is the best place. The primary or cyclical trend on hogs still is downward. A sharp price advance in March or April would be a signal to sell out as small stock pigs.

A good many questions are coming in about what to do with grass.

Here are the things one can do with grass ranked in the order of preference from the standpoint of least loss. (1) Rest grass if it needs it until seed is formed and buy stock cattle then that would be carried thru the winter. (2) Rent out to someone if you can get the usual rental return and not hurt your pasture. (3) Rest pasture until June 1 and then buy on breaks a few more than the number of cattle that pasture would carry if they were turned out on May 1. (4) I can't recommend buying cattle any time in March to use up feed and grass. (5) It may be that on May 1 stockers would be declining so that one could buy a few steers then and buy more again on June 1 or July 1. Number 3, however, is a much safer program than this number 5. If one has feed that cannot be carried over, then one could buy just enough choice steer calves to use up the feed and buy the rest of the stockers on July 1.

Do you have a marketing question you would like to have answered in this department? It is a free service to subscribers of Kansas Farmer. Simply give as complete information about your problem as you can, and mail your letter to Market Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Old Thurland's Justice

A Tale of the Love of Two Sons of The Northwest for Beautiful Estella

By CLIFTON KRUSE

Complete in This Issue

BY MANY, I know, the tale of Old Thurland's justice is thought to be founded more in fancy than upon fact, but bit by bit I gleaned all of the exciting truth of it in the days of my young manhood from my Grandfather Murphy. I remember distinctly the day he led me far up the Lost River Valley and with his stout oaken cane pointed grandiloquently to a weed infested clearing.

"On this very spot, Master Jimmie, stood the cabin of Old Thurland when he made his famous decision as to Estella his daughter and the small iron-bound trunk filled with solid gold nuggets. And over there where you see the thick grove of cottonwoods the two young men were sleeping, awaiting the dawn when, as Old Thurland had promised, to one of them would go his wealth and his daughter."

"And he really made his decision the next morning?" I asked eagerly, altho by this time I really knew the story by heart.

"At the crack of dawn," Grandfather Murphy tapped my skinny arms with the cane for emphasis.

The Lost River Valley was not so thickly settled in those days when Old Thurland dominated this section by virtue of his skill with a gun and his ability to complete whatever task he set out to do. Old Thurland was a mighty man, respected by the Indians, for his word was law; and feared by all miscreants for he believed in order and clean living. His cabin, so my Grandfather Murphy has often said, was not only larger and more securely built than the average settler's but also it was constructed to withstand any sort of assault which might be expected. It had no windows, but narrow slits just large enough for Old Thurland to poke a rifle thru; and there was but one door, a mammoth barrier of thick, hand hewn planks.

"No man or beast could break into the fortress of Old Thurland," so boasted my Grandfather Murphy and his voice was tremulous with pride. "But then, no man had occasion to attack him since in those days all who knew him lived by his rough wisdom. It had come to be the custom for the settlers—and at times by the Indians too—to bring their disputes before Old Thurland. He would listen attentively to each side, puffing solemnly on one of his many clay pipes the while, and then after each man had spoken Old Thurland would knock the ashes from his pipe, look straight at the two who came before him and gravely pronounce justice. In this manner peace and prosperity came to the valley."

"But what of Estella?" I would interrupt eagerly. "She lived in the fortress-cabin, didn't she?"

"She did," my Grandfather Murphy would reply. "Just the two of them and as Estella came into womanhood Old Thurland had already begun to age. She was beautiful with long black hair and blue eyes like the smooth waters of a mountain lake."

GRANDFATHER MURPHY would fall into deep, meditative silence whenever he spoke of Estella; hence it was that only by many tellings of the story was I able to get a very clear description of the daughter of Old Thurland. Yet she must have been very like the man save in her rare beauty which, I am sure, was really a fact and not just something created in my Grandfather's fancy.

But as the girl became a woman and Old Thurland himself realized the land was at last about to claim his strong body the finest part of the story begins. There were two young men of the region who dared openly to covet the beautiful Estella and eventually to acquire the secret wealth which would be hers when Thurland would die.

Altho my Grandfather Murphy never was clear on the point I believe that in his younger days Old Thurland had been a gold hunter. Perhaps he was only a shrewd trader, yet the fact remains that in that strong cabin of his he also had a small iron-bound chest which was nearly filled with gold, either in nuggets or coins. All in all, the man who should win Estella would be doubly blest for not only beauty but wealth would be his. When I was very young the description of Old Thurland's chest of gold thrilled me most, but now I am not so sure as to its real worth. Old Thurland was crafty and no one actually had ever seen the gold.

Nevertheless young Cedric who had been born in a covered wagon as his parents dared to cross the plains to the Northwest, and Phillip who was a re-

markable hunter and trapper, boldly approached Old Thurland. Both were strong, handsome sons of the Northwest. Even Old Thurland himself could find no weakness in either of them. Yet he appraised them shrewdly and perhaps spoke of it to Estella, altho from the very first it became evident that it would be Old Thurland's judgment and his alone which should decide between the two.

In this case Old Thurland refused to pronounce an immediate choice, letting it be known that with so much at stake he must have time to search out every angle of character.

"Are you sure that Estella herself had no part in the decision?" I had inquired of Grandfather Murphy.

"Well, perhaps she might have been permitted to speak had she any decided choice," the old man replied hesitantly. "But you see, Master Jimmie, Old Thurland guarded all his possessions with a jealous eye. It was a rough country. That was why he built his cabin with no windows and only one door."

"It must have been awfully dark inside," I ventured.

"Light enough with such a girl," Grandmother Murphy announced stoutly. "You must remember, too, that most of the day was spent out of doors. Estella was strong, with rosy cheeks and—but I'm getting from my story. Are you not listening?"

OF COURSE I was listening. I liked to hear about that spring when Phillip showed what splendid things he could do with a horse. He had three of his own; beautiful creatures they were and the pride of the valley. Cedric, too, excelled himself with the clearing he had made. That year he showed Old Thurland such a remarkable field of Indian corn and spoke at length of the greatness to come of such fine, rich country.

Now and then, to be sure, first one and then the other of these young men would chance to be about Old Thurland's cabin when only Estella was there. Yet to neither of them did she show any pronounced favor. Everything would depend upon the judgment of Old Thurland himself. When the time came that he would speak, the question would be settled happily and with finality. Or was it easy for Old Thurland. All the valley saw the growing perturbation in the old man's aging face. I am sure that he loved both of these strong, young men and yet his decision must be for all time.

It was in the dead of summer when Old Thurland at last summoned Phillip and Cedric, telling them that he was ready to speak. Old Thurland was growing feeble and it was sometimes thought by those in the valley that the grand old man could not endure another winter. He already was an old man when Estella was born, they said.

"He made the decision then and there?" I interrupted again.

"Not that day," Grandfather Murphy corrected me. "It was a solemn occasion. He was puffing furiously upon his clay pipe. 'At the crack of dawn,' he proclaimed, 'You will make the decision yourselves!'"

The words troubled both youths. What did the old man mean? Were they to fight? That seemed hardly the case for Old Thurland was noted as a man of peace and law. Yet not another word could they get from him other than that the two



"Luck of the Big Woods"

When anyone stole the fur he'd trapped—one-dollar muskrat or hundred-dollar marten—Lupe Damper knew he must bring swift retribution. The story of a Yankee's adventures in the North Woods of Canada will appear complete in our next issue. Another great short story of adventure and courage.

were to camp near the cabin that night.

"On the very spot where the cottonwood grove is?" I questioned.

"That exact spot," Grandfather Murphy replied imperiously. "And so they did altho both were ill at ease. You see, they could not make sense of Old Thurland's curious words. Nevertheless, there was no thought of not staying there. Whatever Old Thurland said was law, and too, both young men were nervous with hope for, indeed, Estella had never seemed so desirable. Also for the first time Old Thurland spoke to each of the young men about the chest of gold. Separately he took them into the cabin, pointing out the chest itself. He made it clear that the fortune was a trust second, perhaps, only to his daughter. The young men were gravely impressed.

"And that was all?" I pleaded. "Didn't anything else happen that day, Grandfather?"

"Have I not told you Old Thurland was a shrewd one!" Grandfather Murphy exclaimed testily. "The turmoil was not so that one could see it but it was there just the same. It was a bitter test itself that day with nothing to do but wait and wonder."

"Certainly I see that," I argued. "But what could have been in the old man's mind? Didn't they think he was daffy?"

"Had you known Old Thurland even with age cracking down on him, Master Jimmie, you would never have made such a question as that. I tell you Old Thurland was wise and knew men. That was why all the valley looked up to him and even the Indians respected his word."

But neither Cedric nor Phillip broke despite the significance of the day which was to change their lives one way or the other and the fact that Old Thurland had spoken in such a mysterious manner. They themselves were to do the choosing, he had said. Obviously it was to be a test of strength, a strength of character as well as body. Yet each held on grimly, exchanging not so much as one word between themselves. Nor did Estella herself seem to notice them. The glances they had of her were of downcast eyes and hurried movements as she went about her task of cleaning and cooking and looking out for the welfare of her father.

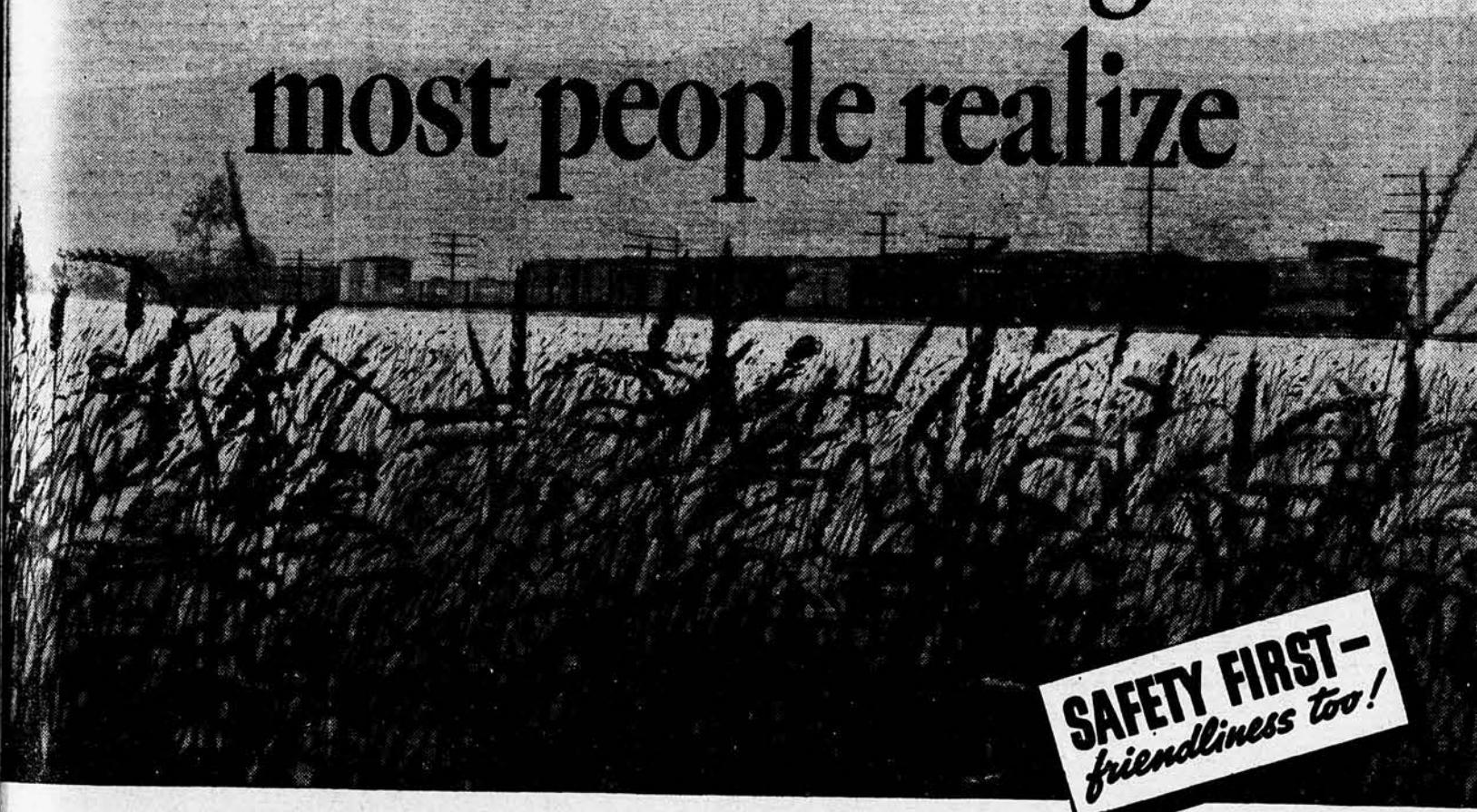
Perhaps Old Thurland was more anxious than he let on that day. I am not sure but that he had not one but many tests in the back of his hard, crafty old head, for only one thing mattered to the old man now. Estella must have the strongest man in the valley. It may have been—as Grandfather Murphy had sometimes subtly hinted tho not openly stated—that had Estella herself whispered either man's name in Old Thurland's ear the question would have been settled at the moment. Once I was so brash as to suggest to Grandfather Murphy that Estella really had decided and had caused the old man to give his famous judgment as he did later. But I was quickly admonished.

"Old Thurland was thinking only of his daughter's future happiness," Grandfather Murphy explained. "There is more to a man than can be seen by the eye. I have told you Old Thurland was wise. He must be sure that Estella should have the best man in all the valley."

Shortly before nightfall Cedric and Phillip were brought into the cabin where Estella served them and her father such a feast that for the moment their puzzling and fears were almost forgotten. They were permitted to marvel at the stoutness of the structure, to study the effective arrangement of the slits just wide enough for a rifle, and of course to observe the mysterious chest of gold again. Estella herself said nothing, nor was she seen to stare at either of the young men.

"The cabin was spotless," Grandfather Murphy elaborated, "and decorated with the trophies of Old Thurland's hard life. Both Cedric and Phillip were unhappy with eagerness for both were in love with the daughter." (Continued on Page 20)

It's more like farming than most people realize



**SAFETY FIRST—
friendliness too!**

RAILROADING is like farming in a surprising number of ways. Both of us have money invested in "plant"—land, buildings, stock and machinery on farms; land, tracks, buildings and machinery on railroads. Both of us have operating expenses, for work done, for materials and supplies used. Both of us pay the same kind of local and state taxes to help support our communities.

But it goes farther than this. Without railroads to get crops to central markets mighty few farms could be successfully operated. And our 241,822 miles of line would certainly be a loss if we didn't have farmers as customers.

The point of all this is that what's bad for the railroads is bad for the farmers—and right now railroads are having difficulties which may impair the very service you need to market your products.

The difficulty arises out of one simple fact: Since 1933 prices of things railroads buy have gone up; wages have increased; taxes have risen—while the average level of railroad

freight and passenger charges has steadily declined.

In fact, the average charge by the railroads for hauling a ton of freight one mile was actually 10 per cent less in 1937 than in 1932—26½ per cent less than in 1921, shortly after the end of government operation, when the downward trend of rates began.

In spite of this, the railroads have speeded up their service, made it safer, more reliable, more complete—giving more for the money than ever before.

Their big problem right now is to earn enough to cover running expenses and to keep their plant in shape to continue the sort of service which you and other shippers must have.

ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D. C.



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Combination
GRAIN and ROUGHAGE MILL
Also ENSILAGE CUTTER

Grinds any feed—green, wet or dry. This feeder really takes in loose roughage, bundles or bale flakes and no monkey business about it. Large capacity guaranteed with ordinary farm tractor. Grinds grain, ear or snapped corn with roughage or separate. Has cutter head and swing hammers. Get full information on this real honest-to-goodness Grinder. Write
Western Land Roller Co., Box 135 Hastings, Neb.
Distributors for Missouri and Kansas
ANN ARBOR-KLUGHART SALES CO.,
Kansas City, Mo.

A Booster for Clovers

A great booster of alfalfa and Sweet clover as soil building crops is L. F. Starkey, of Rock. Piled on his farm at present are 2,250 bushels of corn in open cribs, proof that he has kept his soil in a productive condition. Last year despite some grasshopper injury, a 30-acre field just broken out of alfalfa made 42½ bushels of corn to the acre. Mr. Starkey said he noticed a big difference in the way soil works following Sweet clover. In one field, a part which was in Sweet clover, he found it easy to tell the old sod by the way the plow pulled. In the next few years he hopes to grow clover over his entire farm.

THE LAST WORD IN CREAM SEPARATORS DE LAVAL NEW WORLD'S STANDARD SERIES

THOUSANDS of people have already seen and tried these new De Lavals, and say they are the finest cream separators that have ever been made.

Many of these new De Lavals have also been put into operation and users are finding that they will separate more milk in less time, produce more cream of better quality, and are the easiest of all separators to run, operate and clean. They will soon pay for themselves, and will earn their own small monthly payments from butterfat being lost by many cream-wasting separators in use today. Made in four sizes; hand, electric and belt drives.

\$3500.00 IN PRIZES

This De Laval Contest, which ends on March 31st, is open to any farmer, or member of his family, having one or more cows. Even though you do not use a cream separator you are invited to enter. Prizes will be given for the best answers to a question shown on the "Official Entry Blank and Rules," which can be obtained only from local De Laval Dealers. If you do not know the name of your De Laval Dealer, write nearest office below.



DE LAVAL MILKERS The World's Best

Twenty years' use of De Laval Milkers in all parts of the world and in many of the world's best dairies, has proved that they milk cows better, faster and cleaner than any other method. They are easier to operate, are more dependable and reliable in operation, and give the longest and best service. There are more in use than any other make. A De Laval will soon pay for itself while you are using it.

De Laval Milkers are made in four types, for every need and purse, and are sold on such liberal installment payments that they pay for themselves from their own earnings.

DE LAVAL Junior Series Separators

A quality line of small capacity, low priced De Laval Separators. Splendid separators for the small dairy farmers. Made in five sizes.

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IRRIGATE Your Crops and Gardens!

IRRIGATION has proved a boon to thousands of farmers—has enabled them to save their crops and make a profit despite rainless, dry weather. Protect your crops and garden this season by irrigation. It's easy with a DEMPSTER CENTRIFUGAL PUMP. INSURE YOUR CROPS WITH

DEMPSSTER CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS

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belt drive or direct connection to electric motors and gasoline engines. Regardless of your pumping needs, there's a DEMPSTER Centrifugal Pump that will serve you efficiently and economically.

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DEMPSSTER MILL MFG. CO., 719 So. 6th Street, Beatrice, Nebr.

Buying Interest Was High at the Wichita Display of Farm Power

By TUDOR CHARLES

A RECORD-BREAKING crowd of farm folks invaded Tractor Row and the Forum at Wichita, week before last, to establish an all-time high for active buying interest in crop-production machinery. Tractors, combines, tillage tools, and planting equipment were the crowning feature, with dozens of accessories of different makes, and a fair smattering of feed grinders, hay equipment, and corn harvesting machines. In addition there were the usual number of oddities of invention. Some of these will go ahead and successfully pioneer new fields of equipment design, while others eventually will be discarded and forgotten.

