

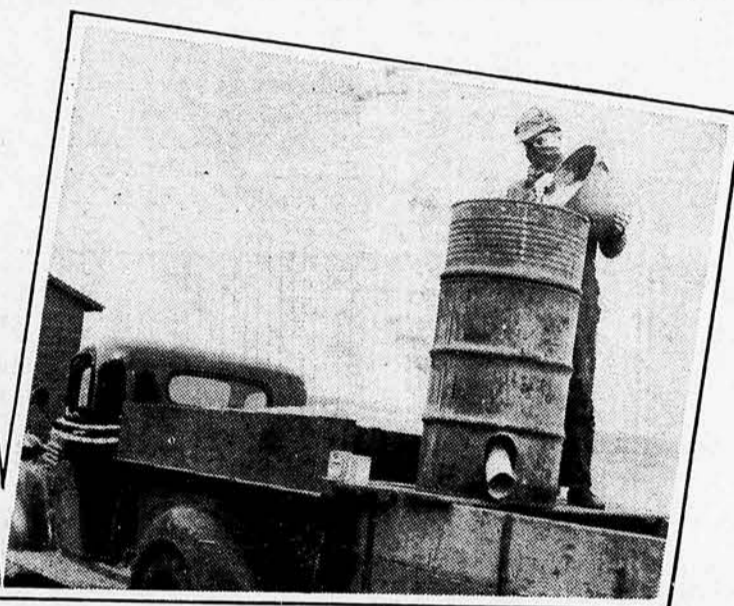
# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING  
 MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 75

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Number 7



## Pick-Ups Speed Up Hauling

**M**OST revolutionary development in farm transportation since the advent of the motor truck, is the light pick-up truck. Last year was its greatest thus far. Farmers became sold on pick-ups for livestock, feed and grain hauling and for speedy highway transportation. Some felt the need of a light hauling truck so greatly that when they found they could do economical road driving with the new pick-ups they used them as "second family cars."

A pick-up is popular on the J. B. Angle and Son farm, Courtland, for hauling both grain and livestock. J. B. Angle shows Sherman Scrivner how the dump end-gate works, above at left, on a truck



that easily hauls 50 bushels of grain. At center he is unloading sacked feed. Below at left the stock rack is in place. The bed is 7 by 3½ feet. The metal end-gate drops down and rests on cleats on the oversize slat sides. Mr. Angle makes all the fairs with his light truck and Duroc-Jersey breeding herd.

The truck above at right will haul 60 bushels of oats. It belongs to Henry Duwe, Freeport. Herbert Duwe is taking oats from the truck and pouring them thru a gravity seed treater into a home-made trailer.

Pick-ups are speedy too. George and Donald Brownlee, Sylvia, below at right, drive their father's to high school except when it is needed at home.



# "SEEING IS BELIEVING—

and tests made on my farm proved to me that Standard Tractor Fuel gives me more for my money,"



declares Wilbur Lamb, prominent farmer of Stafford County, Kansas, in a timely interview with Standard Oil's Farm Personality Reporter.



THE business of farming 825 acres in Kansas takes a lot of brain and brawn, and we found both when we went out to meet Wilbur Lamb on his farm near Stafford.

Soon after we arrived and had the pleasure of looking over his fine herd of cattle, the conversation naturally got around to plowing and, knowing that he had witnessed a comparative test of tractor fuels made on his farm not so long ago, we asked him his opinion of our brand.

"Well," he said, "to me seeing is believing, as the old saying goes, and those tests you made proved to me that Standard Tractor Fuel goes farther than any other, which means I can plow more ground for less money.

"And another thing," he continued, "while you didn't ask about it, I want to tell you right here that the service I get from my Standard Oil agent counts a lot. He calls regularly and never lets me down when I need something in a hurry.

"When a farmer has to plow extra acres after dark and needs tractor fuel to do the job, he can depend upon it that he has enough in his barrel when his Standard Oil agent is on the job.

"You can see how that counts with me, as I hire a lot of men to help me run my farm. Your fuel and service prevent costly layoffs due to delays and breakdowns which, after all is said and done, certainly means money in my pocket at the end of each season."

## STANDARD TRACTOR FUEL PROVES BEST BY ACTUAL TEST

Thousands of other farmers, like Wilbur Lamb, agree that Standard Oil products and Standard Oil service save them time and money.

Standard Tractor Fuel, particularly, has been developed scientifically to give the utmost power per gallon, and this fact has been proved time and again by actual test on farms right in your own state.

Ask your Standard Oil agent for results of such tests, many of them made under soil conditions similar to your own, which show that this fuel gives more power, cuts repair bills, and helps to prevent costly breakdowns.

## "STAN'S" QUESTION BOX

Can Ordinary Tractor Fuels Cause Faulty Spark Plug Operation?

Yes. Poorly refined tractor fuels may cause too much carbon to collect on the spark plugs and prevent them from firing. Or excessive carbon may result in serious detonation and cracked spark plugs from overheating and shock pressures. With Standard Tractor Fuel, however, the spark plugs remain in operation longer, and the operating efficiency of the tractor engine is greatly improved. Standard Tractor Fuel is much better than ordinary distillates and kerosenes for tractor use. "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!