Green canes from the Deere & Company greeting counter were carried by farmers from at least 5 states, but mostly Kansans. In the Deere display room was a fleet of tractors showing the latest developments in row-crop appliances. Literature from the side walls announced a new line of farm auto trailers. A special representative explained the features of the knife and burr feed mill. Farmers expressed confidence in the small combine, which is one of several successful machines of this type now on the market.

Feature for Wheat Growers

Dempster has a wheat grower's feature in its tilling, damming and deep furrow seeding machine. There certainly is a contrast in this type of machinery today, and the tools on display 10 years or even 5 years ago. When farmers began to call for erosion control equipment, and brought out various inventions of their own, manufacturers started to refine these ideas. Today they are offering the latest in equipment to stop wind erosion on the Plains.

J. I. Case Company featured low cost operation in their display room, and headed up this idea with a tractor, based to the very drive pinions. The Case tractor is driven by 2 inclosed chains, which the Case engineers explained were the center of economical operation. A carburetor which will burn any fuel from furnace oil to gasoline was a point of interest too.

A streamlined tractor which has been going places was shown by Oliver. This tractor, along with a complete line of wheat, corn and hay machinery constitutes the major part of the Oliver line for use in this territory.

Two New Modern Tractors

Two new tractors stood out in the Massey-Harris warehouse. These were the Pace-Maker, successor to the Wallis tractor of such favorable history; and the Challenger, a row-crop machine. Both are beautifully finished along modern lines.

Farmers who get out and handle big acreages are always thinking about crawler tractors. If they haven't been using a track-laying tractor, they are wondering if they should add one to their power plan. These machines are offered in the latest sizes, with Diesel power, by the big four in this line—Caterpillar, Cletrac, Allis-Chalmers, and IHC.

The entire second floor of the Forum equipment display was taken up by the International and Allis-Chalmers companies. Crowds packed this room to

ask questions of men in orange or red white and blue hats. Farmers were making final decisions on their tractor combine and plow wants; or maybe it was some other piece of equipment or special farm use. The A-C combine still stands as the best known of the smaller combines, and its success is heralded by users far and wide. Half a dozen other makers of tractors, largely patterned after the conventional designs are invading the small combine field.

A line of equipment built on successful farm usage is the Minneapolis Moline. The Twin-City tractor, Moline plow, Monitor drill, and Minneapolis combine, were all forerunners of a present day series of machines which is giving universal satisfaction.

An Old Acquaintance

An old acquaintance which made its appearance was the Fordson, built in row-crop design, and distributed out of Wichita as announced in the Power Show edition of Kansas Farmer. An old acquaintance who came out with a new combine was Curtis Baldwin. The Rotary-Reaper which rides on the tractor and cuts a 9-foot swath was designed and exhibited by Mr. Baldwin who personally explained the revolutionary outfit to farmers throughout the week. Avery Power Machinery Co. was demonstrating a row crop tractor with front wheels which were interchangeable from single track to wide track. This makes the machine better adapted to both row crop work and plowing.

KF—

Corn Quota Higher Than 1937 Acreage

KANSAS corn growers in the 27 counties designated by the AAA as part of the commercial producing area, can plant more acres to corn and still be within the quota set for the state announced by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace for 1938.

The quota for these 27 counties is 2,108,602 acres. Last year these counties planted 1,624,500 acres, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A.

However, corn plantings were reduced last year due to discouraging crops in recent years and other crops have been substituted for corn. In 1933 these same counties planted 2,946,933 acres to corn, according to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

The national quota, for 566 counties in the Corn Belt states, has been set at 40,491,279 acres. The national goal for corn is between 94 and 97 million acres.

Under the act, state allotments for corn acreage will be apportioned among the counties with the assistance of state committees on the basis of previous production, diverted acreage, abnormal weather conditions and trends in acreage.

The 27 Kansas counties listed follow: Anderson, Atchison, Brown, Coffey, Crawford, Doniphan, Douglas, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Jewell, Leavenworth, Linn, Lyon, Marshall, Miami, Nemaha, Norton, Osage, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Republic, Riley, Shawnee, Smith and Washington.



This year the Power Farming Show at Wichita drew one of the best buying crowds in history. Exhibits were crowded daily with folks who were going into details of improvements and operations.

Clean Cultivation Is Found Most Effective Control for Bindweed

By F. L. TIMMONS
In Charge, Federal-State Weed Laboratory, Hays

CLEAN cultivation is by far the most dependable and economical of all bindweed eradication methods now known. This method was originally worked out at the Hays Experiment Station in experiments conducted by R. E. Getty from 1919 to 1927.

The death of bindweed plants under the fallow treatment is first due to

starvation. Bindweed, like all other perennial plants, has an extensive root system which ordinarily has a large supply of plant food reserves. The food is manufactured in the leaves. When the above-ground parts of bindweed are cut off, it must draw upon the food reserves in the roots. In this way the supply of food reserve in the roots is gradually taken out.

I DON'T
FEEL LIKE
WORKING

YOU AND
ME BOTH!



Work horses and mules are often out of condition right when you need them most.

Winter idleness, stalk fields and roughage tend to make work stock sluggish. A few feeds of grain won't put them in shape.

Condition your animals for spring work with Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. Give

them Stock Tonic regularly for at least a month before work starts in earnest. You can feel it on the lines when you start that first furrow around the field! Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Research Farm Tested

LICE Lice are worse on livestock in winter because the long hair harbors these parasites. Kill lice with Dr. Hess Powdered Louse Killer. You just rub the Powder down next to the skin. It's the fumes that kill, and the animal's long winter coat holds these fumes for days. 2½ lbs. 65c, 6 lbs. \$1.25.

SORE SHOULDERS

Keep a can of DR. HESS MEDICATED POWDER handy for harness galls, wire scratches and cuts, and similar wounds or sores. Also for family use—for burns, chafing, galling, or tired and sweaty feet.

The best cultivating implements to eradicate bindweed are the duckfoot and the blade type of weeders. With duckfoot sweeps the overlap should be at least 3 inches, while with blades it should be 5 or 6 inches. The sweeps or blades must be kept sharp if they are to do best work. It is essential to cut off all plants 4 or 5 inches below the surface at every operation. Disks or spring-tooth harrows will not do this ordinarily so are not satisfactory.

Spring is the best time to begin cultivation treatment of bindweed. Food reserves are lower then and soil moisture conditions are more favorable to rapid growth of the weed. When cultivation is started after wheat harvest, more time and more tillage operations have been required to complete the eradication.

Tillage after harvest the first season was almost entirely ineffective. The most probable reason for this was that every year the soil has been too dry after harvest for normal growth of bindweed after every cultivation, with little exhaustion of food reserves.

Heretofore it has been recommended that cultivations be repeated often enough to prevent any growth above the ground. This requires cultivation every 5 to 10 days, with an average of one a week. Recent experiments show that better results are obtained when the bindweed is allowed to grow several days above the ground after every cultivation. At Hays the results have been best when the bindweed was allowed to grow 8 days after every first emergence. On the average, only 15 cultivations were required to eradicate bindweed when it was allowed to grow above the ground 8 days, and 19 were necessary when it was allowed to grow 4 days. When the bindweed was cultivated the first day it emerged every time, 26 cultivations were required. However, when actual top growth was allowed for 12, 16 and 20 days between cultivations, more time was required for eradication, and in some cases there were some bindweed plants left after 2 years of treatment.

It has been found that food reserves in the bindweed roots were decreased rapidly during the first 8 to 12 days of top growth, thus leaving the plants weaker than at first emergence. When the plants were allowed to grow longer than that, they began to regain their strength from food manufactured in the tops.

It seems advisable to recommend that bindweed be allowed to grow above the ground not more than 8 days between cultivations. Under Hays conditions bindweed has consistently emerged in 6 or 7 days after every 4-inch cultivation in mid-season. This means that when an 8-day top growth is allowed, the cultivations must be repeated every 14 or 15 days. In early spring and late fall there may be more time between cultivations. If, for any reason such as shallow cultivation or extremely favorable growth conditions, the bindweed emerges in 3 or 4 days the cultivation should be repeated in 11 or 12 days. In most cases the safest plan is to repeat the cultivations regularly every 2 weeks as long as the bindweed emerges quickly after it is cut off. It is usually better to delay cultivation 2 or 3 days when the soil is too wet for thorough work. In cases of long-continued wet weather, the land may need to be plowed while wet with a moldboard plow, but duckfoot or



The duckfoot cultivator has proved to be about the best tool for controlling and eradicating field bindweed. F. L. Timmons shows how the plants are cut off and pulled out the first time over.

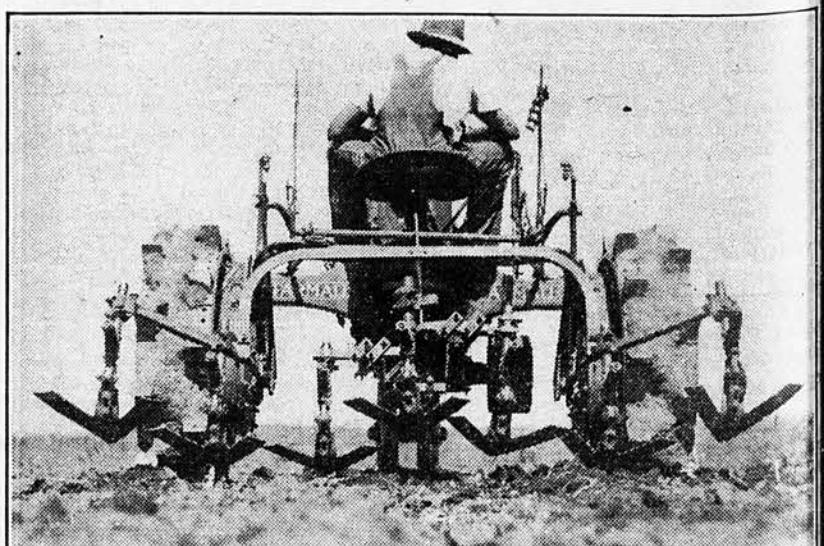
blade weeders usually will not operate successfully in wet soil.

In the experiments at Hays, 8 and 12-inch depths of cultivation have proved little if any more effective than 4-inch depths. The best plan has been to start with a 6-inch moldboard plowing, and follow up with duckfoot cultivations to the depth of 4 to 5 inches.

Under Hays conditions the average cost of eradicating bindweed with clean cultivation is about \$15 an acre when all top growth is prevented, and about \$10 an acre when 8 days of top growth is allowed between cultivations.

Since the cultivation treatment for bindweed usually can be used as the fallow seedbed preparation for wheat or sorghum in Western Kansas, the direct cost of eradicating bindweed is reduced to from \$5 to \$6 an acre.

Many experiment stations recommend alfalfa as a smother crop for bindweed on irrigated land. The land is clean-cultivated from early spring until the alfalfa is seeded in August. After the alfalfa is plowed up at the end of 3 to 5 years the bindweed usually is all gone, or is so thin and weakened that it can be easily killed out by the cultivation for the next crop. It is possible that the plan might be effective in Eastern Kansas. Alfalfa is about the only crop for which it pays to summer fallow in that section; hence it seems that alfalfa would be about the best crop to follow a clean cultivation treatment whether it be continued one season or two seasons.



The wider the sweeps the better, at least up to about 15 inches. Here is Allen Engle's tractor cultivator equipped with 7 16-inch blades, stopping briefly during the regular weekly workout on a farm near Pauline.

Flax and Soys Make Good Rotation

By TUDOR CHARLES

PRIME advantage granted flax as a cash crop in Eastern Kansas is the way in which it fits into the rotation with other crops. Flax is in the ground only 120 days, from seed to harvest. This makes a rapid return for cash.

beans, a good crop for the soil badly needed to supplement legume feed supplies, can be grown easily in rotation with flax. Soybeans are the ground loose and friable, in condition to be worked down to manure. Clover and lespedeza do better with flax as a nurse than with oats or wheat. The flax farmers have found, fall off rapidly and the small clover plants are exposed suddenly to hot sun-

-KF-

Kansan Heads Crop Insurance Plan

ROY M. GREEN, a former Kansan, has been appointed manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. Since March, 1936, he has been a division chief in the Department of Agriculture, in charge of the Division of Finance in the economics bureau. He was adviser to the President's Committee on Crop Insurance and appeared before the committees of both the House and the Senate last summer.

A native of Missouri, but long a resident of Kansas, Mr. Green holds degrees from the agricultural colleges of both and has been on the staff of the experiment stations of both states. In 1934 he was appointed vice-president

Seeding Time Is Approaching

Flax seeding time is approaching. "Yields of flax in Kansas are obtained by early seeding, and it is advisable to take some chance of frost rather than seed late," H. H. Laude, college flax authority, reported last week. This means sowing in early March in Eastern Kansas, altho perhaps not before March 15 in the vicinity of the Kaw river valley or about far north. Mr. Laude said some reduction in yield should be expected if seeding is done after March 15. Nevertheless, seeding is advisable up to April 1, and after that time it is a question of how much of a gamble the farmer wishes to take. Of course, if he hasn't been able to seed his flax until April 1, then chances for that crop are as good as for oats.

Linota Recommended Variety

Because the Linota variety of flax has more important advantages than others, the former is recommended. It has a higher oil content, but far no premium is paid for this. Farmers, however, do prefer the Linota variety. Because the seed of Linota averages nearly one-half larger than Linota, it is necessary to sow 15 pounds more of it, or 40 to 50 pounds to the acre.

Sowing flax with a good alfalfa or rye drill is said to be the best method. Little as 25 pounds of Linota seed will make a stand if drilled in a firm moist seedbed, that is well worked over. Broadcasting and harrowing take a little more seed.

-KF-

Farmers With Livestock

Farm livestock is kept on the farm of Byron Slade, Stafford. The principal interest in hogs is for the Poland hams kept by Byron Slade, the oldest in 4-H club work. Mr. Slade also keeps hawks, using finely ground bar-



Roy M. Green

of the Production Credit Corporation of the Wichita district.

Under the new Farm Act, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation will insure yields in wheat, the premiums being based on past experience of the farm and county in which the farm is located. Premiums will be paid in wheat, or in cash. So will losses.

Pasture Program Attracts Many

By THE EDITORS

ATRIES are beginning to come in rapidly for Kansas Farmer's pasture improvement program. Any farmer in Kansas, west of a line from Republic, Cloud, Ottawa, Salina, McPherson, Harvey, Sedgwick, Sumner counties, is eligible. In addition, there are 2 divisions in each county this year. One is for stockmen who use native pasture entirely, and the other, relying on lighter stocking, rotation grazing, and deferred grazing to improve their grass. There is a division for farmers who have a variety of pasture, including native grass, wheat, rye, Sudan, clover, or tame grasses.

There will be \$100 in prizes for each division, \$200 in all. In addition there will be 4 steak suppers in the pasture area. Every co-operator who completes his program, and reports in full at the end of the year, will be invited to one of these "feasts," at which fattened beef will be featured, and pasture winners will tell their experiences and compare their results.

Any farmer is eligible. Just send in the coupon, below, and we will be glad to send more information.

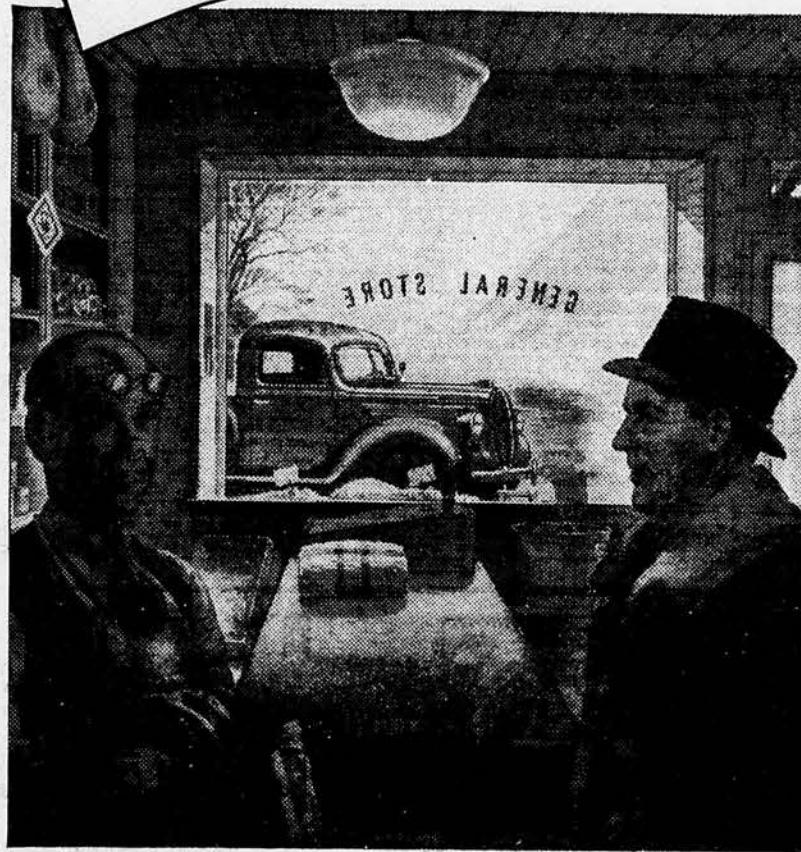
Pasture Program Manager
Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kansas

Please send me rules and entry blanks for the Pasture Improvement program being sponsored by Kansas Farmer, for farmers in Central and Western Kansas.

Address

Date

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TRUCK I'VE EVER OWNED"



FORD TRUCKS have been hired hands for a good many years on thousands and thousands of farms. "Long-time" Ford owners will tell you that every one of their units earned its board and keep . . . and then some. They'll also tell you that their 1938 Ford V-8 Trucks are the finest they have ever owned—that they are the most dependable, most economical trucks in all Ford's twenty years of truck-building experience.

The 1938 Ford V-8 Trucks have larger, quicker stopping brakes. They steer easier. Cabs are more comfortable—with softer seat cushions, three inches more head room. And new styling makes the 1938 Ford V-8 Trucks the best looking in all Ford history.

This year, there is an entirely new 122-inch wheelbase truck in the line that brings new economy to loads in the one-ton range. There's a one-ton body type for practically every need—one of which may be just the unit to save you time and money.

If you have not yet tried a 1938 Ford V-8 Truck, arrange with your nearest dealer for an "on-the-job" test as soon as possible.



**FORD V-8
TRUCKS**

Remarkable Success

Raising Baby Chicks

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

You Run No Risk

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

Walker Remedy Company
Dept. 20, Waterloo, Iowa

SAY "I saw your advertisement in
The Kansas Farmer."



Don't Let Chicks Eat Up Your Profits!

IT IS far cheaper and more effective to avoid cannibalism than to stop it. When cannibalism starts the losses of good chicks mount fast—your profits fade. We all know that feather pulling and cannibalism in chicks is a nuisance, moreover it is apt to re-appear later as pickouts in the laying flock where the losses may be severe.

• Western Washington Experimental Station found that oats were far superior to any other grain in preventing feather pulling. This is just one of the many advantages of oats over any other grain, which scientists have determined.

- There's your cue. Start your chicks on Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter this year for it contains lots of oatmeal. Ful-O-Pep Mashes create better digestive conditions and grow better chickens—chickens that make uniform growth, feather evenly and develop into big, capable, profit-paying pullets.
- Today! Send for your copy of new Chick Book—"Raise More and Better Chicks This Year."

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Livestock Men Discuss Imports of Meat, Thievery, and Other Matters

KANSAS livestock men, represented by the Kansas Livestock Association, last week voted against any reduction in the tariff on importations of livestock or livestock products. They also opposed any loosening of the sanitary regulations governing importations of livestock. It was recommended that the Canadian cattle imports under the reciprocal trade agreement should be placed on a monthly rather than an annual quota, to prevent glutting of the U. S. market during any temporary period.

Cattle thievery was a "hot" subject at the Wichita meeting, as it is estimated \$100,000 worth of livestock, primarily cattle, were stolen from Kansas pastures during 1937. In addition to making plans for actively fighting this loss, the convention asked for a state branding law, and that interstate transportation of stolen livestock be made a federal offense.

The train-limit bill, under consideration in Congress was opposed by resolution, and also by personal opinion among members. This bill which would limit all railroad trains to 70 cars, would cost U. S. farmers and livestock men 100 million dollars, Herman L. Traber, general agent of the Missouri Pacific lines, told the convention. Railroads have developed equipment to

pull much larger trains, and this bill would force them to use many more smaller engines, and greatly increase the number of train crews, and switching and telegraph employees.

Maintaining their "stand-offish" attitude toward AAA legislation, the convention of livestock men voted against compulsory control of farm production, but went no further than this brief declaration. Unofficial opinion among the membership perhaps would have shown a wider difference of attitude than on any other subject under discussion.

Designated as "off-market buying," the Kansas Livestock Association took its expected shot at "direct buying" and all its related evils. Feeding of livestock by packers was specifically condemned.

The voluntary Bangs disease control program was commended, and the hope expressed that Bangs and Tuberculosis control work would be continued with no reduction in funds.

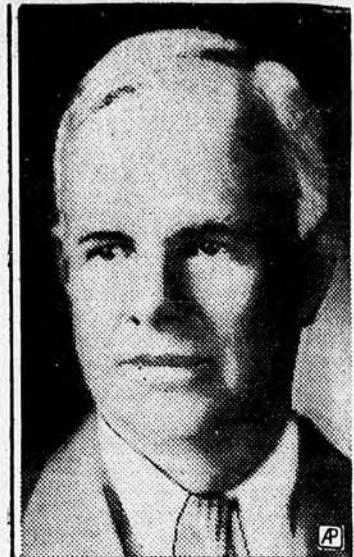
A new plug for wool producers was introduced with adoption of a resolution calling for truthful labeling of the wool content of all cloth as offered for sale.

New president of the association for the ensuing year is Jesse W. Greenleaf of Greensburg, one of the state's largest ranchers, who succeeds John W. Briggs, of Protection. Vice-presidents who were re-elected are Wm. Ljungdahl, Menlo; E. C. Kielhorn, Cambridge; Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence; and Edward C. Robbins, Belvidere.

The convention was opened by a familiar figure to livestock men—R. C. Pollock, general manager of the National Livestock and Meat Board. Mr. Pollock explained the work being done in the United States to increase the consumption and thereby the prices of farm-produced meats. Financed by a voluntary contribution of 25 cents a car on livestock shipped to the central markets by farmers, which amount is matched by the large packers, the National Livestock and Meat Board has waged several striking emergency campaigns to rescue the price of livestock, and incidentally the farmer's pocketbook. A campaign has been on for the last 6 weeks and livestock prices are higher.

By contrast, California lemon growers pay more than \$40 a car to advertise their product. Washington apple growers are assessed by law \$7.50 a car. Maine potato producers pay about \$2.50 a car, and potato men in Idaho nearly \$3.50 a car. The livestock man contributes 25 cents, and still gets results. But the opinion is spreading that a "4-bit ante" on every car of livestock might not be a bad idea.

A feature of the convention was the address of Dean L. E. Call of Kansas State College, who predicted the return of humid conditions to Eastern



J. W. Greenleaf

Kansas, and expressed the belief that wheat farming would have to be discarded for more diversified methods in Eastern Kansas in order to support the debt load of farms in that section. Recent prices cannot be expected to prevail, nor will as high relative yields be possible with more rainfall. Another reason Mr. Call believes Eastern Kansas should refrain from producing wheat as a long time program is the fact that Eastern Kansas wheat is soft under normal conditions, and too much of this quality grain will be a big jolt to the prestige of Kansas as a producer of fine flour.

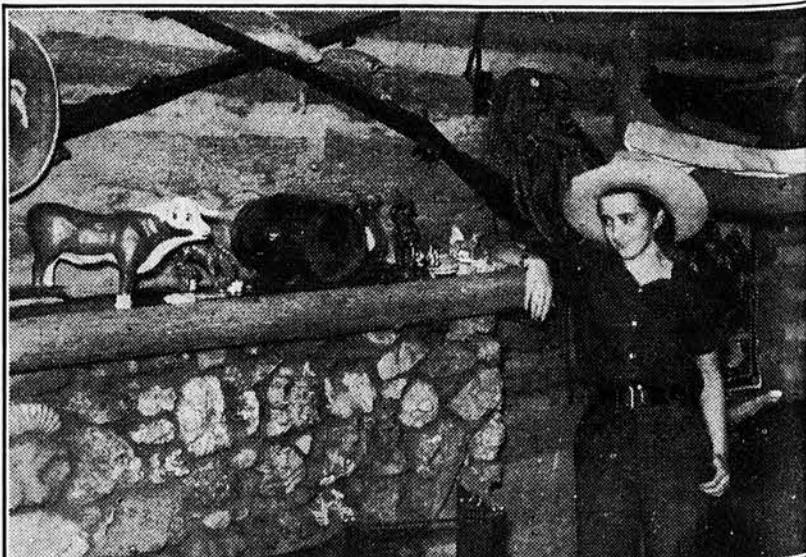
Dean Call made it plain he was not criticizing farmers for growing wheat under conditions which have prevailed, but that he predicted the necessity of a return to more diversified farming, with normal production of livestock.

Three crops were recommended for much heavier production in Kansas. The first was soybeans, which make a high-protein hay, and are in demand for milling. A by-product is soybean meal—a livestock feed. Beans can be grown in every county of the eastern 3 tiers, Mr. Call pointed out.

The second crop was flax. Kansas has been producing about 200,000 bushels of flax for milling at Fredonia, and the facilities there will handle 6 times that much. For a number of years flax has had to be imported to Fredonia from Argentina over a 65-cent-a-bushel tariff duty.

Grain sorghums will save the West, Dean Call reiterated at Wichita. He believes the soil-binding qualities of sorghum stalks and roots, and the fact they are even more drought-resistant on Western Kansas summer-fallow land than wheat, indicates that section eventually will produce as much as 200 million bushels of grain sorghum annually. Big points in their favor are that they may be produced and harvested with wheat machinery, and their production will maintain a permanent livestock industry.

A Crack Shot in Her Hobby Cabin



An interesting hobby is the one of Grace Blanchard, 17-year-old farm girl near Bennington, who helped build and furnished a cabin near the farm home. The fireplace, below the mantel upon which Grace is leaning, contains rocks from 30 different states. The old guns are relics, but Grace is a good shot with a .22-caliber rifle. She has a riding horse and likes to ride.

Good Green Pasture Is the Best Dairy Feed That Is Available

By D. M. SEATH

GREEN pasture to a dairyman means high milk production. He of all livestock men, has learned that such pasture is the best feed obtainable. Its rich content of protein is one of the big reasons why dairymen like green pasture above most other feeds. When green, they have learned that the dry matter in pasture plants contains from 150 to 300 per cent as much protein as when the same plants mature, dried up, or in the dormant stage.

The need of enough protein in the milk cow's ration is strikingly large, a cow producing 10,000 pounds of milk, is not only producing 330 pounds of butterfat, but also 330 pounds of protein. Science tells us that the manufacturing process, either carbohydrate or fat may be used by the cow in making butterfat, but in case of the protein, there is no alternative, and milk proteins must be derived from the proteins furnished in feeds.

Green pasture, in addition to its rich content of protein, is the best source of vitamins and minerals for the dairy cow. The dairy cow needs these, particularly vitamin A, to be healthy, reproduce normally and produce milk in this essential constituent. Minerals for body needs plus that which goes into milk makes the milk cow the best user of minerals. The cow producing 10,000 pounds of milk needs 100 pounds of mineral just for milk production. This is equivalent to one and half times the weight of the skeleton.

Variety of Pasture Crops

Many pasture crops are finding their place in the dairyman's program. Those can be classified as temporary, only serving as a source of feed, but aid in relieving the load placed on permanent pastures, thus making it possible to often build up and re-establish the permanent pasture. Use of available winter wheat and spring oats offers the best opportunity to furnish immediate succulent pasture on most Kansas farms. Experimental work indicates that winter wheat as pasture, even where it is completely pastured down with no thought of harvesting, pays well when

marketed thru the dairy cow. Early oats, likewise comes on early and affords a chance to bridge the spring gap until permanent pastures are sufficiently advanced so that they will warrant grazing.

July and August present the most serious pasture problem in Kansas. Sweet clover and lespedeza are the best legumes for this period. Sudan grass will also furnish much feed for these months, ranking close to Sweet clover and excelling lespedeza in yields. It has the added advantage that it is a fast growing plant, easier to establish and does not require a sweet soil for growing. Lespedeza also will do better on sweet soil, altho it will grow fairly well on soil deficient in lime.

Rye, Wheat, Barley Popular

Rye, winter wheat, and winter barley are the most popular fall and winter dairy pastures for Kansas. The winter barley is being used most in Southeastern Kansas. Likewise, this region has an increasing number using a lespedeza and small grain continuous rotation. For example, lespedeza seed is sown along with oats in the spring. The oats are removed as hay during the first year. The lespedeza then gains a foothold. Oats goes back on the same ground, following double disk and harrowing, the next spring and can then be pastured off, cut as hay or harvested as grain. The lespedeza will have reseeded itself so that it will be thicker and can fill into the pasture picture during July and August. This process can continue year after year with good pasture continuing indefinitely.

Two pasture improvement contests that together cover the entire state are aiding in focusing attention on ways and means of providing more and cheaper feed for Kansas livestock. The western two-thirds of the state is covered by Kansas Farmer's program, while the eastern third is served by a contest sponsored by the Kansas City, Mo., Chamber of Commerce. Leading dairymen and stockmen in general are co-operating with these two agencies and the Extension Division of Kansas State College in promoting these pasture improvement programs.

You May Know a Master Farmer

By THE EDITORS

NOMINATIONS are now in order for Master Farmers. Five of Kansas' leading men will be chosen this year. We are starting a program for this year about 3 months earlier than has been customarily done. This will allow candidates to fill out their "work sheets" before harvest, enable representatives of Kansas Farmer to visit nominees on regular basis throughout the state.

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

Financial success alone does not make a Master Farmer. One also must have a record of community service, a reputation for square dealing with all whom he comes in contact, and a standard of home service for his

family. The man who is an all-around good farmer, neighbor, and community citizen is a logical person to receive the Master Farmer award. If you know of such a man you may nominate him.

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

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

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

MASTER FARMER NOMINATION BLANK

I wish to nominate.....

(Name of candidate)

.....
(Address of candidate)

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

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

"YES, SIR, I PLOWED TEN ACRES FREE OUT OF EVERY EIGHTY-FIVE THANKS TO STANDARD TRACTOR FUEL!"

Hugh R. Wilk of Clearwater, Kansas, who operates a 1,160 acre wheat farm, declared recently in an interview with Standard Oil's Farm Personality Reporter.



WHEN a man raises more than a thousand acres of wheat, he's front page news even in Kansas, and so when our reporter called on Hugh R. Wilk of Clearwater, we were sure what he had to tell us would be of interest to farmers of the central west.

We found Mr. Wilk in the town of Clearwater busily engaged in managing his farm machinery and hardware business, which he maintains in addition to his farm.

When we arrived, he had just sold a tractor to a new customer and was in a jovial mood to tell us about his pure-bred Holsteins, including some forty milch cows, some of which he has exhibited at the State Fair.

Finally, our talk turned to the subject of his farming activities, and knowing that economy was of first importance when profits must be considered from a thousand acre wheat crop, we asked his opinion of Standard Tractor Fuel, and frankly, we were amazed at his reply.

"Plowing, planting and harvesting take power," he said, "and I've learned first of all, by tests I made last spring, and later by actual experience, that Standard Tractor Fuel is the most economical I can use."

"Between June and November of last year I used more than 5,000 gallons of this fuel in my fleet of six tractors and proved that I can plow ten additional acres out of every eighty-five—and that means money in my pocket."

The candid camera picture is of J.W. Kunkle, who maintains the automotive equipment at the Wilk farm. He is seen putting Standard Tractor Fuel in a tractor tank.

"STAN'S" QUESTION BOX

Can Ordinary Tractor Fuels Cause Faulty Piston Ring Action?



Yes. Excessive carbon deposits can prevent free action of rings in their grooves, causing loss of engine power, and cutting the operating efficiency of the engine. That's why Standard Tractor Fuel is specially developed to burn clean and protect your engine against clogged, inefficient piston ring operation. "STAN"

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!

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A Black Sheep of the Andes

*He Tells of His Mother's
Mountain Ranch and of
His Hollywood Ambitions*

By ROBERT C. VANCE

The twelfth of a series of travel articles on South America written by a Corn Belt farmer.

IT IS only 60 miles from Montevideo, Uruguay, to Buenos Aires, Argentina, but the leisurely river boats that ply the Rio Plate take all night for the trip. The returning carnival crowds filled every stateroom and I was obliged to spend the night in a deck chair. Near me was another unfortunate.

He was tall, slender and not more than 25 years old. Wearing a fringed poncho and a gay sash about his middle, he made a colorful picture as he sat and strummed his guitar. Senoritas gave him languishing glances and were promptly hustled below deck by their donnas (chaperones). The phrase they use in Argentina describing the butterfly type who drifts thru life playing a guitar fitted him perfectly. He was a *rasco tripo* (a gut scratcher).

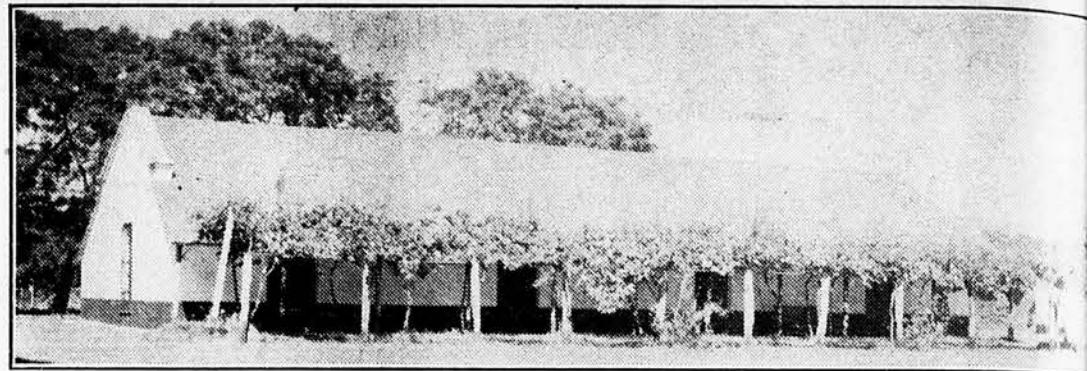
"I am el ovejo negro de la familia" (the black sheep of the family), he told me. "One brother is a lawyer in Buenos Aries. The other is a doctor in Mendoza. My mother lives in Tucuman. She owns the *estancia* that was founded by my papa's papa. It is a large *estancia* which takes 2 days to ride across on a horse. It is also a very poor one. I would like very much to visit your Hollywood but the mamma tells me there is no money. All that she gets by owning the *estancia* is a place to spend the hot months of summer."

It was from this deck chair companion that I got a picture of life in a part of Argentina that few Americans ever visit. Don Esteban liked my American cigarettes. As he smoked them he told me about the ranch his family owns in the foothills of the Andes in northwestern Argentina. But let's let him tell it in his own way.

"Three other families own *estancias* in this region. At the place where the four corners come together there is a village in which are located the four *casa grandes* (big houses). They are built of stone and the roofs are covered with bundles of reeds, fastened down with rawhide thongs. The rooms are very large and in the center of every room is a pillar to support the roof. This pillar is hollow and serves as a chimney for the fireplace that is built into it. At one side of the room is the *estrado* (platform) built of clay, which is the sleeping place.

"To these houses the 4 families come to spend the summer. Each family also brings families of

A river boat on the Rio Plate: all night to go 60 miles.



"La Casa Grande"—the great house, built of stone, the roof covered with bundles of reeds, fastened with rawhide thongs,

friends and it is a gay place, as there are many young people. There is much riding and dancing and going on picnics. Sometimes we drink too much, and then our mammas are scandalized and threaten not to come back the next year. But they always do. It is very pleasant, señor.

"The journey to the *estancia* is very difficult. It takes 3 days, on horses. There are no roads and all goods must be packed in on llamas. Only one of the houses has a large mirror. It is called '*la casa de espejo*' (the house of the looking glass). All the señoritas come to this house when they dress for the dances. The dances are always in '*la casa de la musica*' (the house of music), where there is a phonograph. There can be no radio because there is no electricity."

"But what about the management of your ranch?" I asked. "On a place of this size there must be some income. What is sold? Who does the work? How do the people live?"

THE management is left to *El Capataz* (the foreman or manager). There is only work during the 5 summer months. In the winter all the men leave the *estancia* and go to the lowlands to work in the cane fields. For 7 months in the year there is only *El Capataz* and the women on the *estancia*. *El Capataz* has a very pleasant life, señor."

"Why do not the women go down to the lowlands with their husbands?" I asked.

"They must stay on the ranch and look after the *majadas* (flocks). There are four *majadas* of 2,000 sheep each. They must always be guarded or the eagles would pick the eyes and tongues from the lambs. And *la cieriente!* In the time of the rains *la cieriente* sweeps down the canons, a great torrent of water that may be heard an hour or more before it arrives and the *majadas* must be driven to higher ground. Men do not like to work as shepherds. That is women's work."