# Farm Groups Are Divided Over Trade Pact With Great Britain

By CLIF STRATTON  
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

SIGNIFICANT as was the division of farm organizations and groups when the new Farm Act was before Congress, is the division before the Department of State over the proposed trade agreement with Great Britain.

The American Farm Bureau Federation appeared in support of the trade agreements policy, and urged particularly that an agreement be made with the United Kingdom. The Grange and the dairy groups are filing long briefs protesting any reductions or favors being extended that might lower restrictions against dairy products.

The answer is not as difficult as it might be. Farm Bureau membership includes a large number from the Wheat, Cotton and Corn Belts. Farm Bureau leadership evidently believes that lowering of trade barriers generally will improve opportunities for exporting wheat, cotton, lard, and so forth. Grange and dairy interests are not so much directly affected by export problems—they want the home market protected, whether or not there is a foreign market for the export farm commodities.

The tariff continues to be a local question. The Wheat, Corn and Cotton Belts combined to double the tariff on pork and pork products in the new tax bill when the amendment was voted in the house.

## Wheat Insurance Office at Kansas City

The hard winter Wheat Belt office of the new Federal Crop Insurance corporation, which will insure yields of wheat planted in 1938 next fall, is to be located in Kansas City. The spring wheat office will be located in Minneapolis.

The Farm Bureau group, presumably with the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture, intends to attempt levying special taxes for parity payments to growers of wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco and rice thru an amendment to be offered in the Senate to the new tax bill.

Instead of the old processing taxes at the point of first processing, the proposal under consideration would levy the tax a little further on in the process of distribution. It is proposed to tax flour, yarn, processed corn (meal)—no processing tax on corn fed to animals—and so on. Taxes proposed would be equivalent to 15 cents a bushel on wheat and 2 cents a pound on cotton. What is aimed at is raising from 250 million to 300 million dollars a year to provide parity payments.

Farm Bureau believes it will be necessary to allow domestic prices to fall considerably below parity in order to move these commodities in world commerce. Then co-operating farmers, between their conservation payments and parity payments, would get somewhere near parity prices for that part of their production domestically consumed, and at the same time, thru co-operative production control and imposition of marketing quotas, the supply normally would be held down to little more than domestic consumption, plus export sales, plus a reasonable carryover in each commodity.

## Might Provoke Two Revolutions

It is felt that to attempt to hold production to domestic demand would provoke two revolutions: (1) Consumers, because of threat of high prices; (2) producers, thru regimentation involved. On the other hand, to have unrestricted production, with or without bounties, threatens to pile up surpluses such as happened with the Farm Board. Hence all these compromises and complicated methods of trying to get farm income based on American high standards of living, and at the same time move these surplus crops into foreign trade without forcing retaliations for "dumping."

This administration, and the succeeding administration as far as that goes, has a "bear by the tail" in the problem of unemployment. In 5 years the unemployed have thoroughly grasped the idea that the government's job is to feed and clothe and shelter them. And they insist on its being done.

Where agriculture gets hit, especially

under these programs, the government's job is to feed and clothe and shelter them. And they insist on its being done. Where agriculture gets hit, especially

## Encouragement for Business

Industry, relieved of the undivided profits tax, probably will get a chance to show what it can do to relieve unemployment in the next 2 years. The Senate is expected to repeal the undivided profits tax entirely, and to modify capital gains tax considerably. Then, according to business leaders, capital will feel safe in investing again in productive enterprises. Presumably then the unemployed will cease to be a problem, if and when they can get jobs.

## Asks Low Interest Extension

Extension for another year of the 3½ per cent interest rate on Federal Land Bank loans, and of 4 per cent rate thereafter, is provided in a bill introduced in the House last week by Chairman Steagall of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

The regular interest rate is 5 per cent, average. The present emergency act allows 3½ per cent until next July 1, and 4 per cent the following year. The Steagall amendment would extend the 3½ per cent interest rate until July 1, 1939, and the 4 per cent for the following year. The Federal Government makes up the difference to the Federal Land Banks from the Federal Treasury.

## Agricultural Laboratories in Demand

So far only some 200 applications have been made to the Secretary of Agriculture for location of the 4 regional laboratories provided in the New Farm Act. One will be located in the Northeast (New England, Middle Atlantic regions); one in the South, one in the Mountain (Pacific) region, one in the upper Mississippi Basin, which includes the Missouri and Ohio Valleys. The Federal Government will contribute 1 million dollars a year for the maintenance of each one. Their main function will be to encourage industrial uses for agricultural products.

## Let Uncle Sam Pay for War

If the threatened European war breaks out, there will be a drive to get Congress to repeal the Johnson Act. The Johnson Act prohibits loans abroad where a nation has defaulted on payments on its old war debts to the United States.

In case of a general war, the belligerents in time will need supplies from the United States. Three-fourths or more of the world supply of monetary gold is in the United States now. Warring European nations cannot purchase from the United States and pay in gold for more than a few months.

So they will offer to buy much at high prices—on credit. So the demand will come that the Johnson Act be repealed, and our financiers allowed to advance credit for the purchase of goods by belligerents in the United States.

Europe still owes some 11 billion dollars borrowed in that fashion during the World War, and has no intention of paying it off. But if and when Europe goes to war again, it will turn to Uncle Sam for financial backing even before one side or the other does for military support.

Of course, if we provide the finances, we may have to provide military support also to protect the investments—and there you promise to be.