"Then, also, every worker's family has a few sheep of its own. During the months that the men are in the cane, the women spin the wool from their sheep and weave *ponchos*. It is slow work and they weave but one or two a year, but they bring good prices at *la fiesta de la Candelaria*.

"In the valley towns, *la fiesta de la Candelaria* is the great event of the year. It begins on February 2 and lasts for 3 days. The mountain people from many leagues inland come down to the valley towns for the fiesta. They bring handmade *ponchos* and leather goods, such as *chaperajos* and hand-carved belts, which they sell at good prices.

"But all is not business, for it is a time of merry-making. There are contests of strength and feats of horsemanship. The favorite sport of *el gaucho* (the cowboy) is *La Cinchada*. Two mounted men

knot the ends of their lassos together. The other ends are tied in the cinch rings of their saddles and each tries to drag the other's mount from its feet. Horses are trained for many months for *La Cinchada* and much money is wagered on the outcome of every contest.

"Then there is also *La Milonga* (a dance of the camps) and much love-making. And where there is love-making there is always fighting. While the peon may scratch with his hands, like an animal, *el gaucho* settles his disputes *La Flagelar*. Stripped to the waist, two men face each other, 5 meters apart, and lash each other with their whips until one falls unconscious or cries enough. One must be *muy hombre* (very much of a man) to win at *La Flagelar*."

"Where there are cowboys there must also be cattle," I suggested. "Do you have cattle as well as the 8,000 sheep?"

"Surely. There are 20 *queserias* (cheese-making camps) of 40 cows each, but they are not like these great brutes of the Rio Plate. The cattle of the Andes are much smaller and are kept for the milk."

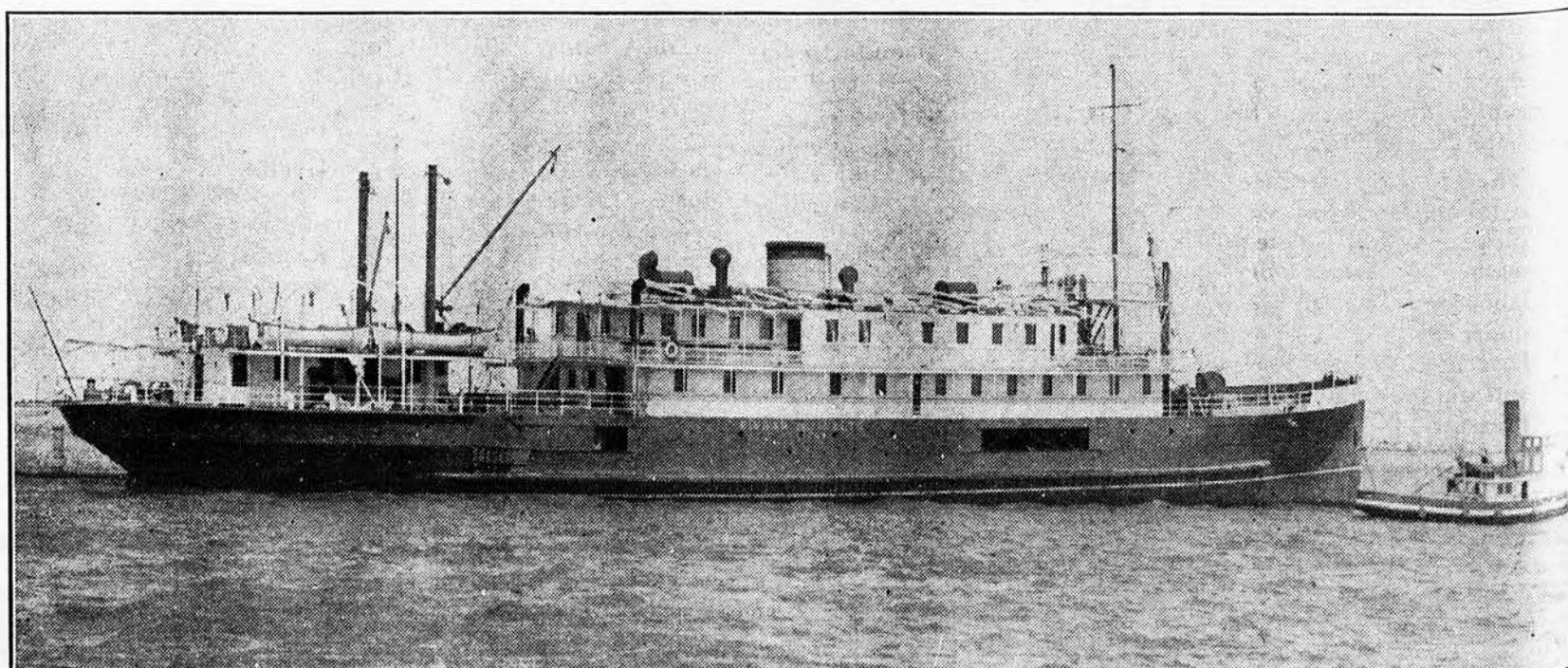
"These cows run wild in the mountains for 7 months in the year. In December, when the cows have had their calves, the men come back to the ranch for the rodeo. The calves are branded and the cows are divided into herds of 40 each and given into the charge of a *quesero* (cheese maker), who drives them and their calves to the place on the ranch where his *queseria* is located.

"The *queseria* is a small stone house, a large stone-walled corral and pole platforms for the sun-drying of cheese. The calves are shut in the corral and the cows range in the hills until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when they are turned into the corral and the calves suck them dry. The calves are then turned out and the cows shut in the corral until 3 o'clock the next morning, which is milking time.

THE cows are wild and have to be lassoed, tied down to snubbing posts in the corral and their hind legs tied together. The calf has to be brought in to start the milk flow and the calf takes one side and the milker takes the other. Each cow yields about 1 quart of milk a day, aside from what the calf takes.

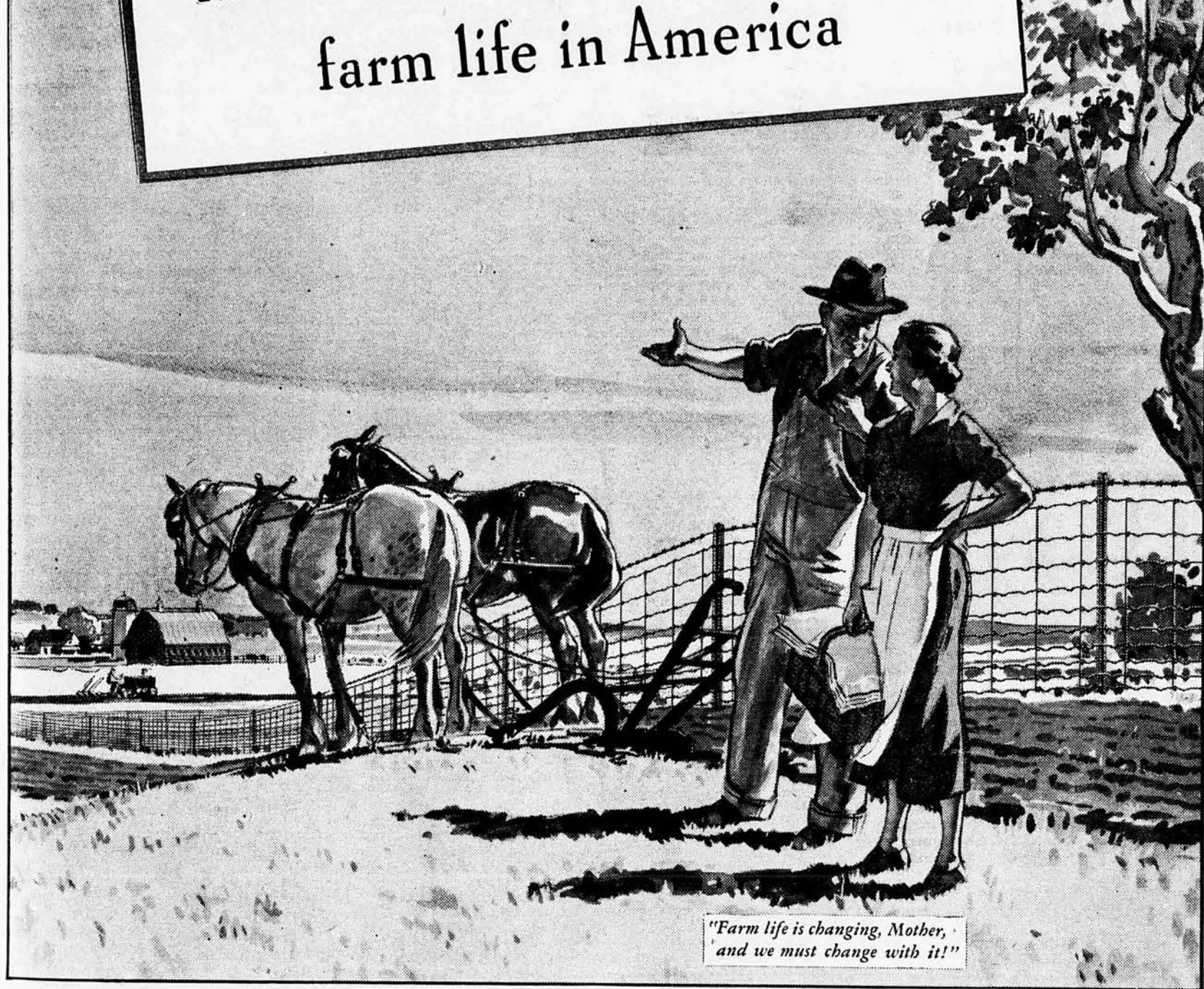
"The milk is then placed in earthenware vessels and allowed to sour. The casein is separated by adding rennet, an animal ferment taken from a calf's stomach. The curds are kneaded by hand, molded into cheeses and placed in a linen-lined press. The cheeses are left in the press for 5 days and then are placed on a drying rack where they are allowed to sun-cure for 2 months. The average weight is 5 kilos and the wholesale price in the city market is

(Continued on Page 17)



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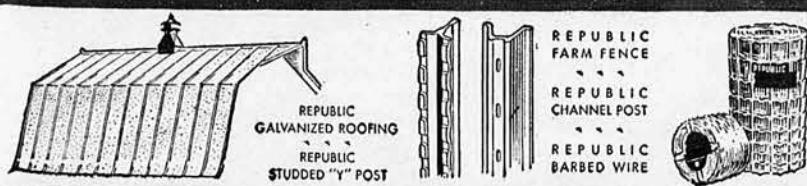
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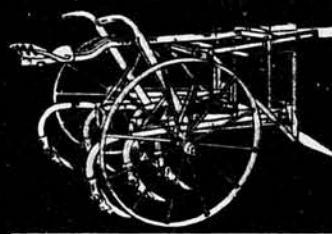
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If You Report on Thieves You May Share in Reward

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

ALTHO he did not know it at the time, Kenneth Lee, Troy, put himself in line for a Protective Service reward, when he reported to the St. Joseph police force that he had seen two young men driving a car loaded with chickens. According to Lee, these men passed him, as he was going to his work at St. Joseph, and then tried to outdistance him, as if they were afraid of being pursued. Acting the part of a good citizen, Lee told the officers, and they followed the suspects to a poultry dealer's and made an arrest just after they had disposed of several chickens. Lee's judgment proved good, for an investigation showed the captives, James Innis and Elmer Noland, of Falls City, Neb., had stolen 300 or more chickens in Richardson county. Of the dozen or so farmers who lost poultry, at least 4 of them, Mrs. Emerson Bower and Kenneth Heineman, both of R. 1, Verdon, Neb.; Amos Capps, Dawson, and Mrs. A. Avery, Stella, were members of Capper's National Protective Service. On conviction of the thieves, a Service reward of \$50 was distributed equally among Mr. Lee and the 4 members.

It Was a Relay Chase

Stealing a Chevrolet coupe from W. F. Dycke, R. 2, Cunningham, three youngsters, Abraham Valdez, Carl Barbee and Thomas Crow, next took, in quick succession, two other vehicles, a Plymouth, belonging to a man by the name of Barney, at Ft. Dodge, and a Ford belonging to a man in Dodge City. Dycke reported the crime promptly. Sheriffs' forces of Ford and Pratt counties started a general search in surrounding territory. The boys were captured in Garden City, where they

admitted to taking these 3 cars, also another from Wichita, where they had escaped from a boys detention home. They produced keys from the different cars to verify their statements. Barbee will serve a term in the Boys Industrial School at Topeka and the other two were taken to the Industrial School at Wichita. A Kansas Farmer reward, paid for these convictions, was distributed among Service Member Dycke and Deputy Sheriffs John Lubbers, Bloom and James Vermillion, Cunningham.

Stole in the Daytime

The disappearance of a quantity of wheat from the posted farm of C. B. Homman, R. 1, Solomon, caused the owner to check up for clues. While the matter was being talked over, a relative of Homman's recalled having seen Lewis Dunsworth, who had from time to time worked on the Homman farm, loading wheat, while Mr. Homman was away. Homman went to the sheriff at Salina, reported the theft, and the suspect was arrested. Upon being questioned he admitted to having taken the wheat. He was given a 1 to 5-year sentence in the state reformatory. All of the \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, for this conviction, was sent to Service Member Homman, who perhaps will divide with members of his family, whose report first pointed Dunsworth out as the thief.

Payment of these rewards brings the total amount paid out by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service up to \$26,975 for the conviction of 1,097 thieves found guilty of stealing from Kansas farmers whose premises are posted with Protective Service signs.

Another Measles Year Is Likely

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

THIS year is likely to be a "measles year" such as comes with some regularity as every third or fourth year rolls around. Measles has no time rigidly set for its visits but favors late winter and spring. There is no immunity as to age. The reason we think it a disease of childhood is because the regularity of its visitations catches most school-age children. By age 15 only about 3 per cent of the population remain untouched and these from sparsely populated districts. In the World War measles was a problem only in those camps in which a large percentage of the young soldiers were country boys.

Measles, like whooping cough, is vastly more dangerous when the patient is under 3. The newborn babe has a certain degree of immunity but it lasts only a few months. Give especial protection to the baby in the family, the child from 3 months to 3 years. Watch the 6-year-old who is just beginning school and be on guard against symptoms of "a bad cold." No matter when it comes, the safe treatment for a child with the running nose, watery eyes and irritating cough of a beginning cold is to keep the little one in bed until recovered. Absence from school is a trifling affair as compared to risking health. When measles threatens the watchfulness should be increased, for the beginning of measles and the beginning of a cold present identical symptoms.

If you know just when your child was exposed to measles you may expect the first symptoms, fever and watery eyes and nose, to appear in 10 or 11 days. It is not until the third or fourth day of illness that measles shows its eruption. A physician or

nurse can identify it earlier by looking for Koplik spots inside the mouth. The mother first notices the pin-head size eruptions of measles on forehead and cheeks. Soon they spread and run together to give a distinctly blotchy appearance.

The most important treatment for measles is comfortable rest in bed from the very first symptom of fever and headache until the eruption develops, blisters and fades away. The child may drink cool water as desired. Eating fails for lack of appetite and should not be urged. The room need not be darkened. Just see that there is no disturbing glare to aggravate the inflamed eyes. Screens or shades will do all that is needed. There is no harm in sponging with tepid water when fever is high. It will not "drive the rash in" but may even help it develop. A simple cough sirup may help. Boracic solution may be used freely for eye wash. The important thing is to begin home care early. Remember that the cough of measles subsides with the fading of the eruption in a child that is doing well, and the fever also disappears. Get in touch with your doctor promptly if cough and fever continue.

There is no case so mild that the patient will not profit from at least one visit by the family doctor.



Dr. Lerrigo

Let Mark Alone Now

I have a baby that has a red birth mark on his face that is very noticeable. Would you advise having it removed or is it best to let it alone? How can they be taken off, if possible? He is 9 months old.—Mother.

I do not advise any action at this time. By the time the child is old enough to be affected the mark may have faded so that it is not conspicuous. Electrolysis will remove many such marks. If it is distinct enough to be disfiguring its removal should be attempted before school age.

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.

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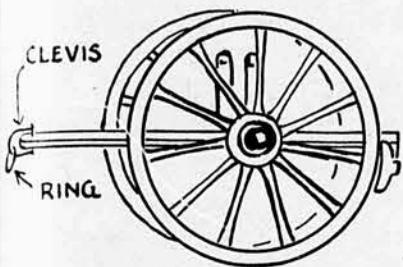
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Kansas Farmer for March 12, 1938

Ideas That Come in Handy

By FARM FOLKS

Used to Move Machinery

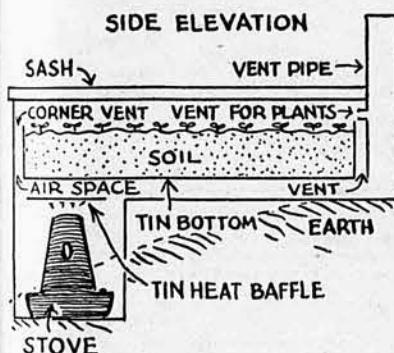


I find this idea very useful in moving plows, disks, drills, and such implements. A clevis and ring is put in the end of a coupling pole. This hitch is also good to tie a third mule or horse to when going to work.—Harry Hilpert.

Hose Prevents Injury

Many men have suffered from injury, while using the buck saw. This is caused by pinching the fingers between the saw handle and the work on the downward stroke. To prevent this a short piece of rubber hose slipped over the heel does very nicely. When the hose is stretched over the blade, the teeth will penetrate the rubber and hold it in place.—B. H. Youngs.

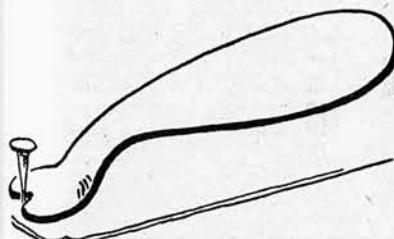
Successful Hot Bed



I am sending a sketch of a hot bed in which a brooder lamp is used for heat instead of manure. I have used it for several years with good results. The lower story is in the ground to save lumber but it can be built entirely above ground. The flue is to give draft to the lamp and draw heat all along the bed and has intake from both stories. Small holes are cut in the bottom next to the lamp to let some heat get to the top story. Tin is tacked in the corners to keep the dirt out.

I used a 6-foot piece of roofing with the corrugation hammered out for the bottom, and the top spreads out to accommodate a standard size sash. While glass will give best results, glass cloth or canvas can be used with fair results. It should be used in connection with hot beds with some manure and the plants transplanted as they get large enough. Manure of poor quality and trash can be used if a 3 by 4 flue is used that goes to the bottom. Pour a bucket of hot water in it as needed.—E. S. Dunlap.

Shoehorn Tack Puller



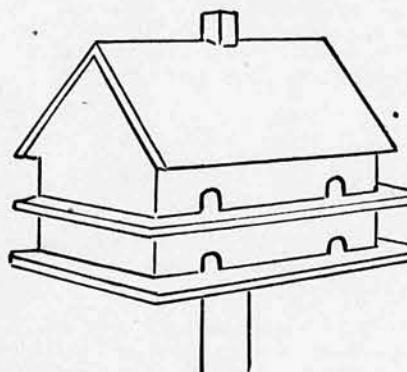
An excellent carpet or thumb tack puller can be made by filing a V notch in the end of an ordinary shoe horn with a saw file.—Lena Bussey.

Patched Kettle With Tire

To mend a large iron kettle or tub cut two patches from an old tire larger than the hole. Trim off part of the rubber leaving the tough fabric. Get a bolt long enough to go thru both patches and kettle. Cut holes in the

patches just large enough for the bolt to go thru. Fit one patch on one side and one on the other, run the bolt thru and tighten the nut. You will have a mend that heat will not damage. We fixed a 30-gallon kettle in this way 3 years ago and it is still good. I mend wash tubs like this using smaller bolts and putting the nuts on the inside of the tub.—Mrs. Fred Christeson.

Apartment Bird House



To make a bird house cut two holes in each of two cheese boxes thru which the birds may enter the box. Make a floor for each box from 2 boards about

1 inch larger than the boxes. Nail together, make a roof of two more boards, make a chimney, mount on a post and the house is all ready for the birds.—J. W. Barnes.

Hose Put on Bottle

There is always some danger in giving sick animals medicine out of a bottle as they are likely to bite the bottle. We overcome this by attaching a small hose over the neck of the bottle and inserting the hose in the animal's mouth.—Lloyd Lathom.

Black Sheep of the Andes

(Continued from Page 14)

3 pesos per kilo, or about 90 cents for 2.5 pounds, U. S. exchange.

"After being milked for 5 months, the cows are dried up and turned loose in the mountains where they range until the next December."

"What about your steer calves and the animals that are sold for beef?" I asked.

"Those pobrecitas (poor little ones)! The calves run wild in the mountains until they are 3 and 4 years old. Salt is stored in every queseria and *El Capataz* distributes some for the cattle every 10 days. He carries with him a large horn. When he has distributed the salt, he blows the horn and the cattle come running.

"In the cane fields of the lowlands the meat business is mostly in the hands of Turks and Syrians. When they need animals for the killing they

visit the ranch and *El Capataz* rides with them to some salting ground and blows his horn. Then the buyer says 'I will pay 20 pesos for that one.'

"That is very little money for a 3-year-old steer," I said when my mental arithmetic had translated 20 pesos into a little more than \$6 in U. S. money.

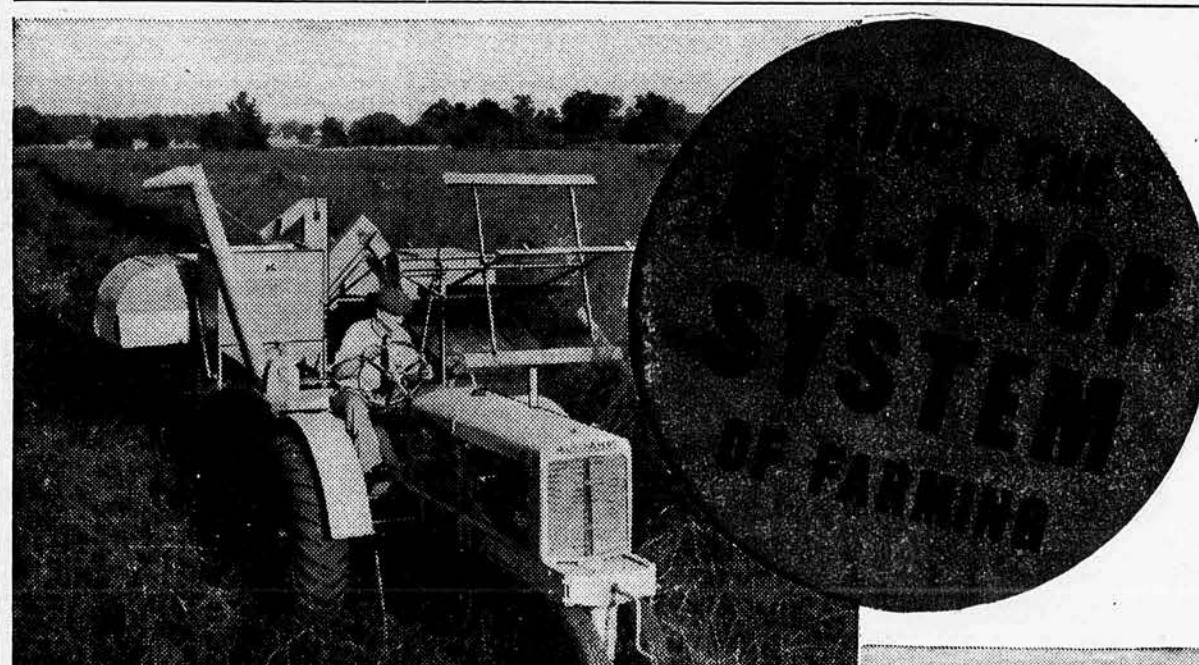
Buyer Sets His Own Price

"Si, but they are also very little steers. Then there is the risk of the drive. The Turk visits other ranches until he has gathered a rodeo of 200 or 300 animals. He brings with him his own gauchos and when he says, 'I will 20 pesos for that one,' that animal belongs to him; if there is a loss, it is his loss. Sometimes there is a stampede and he loses the entire herd. Once *El Capataz* sold 40 animals from one salting ground and 50 of them came home.

"As you say, señor, it is very little. The ranch pays only the expenses and a little more and there is no money so that I can visit your Hollywood."

And because Don Estaban tried to live the life of a *rasco tripa* when there was no money, he knew of a small hotel in Buenos Aires where one could live cheaply and well. Instead of going to one of the great hotels that are patronized by English and American tourists, I let him guide me to a family hotel, where room, bath and three meals cost me the equivalent of \$1.20 a day, U. S. exchange.

In the next story I'll tell you about a ranch in Argentine's Corn Belt.



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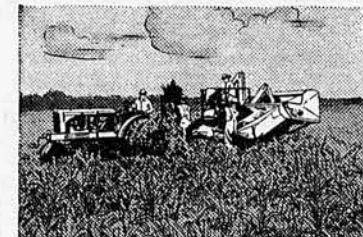
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Note bagging platform for sacking grain or seed, and pickup attachment for windrowed crops—such as the Bermuda grass shown here.



All-Crop Harvester with topping attachment threshing 1100 lbs. per acre of hyacinth seed at Raymondville, Tex. Threshed 7,000 lbs. in 3 hrs.

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Varying the Canned Food Menu

By NELLE P. DAVIS

WHEN preparing a meal the modern farm wife finds herself confronted with a large variety of canned foods—fruits, meats and vegetables—from which to choose the menu. Because the products of the farm are usually the same, year after year, the canned goods are also apt to be the same every winter. The same meats, the same fruits and the same vegetables are produced and canned for winter consumption each summer and fall. Unless care and thought is used in planning the winter menus, the family is apt to tire of the beautifully fresh vegetables you so carefully gathered and canned last summer.

The simplest way to inject new interest into standard meals and foods that must appear on the table with considerable regularity is to give them a different flavor by varying the seasonings or by combining different basic foods. Dried dill, used as a flavoring for vegetable soup, makes a change from parsley. If the family has tired of canned tomatoes, use them as a sauce for a variety of meat and vegetable dishes. When this plan is used, the flavor may be frequently enriched by adding chile powder to the tomato sauce. Green beans offer an excellent example for the combining of vegetables. Instead of heating the beans with a piece of pork, try combining them with canned tomatoes, and seasoning with a couple of slices of salt pork, diced, and browned with a sliced onion.

Canned tomatoes may be put thru a sieve, seasoned to taste and poured over the meat loaf or pot roast. Baste with the tomatoes, and serve as a gravy. Potatoes are delicious baked in a well seasoned tomato sauce. Corn or okra may be escalloped with tomatoes. It is well to remember, when combining tomatoes with other vegetables, that butter, pork, cheese, chile powder, paprika and onions are all seasonings that combine well with tomatoes. Celery and parsley also harmonize nicely with this versatile food.

I have found that cooks from other countries are fond of unusual food combinations, and from foreign neighbors I have collected a number of recipes that have become favorites in our own home. Many are of German origin. No matter what the nationality I hope you will like them.

Sauerkraut and Apple

1 pint jar sauer-	2 tablespoons flour
kraut	2 tablespoons brown sugar
1 large raw apple	4 tablespoons drippings
1/4 cup vinegar	1/4 cup water

Heat the drippings, add flour and stir until smooth. Add the kraut, vinegar, water and seasonings and simmer for 20 minutes. Just before serving add the finely cut apple. This serves six.

Belgian Carrots

1 pint jar carrots,	1 small onion,
diced	chopped
2 tablespoons butter	Salt and pepper to taste

Minced parsley

Cook together the carrot juice, onion, seasoning and butter. Add the carrots, sprinkle with minced parsley and serve. Five servings.

Beets in Sour Sauce

1 pint jar beets	1/2 cup sugar
1 tablespoon corn-starch	2 tablespoons butter

1/2 cup vinegar

Open the beets and empty into a saucepan. Cook quickly until nearly dry. Remove from the fire and slice the beets. Mix the cornstarch and sugar, add the vinegar and cook for 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Pour this over the sliced beets, set in a hot place and leave for 30 minutes without further cooking. Dot with butter and serve at once. This is ample for five persons.

Corn Loaf

1 pint jar corn	2 tablespoons butter
1 cup thick white sauce	1/4 teaspoon salt
2 eggs, slightly beaten	1/2 teaspoon paprika
1 1/2 cup bread crumbs	1 chopped onion (if desired)

Drain the corn and use the liquor in making the white sauce, adding sufficient milk to make a cup of the finished sauce. Add the corn, 1 cup crumbs

and the eggs to the white sauce. Add seasonings. If onion is used, it should be browned in the butter used in making the white sauce. Put in a buttered baking dish. Cover with remaining crumbs, dot with butter and bake in a moderate oven 30 minutes. Serves six.

Sweet, Sour Beans

1 pint jar green beans	1 tablespoon brown sugar
2 tablespoons butter	1/4 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon chopped onion	Dash cinnamon

Brown the flour in the butter, add sugar, salt, vinegar and cinnamon. Simmer until the liquid is reduced about two-thirds. Serves five.

The juice of sweet peach or pear pickles is delicious used in this dish.

Fruit Bread Pudding

I like cherries for this recipe. Berries, apricots or other fruit may be used.

1 pint jar pitted cherries	1 cup sugar
2 cups dry bread crumbs	1/4 cup melted butter
4 cups hot milk	3 well beaten eggs

Heat the milk in a double boiler. Add the bread crumbs and set to one side to cool. Beat the eggs and add to the milk and crumb mixture. When it has cooled add the other ingredients. Pour in a buttered baking dish and bake slowly (325 degrees) for one hour. Serve with cream, whipped or plain. Serves eight.

Hungarian Asparagus

A Hungarian neighbor proved to me that asparagus is another of the many vegetables that is made delicious by cooking in sour cream.

1 pint jar aspara-	1 cup buttered bread crumbs
gus	1/2 cup sour cream

Roll the drained asparagus stalks in the bread crumbs, and place them in a single layer in buttered baking dish, sprinkle with the remainder of the crumbs, salt and pepper to taste, and spread with the sour cream. Bake until the crumbs are a golden brown. Enough for five servings.

Asparagus also lends itself to a great variety of salad combinations. It is excellent served alone on lettuce leaves, with mayonnaise or French dressing, or combined with celery, green pepper or onions.

The wider the variety of foods you have on your canned goods reserve shelf, the easier menu-planning becomes. The greater the satisfaction, too, for your family, for meals need no longer be monotonous and dull.



There are ways and ways to vary canned foods that must of necessity appear on the table with considerable regularity. Don't skip the onion, the versatile tomato, nor overlook sour cream.

Do You Ever Use Potato Starch?

By ONE WHO DOES

IT SEEMS really a pity that the good old standby of Scandinavian cooking, potato starch, is so little known and used in this country. But rarely can it be obtained in any but Scandinavian communities. And yet there is no reason why, with the huge potato crop produced annually in the United States, it should not take an equal place with its cousin, corn starch.

Moreover, in many ways it is far superior to corn starch. It is more delicate in texture, and does not "cloud" when combined with fruits and fruit juices as does corn starch. If anything, it accentuates their coloring and adds to the attractiveness of the dish.

The Finns and Swedes in particular, are partial to so-called fruit "soups," which are diluted fruit juices, sweetened to taste and thickened slightly with potato starch. They are eaten plain, with cream, or poured over puddings or cereals. When the "soup" is

thickened slightly more and chopped or whole fruits or berries allowed to remain unstrained, it is known as a "kissel." A favorite winter time dessert, when fresh fruits are scarce, is a "kissel" made of prunes, raisins, and a little rice, which takes on a delightful nut-like flavor in the rich brown of the "kissel."

We would probably call these "soups" and "kisses" fruit sauces and be done with it. In any case, the use of potato starch in fruit cookery offers multitudes of delightful flavor combinations, besides being a most economical way of utilizing all left-over bits of fruits and their juices. It adds to the quantity without detracting from quality, and in the case of certain acid fruits, tones down their acidity, giving them a more mellow flavor.

In other branches of cookery, too, potato starch can be used wherever corn starch is indicated, with the exception, perhaps, of cream pies, as it does not possess quite as much "body" as corn starch. But wherever clarity and the preservation of color is the important thing, then potato starch is far more desirable.

And if you want a sponge cake that floats on angel wings, try substituting a half cup of potato starch for an equal quantity of flour the next time you bake one. Or, if you wish to thicken a soup slightly, yet not lose an iota of its clarity or color, then page Miss Potato Starch. She'll do the trick.

Fun for a Rainy Day

By MRS. E. N. T.

Some rainy day when the children can't play outside or there is a little "sick-a-bed" to be amused let them make a Chinese doll.

You will need 14 unshelled peanuts, some black embroidery thread (darning cotton will do), a needle, a bit of glue and pen and ink. Select a peanut and with pen and ink draw slanting eyes, a nose and mouth. Make a Chinaman's pigtail by braiding the embroidery thread. Attach it to the peanut head with a bit of glue. Next string three peanuts together to make the body. Attach the head to the top one and add two peanuts on each side for the arms. Use three peanuts for each leg.

If you'd like to prolong the fun a search thru the scrap bag will produce a piece or two of bright silk for a wide-sleeved jacket and wide-legged trousers.



Crochet Your Own Gloves

TO MATCH YOUR NEW SPRING COSTUME

Crochet your own gloves for smart variety at small cost! So easy to do this new way... crochet them lengthwise in two flat pieces and whip them together. Have the top and inside of the glove contrast in color, if you wish. Use your favorite color of mercerized string for spring. In pattern No. 6023 you will find detailed instructions for making the gloves shown in a small medium and large size (all in one pattern); material requirements; illustrations of the gloves and of all stitches used. The pattern is only 10 cents and may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

WIBW

"SHEP!"



Every Monday and Wednesday at 4:15 p. m., the "Shepherd of the Hills" is heard singing melodies of the "Old West." A guitar, a grand baritone voice, and an inimitable style make up the entertainment in store for you!

"ELMER"



Smiling Elmer Curtis airs the "Allis-Chalmers" broadcast on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 6:30 a. m. "Henry and Jerome," one of the most popular singing teams in the Mid-West, are the featured performers.

"CRIME PATROL"



Tom McGinnis, genial Irishman, is featured every Monday night as "Sergeant Michael O'Leary" of the "Crime Patrol." The program features a mystery in three 15 minute installments at 7:15, 8:45, and 10:15 p. m.

"FREE"



Here's the popular Ken Griffin, heard on the "Party Line" Monday thru Friday at 11 a. m. At present he is offering every listener 8 packages of free flower seeds! A dollar's worth free! Tune in for the details.

"MAUDIE"



Maudie Shrefler, music director, is placed in charge of producing the "Saturday Night Roundup," which moved to the stage of the Topeka Fox State Theater on March 5. The entire talent staff is featured. Tune in at 7 p. m. every Saturday.

Reduce Healthfully!

COUNT YOUR CALORIES



Meet Mrs. Stout, Mrs. Plump, Mrs. Slim.

Counting calories gave Mrs. Slim her trim stylish figure. A "protective" reducing diet—rich in minerals and vitamins—keeps her gay and peppy to enjoy it.

Time was when Mrs. Slim nibbled at peanuts (one small bag, 300 calories) or reached for a five-cent chocolate

Flattering At-Home Frock

FOR LARGER WOMAN



Pattern No. KF-9588—Take a few hours off and make yourself this pretty all-purpose frock! You'll find it an unusually useful style and one you'll thoroughly enjoy for many months to come. The new tendency toward longer waistlines is shown here in pointed form to make your hips look slimmer. The five-panel skirt flares slightly and creates a very attractive silhouette. Make the collar and cuffs of contrasting fabric for the short sleeve indoor version. For more formal wear we suggest either a short flared sleeve with no cuff or a long sleeve . . . in either case the collar should match the dress. Consider cottons, spun rayon or jersey for best results. Sizes 36 to 52. Size 36 requires 3 1/4 yards 36-inch fabric.

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

bar (175 calories) to satisfy between-meal hunger. Today she chooses a good-sized sack of popcorn or a large apple (only 100 calories each). She knows she can lose two pounds a week by limiting calories to 1,200 a day. At meals she sticks to lean meats, green vegetables, simple desserts. Her calorie chart tells her, for example, that a luscious piece of cream meringue pie is only 150 calories, but the same-sized piece of lemon meringue, 300 calories.

You'll find complete, healthful reducing menus for two weeks in our 32-page booklet, besides a calorie chart and a three-day liquid diet. This little booklet, "The New Way to a Youthful Figure" is only 10 cents and may be obtained from Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Ever Ready Cake Icing

By LESLIE BLAKE

Often when the busy housewife bakes a cake for some sudden emergency, there is not time to make frosting for it. Even when there is no special hurry, it seems as if it is a great deal of work to get out the materials for making frosting, mixing it, and washing and cleaning the dishes used. It is very easy to make a supply of delicious soft icing, which may be kept ready for use.

Cook 5 pounds of granulated sugar and 1 pint of corn syrup over a brisk fire with 2 pints of cold water; stir until the sugar is dissolved. Cover the kettle closely for several minutes after boiling begins, in order that the steam may dissolve any grains of sugar which remain on the sides of the kettle. Cook rapidly, without stirring, until the mixture may be formed into a soft ball when dropped into cold water.

Have ready a large platter, chilled, and set in a cool place. Brush the platter with a damp cloth. When the syrup has cooked to the proper degree, pour it quickly onto the platter. Do not scrape the kettle nor allow the last few spoonfuls of syrup to drip, or the icing will be grainy. Also, for the same reason, do not move the platter while the icing is cooling.