## Bigger Navy Bill Will Pass

The "war hysteria" has Washington, and presumably the entire country, in its grip. So the bigger navy bill will pass at this session. No one has named just exactly who will attack the United States, but with all the world aflame, Uncle Sam is not going to run any risks. Especially when the more we worry about war, the less we worry about domestic troubles.

# Still a Place for Corn



## Corn Belt Is Playing Safe by Supplementing With Sorghums and Trying Out Hybrids

By TUDOR CHARLES

TWO important facts seem evident in the principal corn counties of extreme Northeastern Kansas. The first is that farmers are thinking about hybrid corn, and planning to try a limited amount of it. Many of them have no definite opinions on the subject, they are just going to try a bushel or two of some particular hybrid.

Also noticeable is the trend away from heavy corn acreage to Atlas, or some other adapted sorghum. This isn't a wholesale desertion of the king-pin grain crop of Northeastern Kansas, but a policy of safer farming combined with the idea of waiting until weather definitely makes a comeback favorable to profitable corn yields.

These trends in the corn growing business were observed on a trip, the express purpose of which was to ask leading corn growers what changes they had made in their methods as a result of experience with several consecutive drouth years.

The widespread interest in hybrid corn is not a result of drouth years, but of general success of hybrid corn in other areas of the Corn Belt and of plentiful supplies of hybrid seed produced there.

Putting more of the corn acres to sorghums and small grain is definitely a reaction to 4 years of short rainfall and hot summer winds.

Joe Koelliker, Doniphan county, was in town and taking home a sack of hybrid to try on some of his good corn land. Speaking of his corn growing methods he said he had found he could do a lot of good by contour farming and by terracing. He holds the moisture this way, and leans toward the contour furrows and rows, rather than for terraces. He doesn't care to use both, and believes terraces are not necessary on his land if he contours carefully. The reason he doesn't like both is because the way he plants, the rows occasionally have to cross the terraces at an angle. He prefers to plant straight across the terraces, with his loose-ground lister, and keep the terraces up by plowing toward them.

Plowing for corn is done with a tractor on the Koelliker farm, then the mules are used to pull the 2-row loose-ground lister or furrow-opener. He believes there is more washing with a regular lister on his land. First cultivations are with a spike-tooth harrow. After this as much cultivation is done as necessary, but no more. It is noticeable that farmers are keeping away from more cultivation than is necessary to keep the weeds down.

A successful corn grower with no thought of swinging away from corn as his most important grain crop is H. B. Jacobson, Horton. He raised 2,000 bushels of corn last year on 85 acres, and will have 75 acres for planting this spring. He is getting 4 times market price for his selected Reid's Yellow Dent from the 1937 crop. This variety is outstandingly the principal crop variety in that section.

For his heavy, level land, Mr. Jacobson has become more firmly sold on disk plowing during the dry years. He disks the ground first. The first cultivation is with the disk cultivator or "curler." The particular type he uses has the disks ahead of the wheels. This makes it possible to set the wheels out wider the first time over. They follow immediately behind the disks too and have a smooth track, free of clods or trash.

The next cultivation is to work every other row with the same implement, when the alternate rows are usually worked with a corn plow. He can throw more earth this way. Sometimes several days are allowed to pass between cultivations on the alternate rows. This permits him to keep the middles loose and mellow more of the time, particularly if rains are frequent. Sometimes the disks are taken off of the "curler" the second time over, and always he uses 2 shovels on each shank for this cultivation.

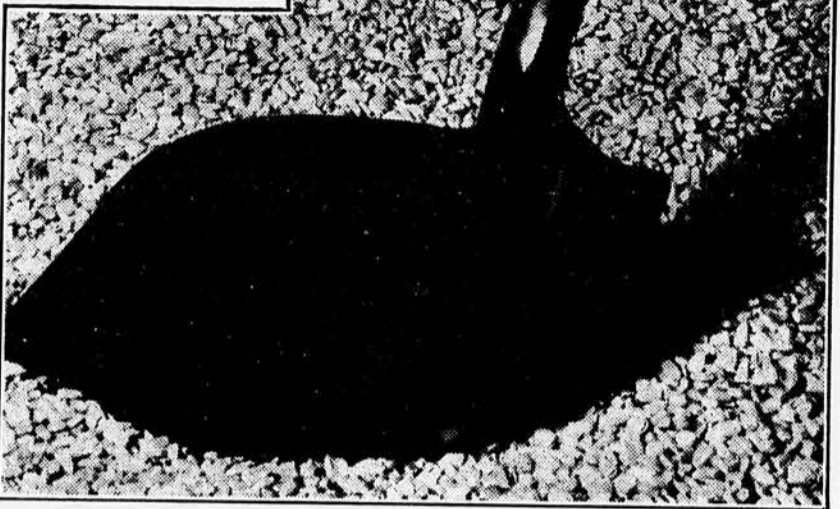
A good corn grower in Nemaha county, A. A. Stallbaumer, has swung away from heavy corn acreage to include Atlas and wheat in his major plantations. He thinks more alfalfa and sorghum should also be a part of the Kan-

sas Corn Belt setup. On his 60 acres of bottom land he will list his corn this year, according to experience of the last few years. He finds a thinner stand often will give a bigger yield. Particularly, Mr. Stallbaumer pointed out, he tries to work the ridges as little as possible in dry weather. He gets them thrown in around the stalks as soon as he can, and plows no oftener than necessary.