When this mixture is about half cold, work it until creamy with a wooden paddle or a heavy-bladed knife. When it becomes white and reaches the consistency of lard, turn into an earthenware bowl. Cover the bowl with several thicknesses of damp cloth, being careful that the cloth does not come in contact with the icing.

When ready to use, place the desired amount in a bowl and place the bowl in boiling water until the icing becomes soft enough to use. Color and flavor to taste. This icing will keep indefinitely if the cloth over the bowl is kept damp.

Ever Heard These Before?

By FARM MOTHER

I wonder how many women, like myself, will find these words familiar: "I haven't got a clean dress for school, Mom."

"That car loaded with people looks just like Cousin Jim's—and it's turning in here!"

"Isn't there any more butter?"

"Well, if you can't buy me a car, Mom—won't you buy me a bicycle?"

"Can't you leave the washing a little while and help me load some calves in the truck?"

"But I washed my ears last night!"

"When'll th' cake be done?"

"I can't find a pencil."

"Mom, Junior hit me!"

"When do we eat?"

Just small, homey words—but how often they are voiced in the life of a family!

Has Your Child a Hobby?

By MRS. BLANCHE FUNK

Outside of the value of the constructive interest a child derives from a hobby, it is invaluable as a means of occupying and entertaining him during the times it is necessary for him to be alone. He cannot always be out playing with other children, nor can he always have friends in the home for entertainment. At such a time it is well for him to learn to be contented by himself. A worthwhile hobby will keep a child happy, contented, and busy. In case your child seems slow to find a hobby, try to discover where his special interests and talents lie. Your efforts will be rewarded by a more satisfied youngster.

DON'T PUNISH HIS STOMACH TO RELIEVE HIS CONSTIPATION



DON'T TAKE CHANCES on making a bad matter worse! Give children FEEN-A-MINT, the delicious chewing gum laxative. There's no bulky, heavy dose to burden digestion—chewing increases the flow of the natural alkaline mouth fluids that help digestion. And FEEN-A-MINT'S tasteless laxative medicine acts only in the intestine, not in the stomach. You and your children will both like FEEN-A-MINT! At all druggists—or write for generous FREE trial package. Dept. 476, FEEN-A-MINT, Newark, N. J.

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Yellowstone Park

Travel to Yellowstone National Park this summer. Enter the thrilling new Red Lodge Gateway... drive along the "top of the world" on the magnificent Red Lodge HIGH-road... Northern Pacific takes you there direct in air-conditioned, luxurious comfort. Fares are very low and there are accommodations for every preference and pocketbook.

If you're interested in a trip by train, send us the coupon below—we will send you our beautifully illustrated book on Yellowstone.

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E. E. NELSON,
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I am interested in a train trip to Yellowstone National Park. Please send your FREE Yellowstone Booklet.

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Capper Publications, Inc.
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A prospectus just issued offers the readers of Kansas Farmer the following:

—\$5,000,000.00—

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(2) First Mortgage Five Per Cent Bonds payable in five years.

(3) First Mortgage 4 1/2 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.

POULTRY HEALTH

By Dr. J. E. Salsbury, Veterinarian; Specialist in Poultry Diseases

A 3-Point Guide to Chick Health Assurance

EVERY year poultry raisers lose more than 58 million dollars due to poultry diseases! A large share of this staggering figure is represented by the death loss of baby chicks. To help reduce this unnecessary loss, I have developed a simple, 3-Point Guide to Chick Health Assurance. This Health Assurance Guide, if carefully followed, together with proper sanitary measures, good housing, good feeding, etc., should help you to raise stronger, healthier chicks, with fewer losses.

This guide is really a simple program of disease prevention. For it stands to reason that if sickness is kept out of your flock, your chicks will grow better and faster, and will eventually pay you a better return on your investment.

The three most common types of troubles that seriously affect the health of baby chicks are bowel disorders, respiratory troubles (those affecting the breathing organs), and worms. Therefore, my 3-Point Guide to Chick Health Assurance is designed especially to guard your flock against these troubles.

POINT 1

Put Phen-O-Sal Tablets in the Chicks' Drinking Water

One of the best ways of checking and preventing bowel troubles is by giving the chicks a reliable medicinal agent in their drinking water. Through experience, thousands of poultry raisers prefer Phen-O-Sal, a pure medicine in tablet form. For Chick Health Assurance, put Phen-O-Sal Tablets in the chicks' drinking water every day for the first two weeks, and twice each week thereafter. This will help to check intestinal infection, and to build up vitality and resistance to sickness.



POINT 2

Spray Your Chicks Regularly With Cam-Pho-Sal

In order to lessen the danger of respiratory troubles (colds, gasping, and the various forms of pneumonia), spray the chicks regularly with Cam-Pho-Sal, a special antiseptic preparation—powerful, yet harmless to chicks. Its germ-killing properties help to prevent infection in the chicks' breathing organs, and thereby aid in keeping these organs healthy. And, if inflammation or congestion is present, its soothing, medicated vapors bring quick relief.

POINT 3

Mix Avi-Tone With the Chicks' Mash

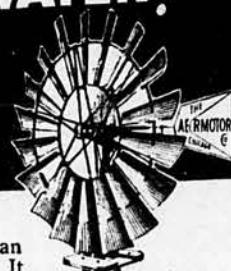
Since worms do the greatest damage while chicks are young, early worm control is very important to Chick Health Assurance. In order to offset the poisons produced by worms, and to prevent serious damage, Avi-Tone is recommended as an ideal flock wormer and tonic. Reliable tests show that Avi-Tone's worm-removing drugs get round worms, pin worms and capillaria worms... and that its tonic and conditioning ingredients aid digestion and promote faster growth.

REE! Dr. Salsbury's
"First Aid to Baby Chicks"

The new, completely revised, 1938 edition of the famous booklet which has been used by thousands of successful poultry raisers. Gives complete information on Chick Health Assurance. Get your FREE copy from your local Dr. Salsbury dealer. *Dr. J. E. Salsbury*

Ask your local Dr. Salsbury dealer for these preparations by name. Prices: Phen-O-Sal Tablets, 125 for \$1.00; Cam-Pho-Sal, 500-chick size bottle, \$1.10; Avi-Tone, 6-lb. package, \$2.00. Packages come in all popular sizes. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Ia. Adv. "E."

YOU GET MORE WATER! WITH AN Improved AERMOTOR 50 YEARS OF LEADERSHIP



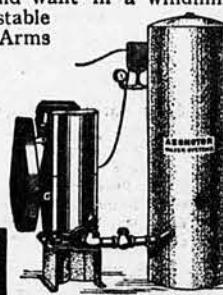
THERE is always plenty of water when an Improved Aermotor does the pumping. It supplies more water because it pumps in winds too light for others. It has earned the reputation of "the windmill that runs when all others stand still".

Bringing you the latest advancements first is the reason Aermotor leads the field. Look at these details... all that you could want in a windmill: Auto-Oiling, Double Gears, Outside Furling, Adjustable Stroke, Perfect Regulation, and Screw-In Wheel Arms that cannot work loose.

There's a difference in electric water systems, also... a big difference... in quality and performance. That's why discriminating buyers select Aermotor. Then they're sure of quieter, more economical operation.

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Are You Buying or Selling?

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

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

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

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Classified Department

Kansas Farmer

Topeka, Kansas

Chick Raisers Adopt New Methods

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

MODERN methods of rearing chicks is very different from 20 years ago. Then almost everyone hatched their own chicks. Very few brooders were in use. Separate brooder houses were almost unknown, and it was an unheard of thing on general farms to build movable houses so that chicks could be raised on clean ground. What brooders were available were of the hard coal type, expensive to operate and small fuel capacity. One end of the laying house might be partitioned off so that the chicks could be brooded separately. How different the situation today!

Brooder houses today are accepted as a necessity. A modern brooder, usually coal oil type, is on practically every farm. Most chicks are moved to clean ground. Home hatching is giving way to hatchery chicks or the eggs are custom hatched. And there seems to be as many improvements in the way of equipment, inventions and feeding changes contemplated for the next 25 years as there have been in the last quarter century.

Metal brooder houses are proving economical and very successful. On many poultry farms it has been found much better to erect these than to build the wooden ones. They have several advantages too. They are as nearly fire proof and fool proof as a building can be. In addition to having metal walls and roof they are equipped with metal floors. Practically mite proof and rat proof too.

In such a building thru which no drafts can come, which is sanitary, well ventilated, and with a modern heater, peat moss for the floor, it looks as tho the brooder house fires should be a thing of the past, every chick should have a chance to reach the flying stage, and life should be much easier for the poultry raiser.

Future years doubtless will bring better improved equipment. Possibly electric brooding will take the place of the oil type heaters on many farms and handling of fuel will be a thing of the past. The March wind that blows so furiously will be using its



Mrs. Farnsworth

power for a new purpose other than tormenting the small chicks that try to defy its gusts. Inventions bring many changes to an industry.

Flashlight Mighty Handy

It's the little items of equipment, tho, that count. In caring for chicks one of the handiest little items is a flashlight. I can easily locate lost chicks that have strayed away from the heat, or can find out easily whether or not the brood is comfortable without disturbing them. If anything is wrong about the brooder it can be adjusted without confusion. Tin feeders and fountains are such a joy over the old wooden hoppers. And have you used the new cardboard feeders for chicks that eliminate all the work of cleaning and storing the tin ones?

If we wish to do some remodeling—and who of us do not—there are the new metal ventilating window frames that look worth investigating, with their real glass panes that admit the ultra violet rays of the sun. And have you noticed that the latest way of de-lousing a flock is to use the new leg band delouser rings?

To save incubating clear eggs inventors are placing on the market for the first time the new fertility egg detector.

With all the new aids and equipment for lightening the work of poultry raising the mortality question still confronts the raiser to some extent but strange to say it is not in the baby chick flock so much in late years as it is in the laying flock.

Chicks are hatched healthy in nearly all instances, but they are subject to diseases, and so we must be watchful that they have the proper care, feeding and housing to keep them healthy. Most chick troubles are diseases affecting the nose, mouth, windpipe or lungs—or else they are of the digestive tract.

Overcrowding May Cause Trouble

Overcrowding is one condition of management that may cause trouble. Not over 350 chicks should be brooded in a house 10 by 12 feet. A guard of wire poultry netting of the 1-inch mesh should be placed around the hover and about one foot back from the edge. This keeps the chicks from wandering away from the heat and becoming chilled. Any floor drafts should be avoided.

Old Thurland's Justice

(Continued from Page 6)

"That feast must have been a part of Old Thurland's test," I suggested.

"It was," Grandfather Murphy agreed. "But still there was no getting a further word out of him save that at the crack of dawn all would be settled. And mind you, the choosing would be of their own doing! He repeated that before sending them off to the camp which is now that grove of stately cottonwood."

When darkness came both Cedric and Phillip slept on the hard ground with one blanket each about them and a canvas bag stuffed with grass at their heads. Both were weary from the strain of the day and being thus in the clean, open air they slept despite the uncertainty in their hearts.

But Old Thurland did not go to his bunk that night. Perhaps he sat before the door of his cabin and pondered on life as it had been for him and as he was determined to make it for his daughter. He probably meditated upon each of the young men who were awaiting his decision. Which one would mean happiness for Estella?

"Could they really sleep that night?" I asked. "Or was that a question which Old Thurland wished to learn himself?"

"There was much tossing and dreaming," Grandfather Murphy admitted. "Then along toward morning a terrific scream caused both of them to leap up wide awake. It was only a moment until each man realized what was happening. That scream had come from the throat of Old Thurland himself. The cabin was brilliant with flames. The fire illuminated the clearing like a piece of the sun only far more horrible.

"Old Thurland was running to them crying out his daughter's name. Then he dropped to the ground as if overcome. Both Cedric and Phillip dashed to the cabin. Smoke was pouring from the single door. Their first thought was for Estella. She was nowhere in sight. Perhaps she had been overcome with smoke before awakening. Immediately both Cedric and Phillip charged thru the cloud of smoke."

"That was the test!" I interrupted eagerly. "Old Thurland hadn't fainted at all!"

"Exactly," Grandfather Murphy assured me. "Old Thurland was on his feet and standing just outside the door. Everything depended on this next minute. Both young men know the interior of the cabin thoroly; he had made sure of that. Then they came out. First was Phillip carrying the chest of gold and right behind him came Cedric with Estella in his arms."

"Then Old Thurland made his famous decision!" I exclaimed.

"A little later," Grandfather Murphy corrected. "They moved back from the cabin which was beginning to burn gloriously. Old Thurland smiled wisely at the two young men and pronounced his famous words just as the first streak of dawn glimmered in the sky."

I knew them as well as had they been engraved upon my heart. "Each man has saved what to him is the dearest possession of his life." That was all. Just that one sentence.

And of Old Thurland's wisdom I had not the slightest doubt for no one could have cherished Estella more than did Cedric—who is of course my Grandfather Murphy himself.

Kansas Loses Another Master Farmer



J. R. Henry, 60, a Master Farmer of the Class of 1929, died at his Morris county home near Wilsey, February 27. Death was due, it is reported, to ptomaine poisoning. A breeder of pure-bred cattle, he operated 320 acres in a way as to keep soil fertility high. He had lived in Morris county since he was 10 years old and was a leader in community and church life. He also took an active part in several farm organizations. He is survived by his widow and one daughter.

Rewards and Penalties in Farm Bill

(Continued from Page 2)

in the East Central region and states other than Texas and Oklahoma in the Southern region.

4. Similar to No. 3, in the Northeast region, 40 cents an acre.

"The items just listed," according to J. B. Hutson, assistant administrator, "will be earned by staying within the respective acreage allotments. Deductions at specified acre rates will be made for exceeding allotments."

The following deductions will be made for every acre of soil-depleting crops in excess of total soil depleting acreage allotment—less acreage for which certain allowances are made for weather and other conditions affecting yields or planting:

a. Eight times the payment rate on wheat, if a wheat acreage allotment has been made for that farm. This would figure 96 cents a bushel.

b. Eight times the rate of payment with respect to the general soil-depleting acreage allotment if the farm is a Class A farm but no wheat acreage is established for the farm. That would figure \$12 an acre.

c. Six dollars an acre on a class B farm, with no wheat acreage allotment but on which cotton, corn, tobacco, potato or rice acreage has been established.

Other deductions include:

Deduction of \$1.50 for every unit by

which soil building goal is not reached; \$1 for every acre of soil restoration land on which there are not carried out the 1938 conservation measures specified by the county committee; \$1 for every acre of land, other than restoration land, in areas designated as subject to water or wind erosion where methods specified by the county committee were not carried out in accordance with regulations.

For excess corn acreage, the deduction will be 5 times the payment rate on corn—this figures 50 cents a bushel deduction. Tobacco, potatoes and peanuts also take deductions of 5 times the amount of the payments for excess acreage on that part grown on the excess acreage.

Wheat growers can take credit for diverting acreages on other soil depleting crops, in computing their wheat acreages.

Here is an illustration of how the deductions will be figured.

Suppose a wheat farmer has 1,000 acres, and his allotment is 900 acres. His average yield is 10 bushels an acre. He plants 900 acres; is entitled to 12 cents a bushel on 9,000 bushels, or \$1,080. But if he planted and harvested 1,000 acres, he would suffer a deduction of 96 cents a bushel on 1,000 bushels, or \$960, so his net payment would be \$120.

United Action Saves Their Soil

(Continued from Page 3)

mentioned was the difference in the way certain areas of the field had been summer-fallowed the previous season.

Right across the road north of his farm Mr. Howland planted 80 acres of row crop east and west for wind erosion protection. It was seeded about the same time as the crop on the contour, but it was not even good enough to cut. The contoured field caught and held a 5-inch rain so that a lagoon in the field which usually was full of water did not fill.

Mr. Howland has accurate records on his farming operations and he had found no extra cost for contouring. Every year he revises his contour lines to make them more effective. He is building up terraces along the lines to provide permanent guides.

In the spring of 1937, Henry Brunsburg contour furrowed half of his 160-acre pasture. Heavy growth of blue grama grass showed up along the furrows and headed out. Much of the un-contoured section is bare of mature grass.

W. A. Hartronft, of Dodge City, who farms in the southeast part of Greeley county has used strip-cropping 2 years. In 1936, he considered his strips too wide for maximum protection, so in 1937 he made both fallow and Sudan strips not more than 4 rods wide. Mr. Hartronft raised a good crop of Sudan and in the summer-fallowed strips

there were 3 feet of moisture at wheat seeding time.

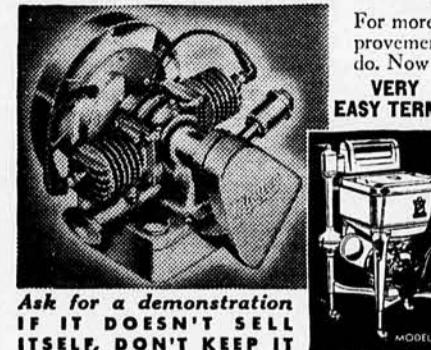
Strip-cropping combined with farming on the contour promises to give maximum protection against wind erosion plus moisture conservation. L. E. Trued has been using this practice and he reports that he would rather have 160 acres of wheat planted in this manner than 640 acres seeded solid.

Sometimes a good-sized terrace will hold water back on comparatively level land. This is an idea advanced by the Soil Conservation Service at Liberal. In southwest Greeley for instance, J. J. Specht built a mile of large terrace at the lower side of his field. The feed crop for 80 yards above this terrace made more than 3 tons to the acre. A grain binder at harvest time was hidden in the field except for the top on the reel. Mr. Specht believes he can do better with more terraces.

Other counties have made good progress in wind erosion control and moisture conservation. However, the results in Greeley seem unusually advanced. Some late summer rains benefited this section, but the land was in condition to take and hold the moisture. A good snow in December was a gift from the heavens too, but even so, had this been a driving, drifting storm, the listed and strip-cropped fields would have been ready to take hold of their share.

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VITAMIN B

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VITAMIN D

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BUTTERMILK

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— the best source of VITAMINS A & D

VICTOR CHICK PELLETS are strongly fortified with vitamins. They contain an extra amount of MANGANESE SULPHATE. They have the 19 other vital essentials to Chick health and growth. Actual records of thousands of Chicks fed with VICTOR CHICK PELLETS show an average of 16 to 18 ounces at 6 weeks of age. According to U. S. Government standards, the average weight of a 6 weeks old Chick is from 11 to 12 ounces.

Decide now to feed your Chicks VICTOR CHICK PELLETS—a properly balanced ration that cannot become unbalanced. It will make a big difference in your poultry and egg profits.

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DAVE MILES, COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, says: "I have been using Victor feed for a number of years and have always found the feed very satisfactory. I now have 100 Leghorn Pullets that I started on Victor Chick Pellets on April 10th. They have been laying since October 10th. I am getting about 67 eggs per day. My flock will soon produce at least 85 to 90 percent."



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Please send us your new booklet
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your locality—write
us.



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THE McCORMICK-DEERING Corn Planter

IS THE MOST COMPLETE
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• EVERY McCormick-Deering "100 Series" Corn Planter is equipped regularly with edge-drop, full-hill-drop, or flat-drop plates at no additional cost. This wide variety of plates—providing a choice among three methods of planting—permits the selection of a plate and a method that will plant your Hybrid seed with unexcelled accuracy. Many users tell us the McCormick-Deering Planter is superior to any other planter on the market when used as an edge-drop planter, a flat-drop planter, or a full-hill-drop planter.

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KANSAS FARM SHOPPER

Undoubtedly as you turned thru the pages of this issue of Kansas Farmer there were several advertisements which caught your interest. You wanted to know more about the way an article operated. Or perhaps you wanted information on its uses. Kansas Farmer is here making it possible for you to get this information the easiest way. Simply check below opposite the items you would like to know about and mail this list to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. We will see that your request gets to the right place.

- Catalog picturing and describing Dempster Centrifugal Pumps. P. 8.
- Full information about the Bear Cat Grinder. P. 8.
- A 24-page booklet describing John Deere Damming Equipment. P. 9.
- Quaker Oats Co. book, "Raise More and Better Chicks This Year." P. 12.
- "Hidden Treasures in Your Soil," offered by Keystone Steel & Wire Co. P. 23.
- Portland Cement booklet, "Permanent Farm Repairs." P. 23.
- Free catalog describing Parmak Electric Fencer. P. 23.
- Catalog and information about Western Centrifugal and Turbine Pumps. P. 16.
- Description of Roderick Lean New Cultivator. P. 16.
- Nitragin Company's facts about legumes. P. 16.
- Information about Tongue Lock Concrete Stave Silos. P. 16.
- Dr. Salsbury's "First Aid to Baby Chicks." P. 20.
- Facts about Aermotor water systems. P. 20.
- Wyatt Mfg. Co. catalog as advertised on page 23.
- New Western Sprocket catalog. P. 23.
- Free saddle catalog. P. 23.

You can also get a better idea of the product advertised from a personal inspection at the dealer's place of business. Drop in the next time you are in town and then let him know you saw it in Kansas Farmer.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas

I would like the information checked above.

Name

Address (R. F. D.)

Post Office

Almost to the Clouds With a Kite

By UNCLE CORDY

WHEN the warm March winds begin to blow it means that good kite flying weather has at last arrived after the months of winter sports such as hunting, sledding and skating. And what could be greater sport than to feel the tugging of a perfectly balanced kite lightly lifting up into a crystal blue sky, to fly so high as to almost be up with the lazy, drifting clouds?

First, let's try to understand kites a little better. They are not only toys but have served many useful purposes. We all remember how Benjamin Franklin drew electricity from thunderclouds down a silk kite thread to a key. A kite was used to carry a light cable across the gorge at Niagara Falls so that larger cables could be pulled across to make the first suspension bridge there. Kites also are sometimes used to get lines to stranded vessels wrecked off shore. A Scottish scientist,



of the air currents which hit the kite. Stick your hand out of the window of a speeding automobile and the wind seems very strong. That is why we run with a kite to get it off the ground into the air. This explains why a kite that will fly high up in the sky while we are tugging at the string will fall down if tied to a post or tree. This forward motion is needed to keep it up. We all know that an airplane that stopped in mid-air would soon fall down. The same is true of a kite.

Any boy can make his own kite. And make it different from any of those of his schoolmates. There are any number of styles, all easily made of materials found around most homes. I have just finished making a beautiful butterfly kite for the Clever children, Clara and Carl. It looks just like a big butterfly flitting around in the sky and is so simple to make that any boy can have it ready to fly after a morning's work. And girls can make it too, with help from Dad or Brother.

I have written a little booklet all about kites and how to make and fly them. It describes in detail how to make and fly my butterfly kite, box kites, barrel kites, in fact, kites of all shapes and kinds. I will be glad to send it to you for a 3-cent stamp to cover postage. Just address Uncle Cordy Clever, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Good News for the Boys

The boy readers of this department were so enthusiastic about Uncle Cordy Clever and his bird house plan contest that from now on Uncle Cordy will write articles on things to do and make, to appear regularly. We know the boys, and girls too, will enjoy these articles as he has lots of ideas and plans for the coming warm months when we can get outdoors. You won't want to miss a single one of his articles!—Leila Lee.

Alexander Wilson, fastened thermometers to kites and sent them aloft to record the temperature of clouds.

Box kites were the forerunners of airplanes and the same principle keeps both kites and airplanes in the air. The sloping surface which the kite presents to the air currents deflects the currents and the kite is pushed and lifted upward. The larger the kite the more surface it has to keep it up. Therefore, the larger the kite the better, if we do not make the big kite too heavy.

Also, the stronger the wind, the more the kite is lifted. Any forward motion has the effect of increasing the speed

Grow a Little Garden of Your Own

By LEILA LEE

Mary, Mary, quite contrary,
How does your garden grow?
With silver bells and cockleshells
And pretty maids all in a row.

ID you ever hear of anyone growing in a garden such things as Mary did? I just can't believe she really did grow those things. I'll bet the silver bells were lovely lilies-of-the-valley, the cockleshells marked the paths of Mary's garden, and the "pretty maids all in a row" were tall, stately hollyhocks. But I think Mary made a mistake, don't you? Besides flowers, if it was flowers that she grew, she should have rounded out her garden with good, green vegetables.

Why not plant a little garden of your very own, this spring? I am sure Dad and Mother will be glad to turn over a part of the family garden to you—a spot where you can plant just what you please, and take care of it yourself. Unlike Mary, have both flowers and vegetables in your garden. Measure the length and breadth of the plot, and then ask Dad and Mother to help you draw the garden plot to scale on white wrapping paper. It is much better to plan your garden first on paper; then you can arrange it attractively. Dad and Mother will have to help you, too, in selecting kinds of flowers and vegetables which will grow well in your part of the state, and they will know how much seed to plant and when.

For vegetables, you may wish to plant some or all of these: Lettuce, radishes, spinach, beets, peas, carrots, beans and onions. In planting the seed, you will learn that all seed is not

planted alike, because some is planted in rows, and some in holes; some seed is planted deep and some shallow. To get your rows straight, a long board or string is a good guide.

For flowers, you may like some of these: Zinnias, marigolds, hollyhocks, petunias, caliopsis, larkspur, ragged robin, ageratum, baby's breath. Annual poppies, ragged robin, larkspur, caliopsis and annual phlox may be planted outdoors, now. Most of these seeds are small and should be covered with burlap to prevent their being blown away. Some seed like petunia or snapdragon may be sown indoors now, for an early start.

Last Call for Contest!

Have you sent in your bird house plan yet? All entries must be in by March 16, to be considered in the contest, which was announced in the February 26 issue of Kansas Farmer. A dollar prize will be awarded for the three best original ideas for bird houses. You needn't be an artist to enter the contest. A simple drawing of a bird house plan will have a good chance of being a prize winner. Prize winning plans and some of the other very best plans will be made into a leaflet, which will be available for everyone. Send your bird house plans to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



"I'm putting up MORE RED BRAND this Spring...it pays"

Fence a field or two each year. Extra money from soil-building crop and livestock rotation—savings in labor, time, down grain, etc.—soon pay for more new fence. Buy GOOD fence like RED BRAND and put it up RIGHT. It lasts years longer.

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Extra thick "Galvannealed" zinc coating, copper-bearing steel wire, sturdy construction, PROVED through long service everywhere.

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Time Tested FENCE
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Modernize for keeps with CONCRETE



FREE information on designing and building concrete floors, foundations, driveways, milk houses, steps, well curbs, etc.

DO your repairing and modernizing this year with concrete—and know that it's done for all time. Concrete costs so little and is so easy to use! Write today for our valuable booklet "Permanent Farm Repairs." It contains a host of suggestions...what to do with concrete and how to do it.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Dept. G3b-2, Floyd Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.



Kansas Farmer for March 12, 1938

Clover Improves Soil Tilth

While plowing a field on the contour, R. F. Russell, Altoona, was surprised to hear the tractor governor close as he crossed from wheat stubble to Sweet clover stubble. Experiment station results and extension teachings have always been to the effect that legumes improve the working qualities of the soil so this statement of Mr. Russell's only proves further the value of Sweet clover. He also states that it has been 4 years since the Sweet clover stubble has been plowed. Preceding the Sweet clover the field was disked for oats. The wheat land was plowed in the fall of 1936 for the 1937 crop. Even tho this wheat land was plowed recently, the tractor governor closed showing need of less power when the Sweet clover stubble was reached.

This spring Mr. Russell plans to seed another field to Sweet clover, thereby continuing his rotation. The field selected for 1938 seeding was limed last fall and the seed harvested last summer from the field now being plowed. With home grown seed available, Mr. Russell makes Sweet clover seedings with the same regularity as he plants other farm crops.

—KF—

WIBW Program Schedule

(Daily Except Sunday)

Two Weeks Beginning March 13, 1938

- 4:00 a. m.—Art Clouser's Cowboys
- 4:30 a. m.—Roy Faulkner
- 5:00 a. m.—Morning Roundup
- 5:45 a. m.—Daily Capital News
- 6:00 a. m.—Interstate Program
- 6:15 a. m.—Roy Faulkner
- 6:30 a. m.—Allis-Chalmers Program (T-Th-Sat)
- 6:30 a. m.—Shepherd, Ole and Tommy (M-W-F)
- 6:45 a. m.—Checkerboard Boys (M-W-F)
- 7:00 a. m.—Interstate News
- 7:15 a. m.—Ezra and Fay
- 7:30 a. m.—Rupt Hatchery
- 7:45 a. m.—Gospel Singers
- 8:00 a. m.—Unity School
- 8:15 a. m.—Olson News
- 8:30 a. m.—Hymns of All Churches—Betty Crocker
- 8:45 a. m.—Betty and Bob
- 9:00 a. m.—IGA Program (M-W-F)
- 9:15 a. m.—Myrt and Marge
- 10:30 a. m.—PROTECTIVE SERVICE—KANSAS FARMER
- 10:40 a. m.—Weather Bureau
- 10:45 a. m.—Judy and Jane
- 11:00 a. m.—The Party Line
- 11:15 a. m.—Dinner Hour
- 12:00 Noon—H. D. Lee News
- 12:15 p. m.—KANSAS FARMER MARKETS AND FARM NEWS
- 2:00 p. m.—Daily Capital News
- 2:15 p. m.—Harris-Goor's Street Reporter
- 2:30 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
- 3:30 p. m.—Kitty Keene Inc.
- 3:45 p. m.—Edmund Denny
- 4:00 p. m.—Ma Perkins
- 4:15 p. m.—Shepherd of the Hills—Maudie Butler
- 5:30 p. m.—Boake Carter
- 5:45 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch
- 6:00 p. m.—Jack Armstrong
- 10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell—Daily Capital News

Highlights of the Week's Schedule

Sunday, March 13 and 20

- 8:00 a. m.—Wings Over Jordan
- 8:30 a. m.—Aubade for Strings
- 8:55 a. m.—Press Radio News
- 9:00 a. m.—Reading the Capital Funnies
- 9:30 a. m.—W. Brown—Strings
- 10:00 a. m.—Weather Reports
- 10:05 a. m.—For Mother and Dad
- 10:30 a. m.—Major Bowes' Family
- 11:00 a. m.—First Methodist Church
- 12:00 Noon—Moods in Song
- 12:15 p. m.—Pacific Paradise
- 12:30 p. m.—The Sunday Players
- 1:00 p. m.—Borris Moros String Quartet
- 1:15 p. m.—Dr. Thomas H. Butcher
- 1:30 p. m.—Dr. Christian
- 2:00 p. m.—N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony
- 3:00 p. m.—Father Coughlin
- 3:30 p. m.—N. Y. Philharmonic
- 4:00 p. m.—A Cappella Choir (March 13)
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee Melodies
- 5:00 p. m.—Christian Science (March 13)
- 5:00 p. m.—The People Speak (March 30)
- 5:15 p. m.—Eventide Echoes
- 5:30 p. m.—Daily Capital News
- 5:45 p. m.—WIBW Players
- 6:15 p. m.—This Rhythmic Age
- 6:30 p. m.—SENATOR CAPPER
- 6:45 p. m.—Aristocrats of Swing
- 7:00 p. m.—St. Louis Blues
- 7:30 p. m.—Musical Gazette
- 8:00 p. m.—Ford Sunday Hour
- 9:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell
- 9:15 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies
- 9:30 p. m.—Skelly Court of Missing Heirs
- 10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell—Daily Capital News
- 10:15 p. m.—American Legion

Monday, March 14 and 21

- 7:00 p. m.—Marling Forum of Public Opinion
- 7:15 p. m.—The Crime Patrol (Also 8:45-10:15)
- 7:30 p. m.—Pick and Pat
- 8:00 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies
- 8:15 p. m.—Assembly of God
- 8:30 p. m.—K P & L Program
- 9:00 p. m.—Lady Esther Serenade

Tuesday, March 15 and 22

- 6:30 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies
- 6:45 p. m.—Pentecostal Tabernacle
- 7:00 p. m.—Edward G. Robinson
- 7:30 p. m.—Al Jolson's Show
- 8:00 p. m.—Watch the Fun Go By
- 8:30 p. m.—Cameo Caravan (March 22)
- 8:30 p. m.—Victory Day Program (March 15)
- 9:30 p. m.—Phillips Poly Follies

Wednesday, March 16 and 23

- 6:45 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments
- 7:00 p. m.—Marling Forum of Public Opinion
- 7:30 p. m.—Texaco Town
- 8:00 p. m.—Chesterfield Presents
- 8:30 p. m.—Ben Bernie
- 9:00 p. m.—Wednesday Prayer Meeting
- 9:30 p. m.—Hudson Hobby Lobby

Thursday, March 17 and 24

- 6:30 p. m.—We, the People
- 7:00 p. m.—Kate Smith
- 8:00 p. m.—Major Bowes Amateurs
- 9:00 p. m.—Dr. Gerald D. Winrod
- 9:30 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies
- 10:30-12 p. m.—Dance Music

Friday, March 18 and 25

- 6:15 p. m.—Marling Forum of Public Opinion
- 6:30 p. m.—Concert Orchestra
- 6:45 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments
- 7:00 p. m.—Hammerstein's Music Hall
- 7:30 p. m.—Paul Whiteman
- 8:00 p. m.—Hollywood Hotel
- 9:00 p. m.—Coca-Cola Songshop

Saturday, March 19 and 26

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

NEW WESTERN SPROCKET



New patents again put WESTERN 17 years ahead. It pulverizes, mulches, mows and firms soil deep, plowed better than ever before. Saves time, labor and horsepower, produces perfect seedbed. Leaves surface mulch which prevents washing, conserves moisture and increases all crops 20% to 30%. Saves 1/3 seed because every good seed grows. Great for rolling in alfalfa, clover or grass seed and breaking crust on wheat in Spring. Make sure you get genuine WESTERN before buying. Write for free catalog and freight paid prices direct to you.

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Built for long, hard wear. Quality Boots at lowest prices. Free Catalog shows big values. Western Saddle Mfg. Co. 1651 Larimer Denver, Colo.

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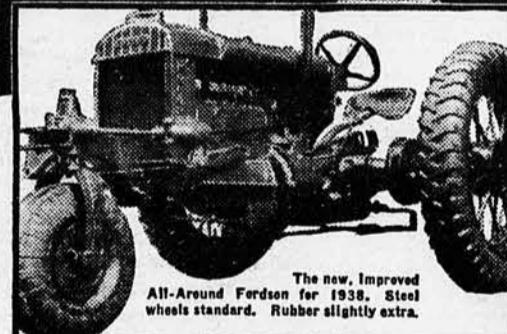
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YOU DON'T KNOW YOUR PLOWS ARE IN THE GROUND!"



"When I saw the Fordson pull a 4-section 33 spring-tooth harrow up our hills, I bought it. There's so much power that you don't know for sure your plows are in the ground until you look."

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Clintonville, Wis.



The new, Improved
All-Around Fordson for 1938. Steel
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With the Fandrey Brothers talking that way about their Fordson, you can bet there'd be no end to their praise for the new, improved All-Around!

Here's ample power... for plowing, row-crop cultivation, disk, hauling, belt-work through power-pulley, and every other job—all year round—in the fields and barnyard! New Automatic-

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Before the season starts, find out more about the Fordson—how it saves you from owning a team of tractors, because it does every job! How it has dependability and economy worthy of the Ford name. Mail the coupon now for more details.

Fordson

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Name

Post Office..... State.....

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

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Profit-making quality. Three Times World's Champion. Official Egg Records. Fortieth Year. Thousands of satisfied customers. Write today. Free Book. Baker Hatchery, Box 11, Abilene, Kan.

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SUPERIOR QUALITY CHICKS. OUR CHICKS pay big dividends. Buy our quality chicks to replenish your laying flock with known high quality laying stock and increase your profits. Write for our reasonable prices. Salina Hatchery, 122 West Pacific St., Salina, Kan.

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SAVE AS MUCH AS \$2 PER HUNDRED BY ordering our Missouri approved, blood tested quality chicks now. Fourteen day replacement. Free literature. Eldorado Hatchery, Box A, Eldorado Springs, Mo.

QUALITY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS. Wyandottes, Langshans, \$7.00; Minorcas, \$6.50. Postpaid. Hybrid pullets \$10.50, cockerels \$4.50, postpaid. Ivyvine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

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BABY CHICKS AND TURKEY POULTS. PURE and crossbreed, bloodtested, best quality. All popular breeds. Prices reasonable. Circular free. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

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RATES 6 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive insertions; eight cents a word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an agate line, or \$7 per column inch; five line minimum; 2 columns by 168 lines maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Head and signature limited to 24 point openface type. No cuts allowed. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of issue.

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We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting such advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about satisfactory adjustment, but our responsibility ends with such action.

PUBLICATION DATES: Every other Saturday. Forms close 10 days in advance.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS

FINE LARGE PUREBRED BLOODTESTED AAA Leghorns \$6.40-100. Heavy breeds \$6.90. Heavy mixed \$6.40 All postpaid. 100% delivery. Russell Hatchery, Iola, Kan.

PRACTICAL FARM CHICKS, REASONABLY priced. Missouri State approved flocks. Postcard brings details. Mid-Missouri State Hatchery, Gilliam, Mo.

CHICKS: U. S. APPROVED. BLOODTESTED. All varieties. \$7.00 to \$8.00—100, prepaid. Delivery guaranteed. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

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We will sell 5 outstanding sons of **REGG FARMS VICTORIOUS**. The best lot of bulls we have ever sold in an auction. Everyone fit to head a high class herd and will win in the show ring. They have already won high honors at Kansas State Fair. And include **HIGH-LAND MODEL**, winner of first at above show. He has proven himself a good sire. For catalog write Hans Rieger, Whitewater, Kansas.