Mr. Stallbaumer is trying a Nebraska hybrid, produced within 60 miles of his farm this year. But he is seeding only a bushel. The remainder will be Improved Reid's Yellow Dent. He believes that smooth, hard seed ears of an adapted variety such as Reid's are the safest on which to trust his principal corn acreage this year. He has noticed that over a period of years there are few perfect corn years in Kansas from a moisture standpoint. Nearly always there is some form of a drouth, and the corn that can stand this weather averages best.

One of Kansas' most noted corn growers from a yield standpoint is Virgil Rush, of Severance. He and his sons will plant 170 acres of hybrid seed corn this spring, on the Wolf river bottom. They hope it will stand up with a stiffer stalk, adapted to the mechanical corn picker and also make 10 to 20 bushels of corn to the acre over their own certified Reid's Yellow Dent. Last year their Reid's averaged 40 bushels to the acre, and the total crop was 7,000 bushels.

The Rushes plow their soil, then plant it with a 4-row loose ground lister behind the tractor. First cultivation is harrowing, then the 2-row tractor corn plow is used.



Beautiful grain, but not good enough for seed. The place to select seed is in the ear, and if possible, from the field.

I was informed in Highland that Gerald Gordon, of Doniphan county, had grown considerable acreage of hybrid corn in 1937 and was putting out 225 acres this spring. For seed he is planning to use "nubs," the small kernels of the hybrid corn. A special plate is required to plant these, but the results are apparently about the same.

Fred Bieri, Nemaha county, has a reputation as a good corn grower, but due to dry years and ravages of grasshoppers, he has turned all his acreage to Atlas, except 10 acres which he is reserving for a bushel of hybrid corn.

The Agronomy Department of Kansas State College has made a statement in regard to hybrid corn, and we present a part of it here in view of the widespread interest in this subject:

In good years, some of the hybrids tested in Kansas have produced higher yields than the best adapted, open-pollinated varieties, even tho grown at a considerable distance from the localities where they were produced and for which they are best adapted. In years of medium production there is very little difference between the yields of these

hybrids and the open-pollinated varieties. In unfavorable years, however, such as the last 3 seasons, they have not shown up as well in comparative yield trials as have our best open-pollinated varieties, such as Midland Yellow Dent, Hays Golden, Pride of Saline. For this reason the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station has not recommended the use of these imported hybrids for our conditions as a general practice; altho there may be a question in some of the northeastern counties where conditions of soil and climate most nearly approach those of the Corn Belt proper, that the use of some of the longest season commercial hybrids available would be justified.

The Kansas seed law and the regulations thereunder require all hybrid seed corn to be labeled to show where grown, both state and county. This law is being administered by the State Board of Agriculture and also defines hybrid seed corn and the sale of any mislabeled seed is declared illegal. The information required on the label should assist the prospective purchaser in deciding whether or not to buy seed offered him.

The vendor is required to show the area or district, by description or map, to which the seed is adapted. As with other seed, the percentages of purity, inert material, weed seeds, other crop seeds, and germination are required.

The Board of Agriculture is using this law to protect growers from fraud resulting from the high price of hybrid seed. The board suggests that growers interested in testing hybrid corn plant a small plot, using every precaution to assure the quality of seed bought. Seed should be bought only from growers and organizations with well established reputations for honesty and integrity.



"Cornfield at Sundown" is the logical title of this view of a Brown county cornfield. The owner hopes the stalks will stand up straight like this when the leaves have dried and the ears hang down. Stiff stalked strains of corn are very important.

# What Does the Future Hold?

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

WHERE are we headed for? Is our boasted civilization going down in strife and bloodshed? Is the so-called civilized world nearing war, more widespread and destructive than the war which devastated the world between 1914 and 1919? Will the United States become involved in the general catastrophe?

Granting that we will have sense enough to keep out of the general war, will we be wise enough to so manage our own affairs as to bring about general prosperity? Can we continue to spend more than we take in without going on the rocks? If so how long can we do that?

Are the farmers of the United States going to be regimented and told what and how much to plant, and when and at what price to sell? If they are regimented are they going to like it?

Are the great labor organizations going to dominate industry and fix wages and hours of labor? Are the great labor organizations going to be broken up into smaller organizations, or rather supplanted by smaller organizations which will make their own contracts with the local employers?

Is the cost of government going to continue to grow increasingly expensive, and the burden of taxation to grow heavier and heavier?

I am no more competent to answer these questions than my readers, or at any rate a good many of them. I do not know what is ahead of us. I do not think anyone does. I do not know whether our so-called civilization is on the decline, or whether it will survive the tremendous strain.

Other great civilizations have perished and so may this. The difference between this civilization and those which have preceded it is that it is a vastly more complicated civilization, a far richer civilization, a more powerful civilization than any other the world has seen, and if it fails the results may be more disastrous than the fall of any other that ever has risen, flourished and fallen.

I do not believe that the United States will be at least directly involved in the world war which is threatened, if it actually comes. But the political and economic world is so closely bound together, both by modern rapid transportation and economically, that no nation can escape all the harmful consequences. I hope that we will be wise enough to manage our affairs so as to bring about general prosperity, but my faith is not as strong as my hope.