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REMEMBER THE DATE—MARCH 29

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas



Sheridan Mulhern, of Summerfield, has a pair of mature jacks for sale.

Fred Zenik, the Hampshire specialist of Fairbury, Neb., can supply old and new customers with boars.

Charles Kafiroda, of Agenda, has some registered black mares and stallions for sale. The mares are in foal.

Mora E. Gideon, well known Hereford breeder of Emmett, has a young registered bull for sale and will price him reasonably.

G. D. Sluss, of El Dorado, wants to know where he can buy a registered Roland China boar weighing about 100 or 125 pounds.

John D. Henry, veteran Poland China breeder of Lecompton, has a limited number of fall bulls for sale. He is offering the tops from his fall crop.

William Page, well known breeder of registered Shorthorns, has stock for sale and offers his prize winning white bull. He is a tried sire and a good individual. Mr. Page lives 4 miles from Detroit in Dickinson county.

The Brookings Dairy Holstein farms at Wichita report an unusual demand for breeding stock. This firm has bred and handled Holsteins for a long time and they say the demand has seldom been as good for milk cows.

Wayne Thomas, of Cawker, breeder of registered Herefords, has for sale a 19 months old bull. He is a grandson of Advance Mischief and a good individual, selling in nice breeding condition and priced worth the money.

S. B. Amcoats recently sold a pair of choice Shorthorn calves to Billie Henry, Jr., of Lecompton. The bull will be used in 4-H Club work and the heifer, a choice Claret, will go in the breeding herd now being established.

E. C. Thompson, of Maple Hill, has for sale a tried Guernsey bull. He is of Langwater breeding and his dam has a class F. butterfat record for 477 pounds. Mr. Thompson is keeping heifers by this bull. This is the reason he is being sold.

Albert H. Haag, of the Pleasant View Stock farm at Holton, and successful breeder of registered Red Polled cattle usually has young stock for sale. Just now he has a good selection of young bulls most of them ready for service.

Wm. Wilse, of Haven, has been breeding Red Polled cattle for many years. He has been culling rigidly for the last 10 years and now finds it necessary to reduce the size of the herd and offers for immediate sale some choice heifers, also young bulls of quality that are ready for service.

H. C. McKelvie, secretary and manager of the Nebraska Hampshire Breeders recent sale, says "Seventy-nine sows averaged \$51.75, top \$122.50, bottom \$38. Seven head went to Kansas, 5 to Iowa, the balance scattered over Nebraska. Again Kansas Farmer proved good, it was a good sale considering number sold."

C. E. McClure, of Republic, has one of the largest and strongest herds of registered Hampshire hogs in the state. His breeding is strictly up to date and he refuses to keep breeding animals in his herd that do not show quality. Right now would be a good time to select a fall boar from this herd.

Clarence Rowe, the black Poland China specialist at Scranton, has a great lot of fall boars and gilts for the immediate trade. The boars are just right to use for fall litters and the gilts about old enough to breed. Mr. Rowe has one of the great herds of the country. The "Rowe Type" Poland is coming to be well known all over the Middle West.

A new Percheron establishment has just been started at Stanley by R. L. Smith, of Kansas City, Mo. Twelve head now are on the farm, 10 head are imported and two are American bred. Marquer, a dapple grey 4-year-old, and winner of third prize in his class at the recent International, is the herd stallion. A new dairy barn is under construction which will house the Jersey herd which now is being assembled.

Elwood Thisler, Guernsey breeder of Junction City, has a select line of customers for all the milk he can produce. He has a herd of high producing cows headed by one of the best sires in the state. Just now he is selling off a few of his high grade cows and replacing them with registered animals. The cows he has for sale are good producers and bred to a registered bull.

Lester Combs, secretary of the Southeast Kansas Guernsey Breeders Association, reports that their annual spring show will be held on April 28. The exact location has not yet been decided. They plan another big consignment sale to be held at Parsons September 29. Last fall the show and sale were a great success. The bull sale was one of the best held, bull calves selling up to \$500. Members of the association have stock for sale at all times.

In a very complimentary letter just received, Hunter Bros. and Dwight Alexander, of Genesee, say, "Kansas Farmer always has been our best medium for reaching Kansas buyers." This firm has one of the largest breeding herds to be found in the entire country and always have stock for sale. The Hunter Bros. look after the horned cattle and Dwight Alexander has charge of the polled division. All cattle bred and for sale by them are of the beef and milk combination. Milk records are made by the DHIA and back of them is 25 years of constructive breeding.

The big Guernsey event of the spring will be the Jo-Mar sale to be held at the farm just east of Salina, Tuesday, March 5. The offering of registered and high grade heavy producing cattle should attract buyers from every section of the state. The cows have DHIA records up to 465 pounds of butterfat, they are blood tested for abortion and TB and in every way a most desirable lot of cattle. The young bulls are suited to go into good herds and the bred and open heifers would be attractions in any sale. Everything has and will be done to protect the buyers' interest as well as the sellers' in this sale. It is and will continue to be an

annual event and the intention is to get customers and hold them and in this way spread interest in the stock kept on this good breeding farm. For descriptions write to Jo-Mar Farm, Salina, Kan.

Carl Parker, of Parker Farm, Stanley, has played an important part along with several other Milking Shorthorn breeders in putting these dual-purpose cattle to the front in Kansas. Possibly the interest that Mr. Parker takes is due to the fact that his small, but select, herd of Milking Shorthorns have given such a good account of themselves. Parker Farm has in service 3 and 4 bulls, practically all the time and by carefully mating these with cows of certain bloodlines and type is able to offer a selection in herd bulls that is varied and will suit the most discriminating buyer.

The Morris County Hereford Breeders Association will hold their annual spring sale in the sales pavilion at Council Grove, Thursday, March 24. An unusually choice lot of young cattle are being consigned by a dozen of the good breeders of the locality. Feed conditions and better prices have encouraged the breeders to put in better cattle and in a condition more suited to their future value to buyers than in some former sales. Everything selling are young, coming two's and yearlings. A great lot of young bulls and heifers. The catalog gives the names of consignors and breeding. Write for it and mention Kansas Farmer. Address Dewey McCormick, secretary, at Council Grove.

The big Hereford cattle event of the spring will be the CK ranch sale to be held in the big new sale pavilion on the ranch at Brookville, Monday, April 11. Seventy-five head selected from the herd of nearly 400 head comprise the offering, 35 low-set, heavy bodied bulls and 40 heifers. The CK Ranch herd was established by purchase of seed stock from the best herds in the country. It is planned to make annual sales. The offering is especially uniform. The cattle that sell have been wintered in the open and fed to insure good results from a breeding standpoint. No effort has been made to present them in show shape. The catalog gives breeding and other information. It will be sent upon request. Write CK Ranch, Brookville. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

E. C. Lacy & Sons are consigning 5 good bulls to the Wichita Shorthorn sale to be held March 29. All of them are sons of their great breeding bull Gregg Farms Victorious. They are the low set, beefy kind, good enough to head registered herds and valuable to commercial cattle growers. Bulls from the Lacy herd topped the last Wichita sale, that is, taking their consignment as a whole. Three head went to one of the best cattle growers in the state. The consignment this time includes the choice red son of Gregg Farms Victorious, Highland Model, winner of first at the Kansas State Fair last year. The Lacy family have sold bulls all over Kansas and they will be glad to meet any of their old friends sale day. For any information or catalog regarding the offering write them as soon as you read this.

The yearling steer, Mexico Chief, brought \$74.50 in the W. G. Buffington annual Shorthorn sale at Arkansas City recently. This steer was sired by one of Mr. Buffington's good registered Shorthorn bulls and his dam was the straight bred Mexican cow, Spanish Duchess, brought from the interior of Old Mexico several years ago by Mr. Buffington and carried thru the show circuit to demonstrate the difference between different types of cattle. The steer sold recently would pass for a well bred Shorthorn but for his long horns. The Buffington sale was good, considering the blocked highways. Cows with calves selling separately but figured to-

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I recently bought 25 head of registered White Face cows from Geo. Stewart, of this county, and I am now in the market for a good bull. I want the best bull I can buy for around \$250. Some of my cows are inclined to be a trifle rough and so I want the best type bull I can buy for the money. I do not intend to break the record in raising registered cattle but will build up a bunch of good Herefords. Calves from my cows placed second and fifth at Hutchinson. Any help you can give me in locating the kind of bull I want will be appreciated.

W. P. Morton, Coldwater.

gather sold up to \$100. Heifers not old enough to breed averaged well above \$50. Only a few bulls old enough for service were catalogued. C. F. Haury of Halstead topped the bull sale. Buyers were present from many sections of Southern Kansas and Northern Oklahoma. Mr. Buffington announced in the opening of the sale that he had held 35 public sales and had never postponed one and made his word good. The offering went for rather low prices but Mr. Buffington expressed himself as well pleased. Every animal but one was raised on the Buffington farm and fed only such feeds as were grown there. Mr. Buffington and other breeders in his part of the state and Oklahoma are planning another sale to be held a little later on in the spring. Boyd Newcom and assistants did a fine job of selling.

W. J. Hardy, field man for the American Shorthorn Breeders Association, will tour Kansas soon, assisting Milking Shorthorn breeders in arranging for the spring shows. He will be accompanied by a representative from Kansas State College. The first meeting will be held on the A. N. Johnson farm, near Bridgeport, March 29 at 1 o'clock. The second meeting will be in the Lora Locke Hotel, Dodge City, March 31. Third meeting on the Lawrence Stricker farm, Hutchinson, April 2. The fourth meeting will be at the Miller Ranch, Miller, Lyon county, on April 5. All members of the Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society have been notified of these meetings by Secretary Harry Reeves and every member should make himself a committee of one to tell his neighbors, get notices in local papers and be at his district meetings.

In their Hereford sale held at Bird City, February 28, Wilkens Brothers proved that Kansas farmers and small commercial cattle growers will pay fine prices for good type Hereford cattle. Twenty-nine bulls, all under 1 year old and 12 of them under 10 months old sold for a general average of \$72 with a top of only \$140. Not a single bull went to head a well known breeder's herd. And because they were so young none of them went to the range trade. Forty-five heifer calves 10 and 11 months old averaged \$43.50 with a top of \$75. Twenty cows averaged \$95 with a top of \$132.50. The 94 head, 74 of

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

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Noted for shapely, strongly attached udders that wear Write for literature and list of breeders Ayrshire Breeders' Ass'n, 260 Center St., Brandon, Vt.

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"EAGLE" and OBSERVERS KING ONYX. A. LEWIS OSWALD, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Reg. Fresh Jersey Cows

Others to freshen soon, bred heifers and open heifers. Hood Farm Financial, Gamboge and Raleigh breeding. J. P. TODD, CASTLETON, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Reg. Guernsey Bulls

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

Guernsey Bulls For Sale

Good breeding. All ages. A few females. Prices right. Come and see them. Southeast Kansas Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n., Lester Combs, Secy., Parsons, Kan.

HighGrade Guernsey Cows

Bred to a reg. bull, will freshen soon. D. H. I. A. records, Tb. and abortion tested. Priced reasonable. ELWOOD THISLER, Junction City, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Brown Swiss Bulls FOR SALE

G. D. SLUSS, R. I. EL DORADO, KAN.

ANGUS CATTLE

Laflin Offers Angus Cattle

Choice ANGUS BULLS and FEMALES for sale. L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Nebraska, Box-k

HEREFORD CATTLE

Bocaldo Herefords for Sale

20 head of bull calves and 20 heifers of unusual quality, for sale, sired by Bocaldo 50th. Priced right. W. SCHLICKAU, HAVEN (Reno Co.), KAN. POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

20 Reg. Hereford Bulls

In age from 12 to 24 months, of good type and sired by BEAU BLANCHARD 142st out of Good Donald and Beau Mystic cows. These bulls are in excellent condition for service and priced right. Merl G. Palmer, Hope (Dickinson Co.), KAN.

Hereford Bull For Sale

Registered and an extra good individual. Choke breeding, ready for service and good enough to head a registered herd. Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, KAN.

Reg. Hereford Bull

Grandson of ADVANCE MISCHIEF, 19 months old and in fine condition. WAYNE THOMAS, CAWKER, KAN.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Plain View Farm Polls

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

Polled Hereford Bull

for sale. Good individual, coming 2 years old. Sired by Dales Anxiety. Priced reasonable. LESTER KOLTERMAN, ONAGA, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

Durocs of Royal Blood

33 years a breeder of heavy boned, shorter legged, easier feeding, medium type. Bred Gilts. Sows, Boars, all ages for sale. 300 in herd. Immunized. Registered. Shipped on approval. Come or write me your needs. Catalog. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

JACKS

60 Jacks

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

Black Mammoth Jacks

for sale: Two Black Mammoth Jacks, one coming 5 and one coming 3 years old. Both big with quality and guaranteed breeders. SHERIDEN MULHERN, Summerfield, KAN.

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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.

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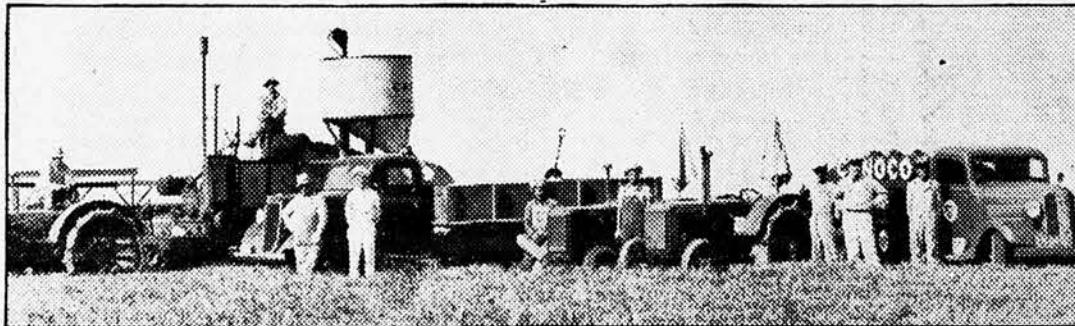


The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



Start Right and You'll Save Money



ASK any automotive engineer and he'll tell you that one start can put more wear on an automobile or tractor motor than hours of use. And that goes for other gasoline motors, too.

But many farmers have found a way to sidestep this brutal starting wear and so get longer use and better results out of their equipment. How do they do it? By using Conoco Germ Processed oil.

If you could look into a motor during the cranking operation, you would see why this is so. When a motor lubricated with regular motor oil is allowed to stand unused (even for a little while) the oil drains off the pistons, cylinder walls, bearings, and other parts.

Then, when you crank her up, these parts—dry, un-oiled—grind against each other before the oil system gets to working 100%. That's when friction is doing its dirty work. Multiply this by all the times an engine starts up, and you can see why it means real damage.

But this destructive grinding can't happen when you use Germ Processed oil. That's because Germ Processed oil actually *OIL-PLATES* every metal surface it touches. And it's the *only* oil that does!

Produced by a method patented and owned by Conoco, this oil "knits" right on to metals and forms *OIL-PLATING*. It doesn't drain off. It's right there, lubricating, the moment the motor starts turning over . . . even after months of idleness.

And exclusive *OIL-PLATING* not only reduces wear on motors while they are starting, but also at all times.

And here are letters from farmers that prove it:

THAT'S AN IDEA!

Do you know some handier way of doing things around a farm? Write your ideas to The Tank Truck, care of this paper. We will pay \$1 for each idea we publish.

To Keep a Grindstone Moist

Cut a 2½-foot length from an old auto tire, fasten to the grindstone frame with wire so as to form a trough through which the grindstone passes. Fill trough with water. Kelly Peterborg, Preston, Idaho.

An Adjustable Wood Carrier

Fashion two loops, each 24 inches long, out of heavy wire (the kind that comes on spools of barbed wire will do nicely!). Fasten these loops together, as illustrated, with 3-foot lengths of light rope. Lay wood crosswise on the ropes. If a small load, use (B) and (C) for handles. If medium load, grasp at (A) and (C). If large load, grasp at (A) and (D). Selmer Knutson, Kalispell, Montana.

Reduced Expenses 20%

"The major part of my farming operation each year," says Mr. R. J. Walker of Bayard, Nebraska, "is the cutting, stacking and baling of 6,000 tons of hay. I use two Farmall tractors with power mowers, five power hay sweeps, two hay balers, three trucks and four cars.

"Since switching to Germ Processed oil three years ago, I've found that my motor operating costs and repair bills have decreased 20%—a convincing proof of the protection that *OIL-PLATING* affords.

"During this time I have also used Conoco Bronze Gasoline, Conoco Tractor Fuel, Conoco Pressure Lubricant and Conoco Coglube No. 7 exclusively. All have given complete satisfaction. Used to lubricate the gears on my hay balers and feed grinders, Coglube No. 7 has reduced operating expenses on this equipment by one-third."

Protects investment

Mr. O. S. Taylor of Wann, Oklahoma, operates two tractors, a combine, a truck and a car.

"For the past three years," says Mr. Taylor, "I have used Germ Processed oil in all my equipment. During this time I've had no bearing trouble whatsoever. My new Case rubber-tired tractor represents a large investment and I believe it is to my interest to use the finest oil there is. From my experience I know that means Germ Processed oil—and it's the most economical oil as well."

What a Record!

After fifteen years of farming his 1,005 acres six times a year with tractors, Mr. E. G. Fowler of Sheldon, Missouri, knows plenty about motor oil. Says

Part of the big battery of equipment on the farm of R. J. Walker, Bayard, Nebraska. During the 3 years since he switched to Germ Processed oil, Mr. Walker has found his operating expenses run 20% less than before.

You might think it would cost a mint of money to operate a fleet of equipment as impressive as this, but "Not at all!" says the man who owns it, E. G. Fowler of Sheldon, Missouri. "Germ Processed oil has kept costs mighty low."

Three years' experience using Germ Processed oil in his other equipment has convinced O. S. Taylor, Wann, Oklahoma, that it's the *only* oil to use in his new Case rubber-tired tractor, shown below.



Mr. Fowler: "I have used Germ Processed oil and Conoco Bronze gasoline in all my equipment for the past eight years.

"One Case tractor, now eight years old, has had only two new sets of sleeves and one new set of rings. Another Case tractor, now seven years old, has had only one new set of sleeves and rings. My third Case, two years old, has had just one set of rings.

"I believe that this record speaks volumes about the superiority of Germ Processed oil, which has hung up a similar record in my truck and four cars."

That's one way that Germ Processed oil saves money—by adding to equipment life and reducing repair costs. But there's still another economy angle. Many farmers have found that they can use this oil one-third to one-half longer. With proper protection against dust they get as much as 100 hours between drains. Figured this way, by the hour, Germ Processed oil costs less to operate than even the cheapest oils, that can't even begin to protect motors so well.

So why not give your car, truck and tractor—and your pocketbook—the benefit of *OIL-PLATING*. Just phone or drop a postcard to your Conoco Agent.

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