We are running deeper and deeper into debt with very little prospect of balancing the national budget. We have started on a national old-age insurance scheme which, in my opinion, will bankrupt the Government unless the whole scheme is changed. Already a billion and a half of money has been collected, partly from the employers and partly from the employes of the country. That vast sum has been taken out of the U. S. Treasury and used to pay the current expenses of the Government, instead of being segregated into a reserve fund to take care of the pensions when they become due.

True, government bonds have been put into the treasury in place of the funds removed and diverted to other purposes than that for which they were intended, but that is merely taking out the money by the trustee and putting the trustee's I. O. U. in place of the fund diverted. If any privately owned and conducted life insurance company were to do what the Government is doing, the officers of that company would be prosecuted for embezzlement and the company would be thrown into the hands of a receiver.

The United States now is in debt nearly 39 billion dollars. In 30 years, under the general wastefulness and extravagance of management, and with the continuance of the old-age pension system, it will be in debt 90 billion dollars and its credit will be far below par in all the money markets of the world.

## More or Less Modern Fables

GERMAN carp which had lived on spoiled meat and other delicacies of that sort, had grown fat and considerably stuck on itself. One day the carp, hearing a bass complaining because a fisherman had tried to beguile it with an artificial fly concealing a hook, said, "You should watch me. I am permitted to live here undisturbed, as you see, because the owner of this pond could not get along without me." But a pickerel, which knew the standing of the carp in the community and among fishermen in general, remarked as it swam by: "My fat-bellied friend, if you were aware of your standing in this community you would know that you are left alone because nobody figures that you are worth catching."

## Some Signs and a Tip

By ED BLAIR  
Spring Hill, Kan.

When you see the flowers blooming  
Near the porch when weather's dry,  
And behold the vines a climbing  
Up the frames toward the sky.  
And the grass is green and pretty  
Be the weather wet or fair  
You can guess and always win it  
There's a woman living there!

If some little toys are lying  
Scattered carelessly about  
Or a little pair of stockings  
On the line is hanging out,  
Or a dolly near the doorstep  
Sans an arm or maybe hair  
You can bet and always win it  
There's a baby living there!

But  
If inside the bed is ruffled,  
Half the covers on the floor,  
And the broom unused is helpless  
Just behind the kitchen door;  
And an unwashed pan and skillet  
Need a touch to brighten life—  
Girls get busy. He needs waking,  
Girls, that fellow needs a wife!

(Copyright, 1938)

At present nearly 25 cents out of every dollar spent by the average citizen of this republic goes for the payment of taxes—national, state and local. In 30 years from now, unless there is a check placed on the cost of government, out of every dollar paid out by the average citizen, 50 cents will go for some form of taxation.

If either an individual or a government continues to spend more than the individual or the Government income, bankruptcy is inevitable. The difference being that it will take much longer to bankrupt the Government than the individual.

I cannot believe that the farmers of the United States will stand for regimentation for any considerable length of time, but they may be persuaded to co-operate much more generally and successfully than they do now. The fact is that in the last few years the farmers of the United States have learned a great deal about co-operation and have benefited by it. But successful co-operation must be thru groups, and the members of these groups must have a common interest. I doubt the possibility of ever getting all the farmers, or even a majority of them, composed of different groups with varying interests, to co-operate. Nor do I believe it ever will be possible to form a successful economic or political combination between farmers and union labor. Their interests are not identical and cannot be.

## The War on Insects

WITHIN my lifetime farming has become a scientific profession. The farmer of today owes a vast debt of gratitude to science. If it had not been for science many a farmer would have been ruined and many kinds of production would have been ruined.

Scientists have been warring against harmful insects for centuries, but within a comparatively few years it begins to look as if science may win the fight. Flies which carry disease germs, mosquitoes which transmit yellow fever and malaria, flies which carry typhoid germs, all these and other insects which war on man are being fought by the scientists.

Even more malicious are the insects which destroy growing food crops and fruit trees. In California an insect plague ravaged the orchards and withered the fruit trees. Chemical sprays and fumigation got nowhere with these insect pests, especially the scale insect known as the cottony cushion scale which attacked citrus fruit trees. Entomologists suggested that the thing to do was to find some other insect which would eat the cottony cushion. They found an insect called the ladybug which would not eat anything else as long as there was any cottony cushion

scale to eat. To make a long story short, Miss Ladybug cleaned out the cottony scale.

During the World War, altho at that time Japan was supposed to be our ally, the Japanese beetle was playing hob with the orchards in New Jersey. The scientists began to look for some other bug which had it in for the Japanese beetle. The Japanese beetle hasn't been entirely licked even yet but science is after it.

The two insects which seem to be the most difficult to whip are the old-fashioned chinchbug and the equally ancient or even more ancient grasshopper. No insects yet have been found that could whip grasshoppers or which doted on chinch bugs as a regular diet. The most effective enemy of the grasshopper is the turkey. Some Kansas farmers have not only licked the grasshoppers on their farms, but the 'hoppers have also fattened the turkeys, so that these pests were turned to a source of profit.

Whether science will win finally in this age-old battle with the insects I think is still a guess. The scientists seem to be confident that they finally will win, but new insects and new microbes seem to be developing all the time.

## A Telephone Prophet

PROPHECY is fairly safe, provided the prophet sets the date far enough ahead and is not too definite. I was reminded of this when I picked up the recent number of the Kansas Industrialist and glanced at the "sixty years ago" items. I found the following in the way of editorial prophecy: "The telephone is rapidly growing into popular favor and from our observation of this wonderful invention, we are led to believe that this instrument will eventually supersede all other means of communication."

Now that has come nearer fulfillment than most prophecies, but after all the telephone has not superseded and never will, in all probability, supersede all other means of communication. In fact it has vastly increased some other forms of communication. The aggregate volume of newspapers in the United States since that was written 60 years ago, has been multiplied many times, and the enormous development of these newspapers would not have been possible without the corresponding development of the telephone. The telephone has increased communication beyond the possible reach of the imagination 60 years ago.

It now is possible to talk with ease, not only with virtually all of your immediate neighbors, but with almost the whole world. At the time that Industrialist editorial was written there was no such thing as long-distance telephoning. Now it is quite possible for a resident of San Francisco to call up a resident of New York City, 3,500 miles away, and within an incredibly short time, probably not more than 5 minutes, be engaged in conversation with the New Yorker, and talk to him with as much ease as if he were sitting in the same room. Yet this has not superseded all other forms of communication. It has not, as might naturally have been expected, done away with even letter writing. The volume of personal letters is larger now than ever before.

## THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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# Farm Matters as I See Them

## How We Can Serve Best

**R**APIDLY moving events in Europe these days bode ill for Western civilization. Whether Western Europe can survive another war of the proportions of that of 1914-18 is open to question.

My own view is that the United States can best serve the cause of world survival by remaining clear of the European maelstrom.

I believe that we in the Western Hemisphere, if we remain clear of the threatened European conflict, can carry on the best of the civilization developed in Western Europe and in this Hemisphere. I fear that if we become embroiled, the entire structure may collapse, and the Western World may be thrown back into another Dark Age.

Holding these beliefs, I cannot approve the implications of the speech made recently before the National Press Club in Washington by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. Of course, the speech was couched—I almost wrote clouded—in the language of diplomacy. It contained some very fine statements of noble aspirations for world peace.

But carefully analyzed, it breathed the language of collective world security, thru our following "parallel courses" of action with other nations.

Now the doctrine of collective security, followed thru, simply means that the United States will unite with certain "good nations" in Europe to restrain certain "bad nations" in Europe. It means that the foreign policy of the United States, as enunciated by Secretary Hull, is along the same lines as indicated by President Roosevelt in his now famous "quarantine" speech in Chicago last October.

To carry out such a program is to abandon our traditional foreign policy of not interfering in the affairs of Europe.

Two decades ago we abandoned our natural and sound policy, and joined in a European War to "make the world safe for democracy."

If we had made the world safe for democracy, I might agree our participation was worth the

40 billion or 50 billion dollars it cost us. But we fell far short of making the world safe for democracy. Also our participation in that war was the biggest single factor in the collection of causes of the depression of 1929, from which we have not recovered.

Agriculture suffered terribly, and still is suffering, from the effects of our participation in the World War. I am very fearful of what would happen to us if we took part in another.

Therefore, despite the high regard and esteem in which I hold Secretary Hull, I cannot approve of his foreign policy, any more than I can approve some of his trade agreements. I am opposed to any program, no matter who is back of it, that will drag us into another foreign war. Our government should mind its own business. We have troubles enough of our own.

## Pork Protection Is Right

**I** AM DOING everything in my power, as a member of the Senate Finance Committee, to retain in the new tax bill the amendment doubling the protective tariff on pork and pork products. John Vesecky of Salina, president of the National Farmers Union, made a very good statement before the committee in support of the farmers' position on this pork and pork products tariff.

I greatly regret that Secretary Wallace of Agriculture has deemed it advisable to join with Secretary Hull of State in opposing this increase in the pork tariff. I have supported most of Secretary Wallace's farm program, sometimes reluctantly, I admit, but this time I am convinced that he is wrong.

I hold that the American farmer is entitled to the American market, and propose to do everything in my power to obtain and retain that market for him.

I also hope this session of Congress will extend for another year the reduced interest rates on Federal Land Bank loans. You know the history of this matter. The average rate of interest is 5 per cent. Since 1933, we have held the

rate down to 3½ per cent. Under the present law, the 3½ per cent interest rate expires next June 30, and the rate will be 4 per cent for the next fiscal year. We have bills in both branches of Congress now to extend the 3½ per cent rate to June 30, 1939, and then the 4 per cent rate for the following year. I have hopes these extensions will be made. Many farmers are losing their homes under foreclosure. They are entitled to lower interest rates.

I have what I believe is good assurance that the Agriculture supply bill, to be reported in the House before the end of the month, will carry an appropriation for dams and farm ponds in the Great Plains area, including Western Kansas. How big the appropriation will be I cannot say, but it will be a start in the right direction.

## New Farm Act Taxes

**I** AM GIVING careful consideration to the proposal for levying necessary taxes on flour, yarn, rice, commercially processed corn, and tobacco to make the parity payments authorized in the new Farm Act, to growers of wheat, corn, cotton, rice and tobacco.

These products still sell at world price levels. Producers have to buy at the much higher price levels for manufactured products protected by effective tariffs. Farm income, we are told, will be somewhat less this year than last. We may need these parity payments. If I support any processing tax, I will have to be assured that the tax will not be passed back to the farmer as was done when the government levied a processing tax on hogs. I am told that if these taxes are enacted, they will not include any processing tax on hogs. The tax on flour will be the equivalent of 15 cents a bushel on wheat. It cannot be passed back to wheat growers, because wheat prices are determined on world price levels.

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

# From a Marketing Viewpoint

By HOMER J. HENNEY

## Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$ 9.85	\$ 7.40	\$13.50
Hogs	9.35	8.75	10.35
Lambs	10.00	7.90	12.75
Hens, Heavy	.17½	.18	.17
Eggs, Firsts	.16¼	.14½	.21½
Butterfat	.25	.27	.34
Wheat			
Hard Winter	.92½	1.00¼	1.39¼
Corn, Yellow	.56	.56¼	1.28
Oats	.32¼	.33¼	.54¼
Barley	.62	.65	.88½
Alfalfa, Baled	23.00	23.00	28.00
Prairie	9.00	8.00	17.00

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

I have some red and roan steers weighing around 800 pounds. Have enough feed until May 1 and grass for summer. Would you sell now or May 1, or in September off of grass?—C. B., Eldorado.

About 8 chances out of 10 you will net more by selling now or before May 1 than in September. Some of your feed could be carried over and if your grass doesn't need resting all season, you can buy on breaks in July, some lightweight stockers that could be grazed, wintered and sold in April of 1939.

About 7 chances out of 10 such a program will net you more by April of 1939 than holding these cattle to use grass and then probably be forced to hold the same cattle from September until April in order to get out of them what they are worth now.

I am down to 2 sows. Have good bluegrass pasture. No grain until after harvest and no corn until fall. Would you buy now, some bred gilts, so as to have pigs to use up grain next winter?—F. S., Horton.

About 9 chances out of 10 you will be better off to wait to buy until the June low or, if possible, wait until the November break. Try to use your bluegrass pasture some other way for this year. When grain is ready perhaps the buying level for sows will be more in your favor than now. If the low in the November to February period turns out to be the cyclical low for this declining price period for hogs, then you will be in a position to sell 2 or 3 litters on an advancing price trend. Inquire again about May 15, 1938, as to just when to buy.

I have some 40 pound pigs. Would you buy the corn or Kafir now to finish them out to 200 pounds or grow them out this summer and finish on new corn?—A. K., White-water.

About 9 chances out of 10 you will net more by buying the grain to finish

them out as soon as possible than you will by waiting for your new corn or Kafir crop. Also, the scene is slowly shifting from one of declining grain prices to one of steady to advancing grain prices. The chances are now about 6 chances out of 10 that you may net a little more by picking up enough grain on low spots during April to finish out at least half of your pigs. Inquire on May 1 whether it is then advisable to buy the rest of the corn or to buy from hand to mouth.

There still are many letters about what to buy to use up some feed this winter and grass this summer.

There still are not more than 4 chances out of 10 for a profit in September on most cattle bought at mid-March levels and sold either on May 1 or grazed and sold in September. The choice 8 cent light weight steer calf will come the nearest to showing a profit and is safer in that if I am right in a lower trend on stockers from May to October that one can carry over until April of 1939. With the recent dollar advance on stockers one has even less chance for profit because a rally in March or April usually causes greater declines by September than would have occurred had there not been such a strong rally in the first part of the year.

Do you have a marketing question you would like to have answered in this department? It is a free service

## Market Barometer

Cattle—Present prices are near the spring peak unless some unexpected condition arises.

Hogs—Nearing a price peak which may make selling of light hogs a good move.

Lambs—Prospects don't look particularly good.

Wheat—Some strength ahead just now.

Corn—Steady corn prices are probable.

Butterfat—Seasonal weakness ahead.

Eggs—Declines are in order, the levels are already down.

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.

## Grows Own Grass Seed

"Grow into grass instead of going into it," is the slogan of Earl E. Stewart, Fulton, who was a winner in the Eastern Kansas pasture contest in 1937. He farms 287 acres, 177 of which are in crops and 67 acres in permanent pasture. Mr. Stewart carries out the slogan by seeding a small area of brome grass and orchard grass to produce seed for further expansion and improvement of the tame grass pastures on the farm.

# Along the Rio Plate

*It's Summer Now in Argentina, Where Farm Production Is at a Peak, Experts Say*

By ROBERT C. VANCE

*This is the thirteenth of a series of travel articles written by a Corn Belt farmer who toured South America to see what farm life is like there.*

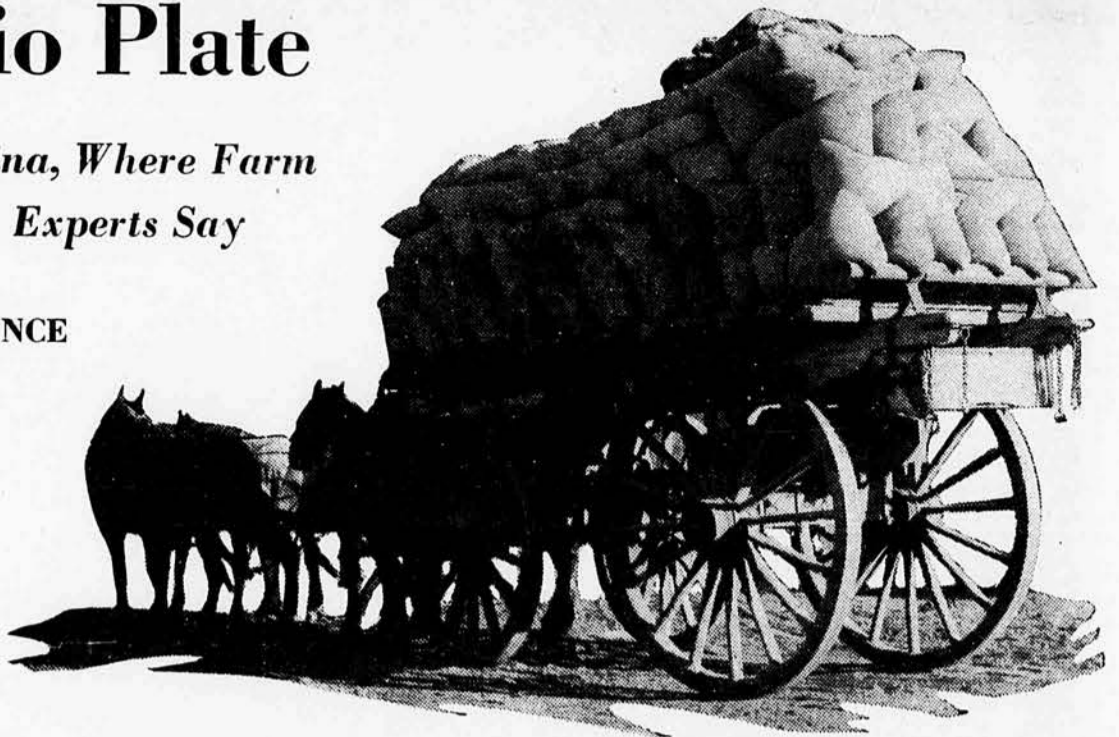
ARGENTINA, the second largest country in South America, has an area of 114,898 square miles and a population of only 12 million. Nearly one-half of this population lives in the cities. The scarcity of rural people has led most North Americans to picture the Argentine as being undeveloped.

I have discussed the future of agricultural production in Argentina with machinery men and others who are in a position to know. It is their opinion that the limit of production already has been reached. While there may be an increase in the amount of corn and flax raised, by breaking up land in the Rio Plate region that is now used for pasture, it will be at the expense of the cattle industry.

Climate and topography divide Argentina into 4 districts. On the west is the mountainous Andes country, already stocked to capacity with sheep and cattle, on such ranches as were described in the last story. South of the Rio Negro and extending to the southernmost tip of the continent is that vast region known as Patagonia. This is an arid country, used entirely for sheep raising. In some parts vegetation is so scant that grazing is limited to 2 square kilometers (494 acres) a sheep.

Between Patagonia and the Rio Plate country is the wheat country. As in our own country, the wheat grower has pushed out into the "short grass" farther than nature intended. Argentina has developed a "Dust Bowl" and the Wheat Belt is steadily growing smaller.

The heart of Argentine agriculture is included in a half circle, some 300 miles in diameter, that centers at Rosaria. This is known as the Rio Plate country. This section is particularly fortunate in both soil and climate. It is a flat, level plain with an average altitude of 100 feet above sea level. The seasons are exactly opposite our own; December, January and February being the summer months. Temperature varies from 20 degrees above zero in winter to 100 degrees in summer. Snow has fallen in the



Typical freight service in the Argentine. These wagons are loaded with 10 to 12 tons of sacked grain.

city of Buenos Aires only 3 times in the last 25 years. The ample rainfall of the summer months provides a humidity that makes 100 degrees very oppressive. A city ordinance that provides a 50 peso fine for appearing in public without a coat doesn't help the temper of the visiting North American. A pajama jacket rates as a coat, however, and is acceptable for street wear and in the hotel dining room, even when worn with nothing under it.

Strictly speaking, the Rio Plate is not a river but an estuary of the sea. At Buenos Aires, 60 miles from the mouth, it is 35 miles wide and vessels in mid-channel are out of sight of land. The largest ocean vessels dock at Rosario, 90 miles farther up, on the Parana river. In the dry seasons, however, the larger ships take on only a partial load at Rosario and then drop back to Buenos Aires to finish out their cargo.

Two deep ship channels, 100 meters wide, have been dredged into the port of Buenos Aires. Ships of all nations berth in the 5 basins of New Port to take on cargoes of corn, flax, chilled meat and hides. Most of the wheat shipped from Argentina is loaded at Rosario.

My first day in Buenos Aires was given to sight-seeing. Plaza de Mayo is not only the principal plaza of the city but is also the most historical. The seat of government was established there in 1580 and a part of *Cabildo*, the old government house, still stands. On the east side of the plaza is *Casa Rosada* (rose colored house) which is the residence of the President

of the Republic. On the north side of the plaza is the Cathedral and the residence of the Archbishop, also the tomb of San Martin, who is the George Washington of Argentina.

The *Avenida de Mayo*, principal street of the city, extends from the *Plaza de Mayo* to the *Plaza de Congreso*. The smart shops of the city are located on this thoroughfare and the only difference I could see between it and a street in Chicago, New York, Berlin or Paris is that the doors of these shops are closed at noon and remain locked until after the hours of *siesta*, usually reopening about 3 p. m.

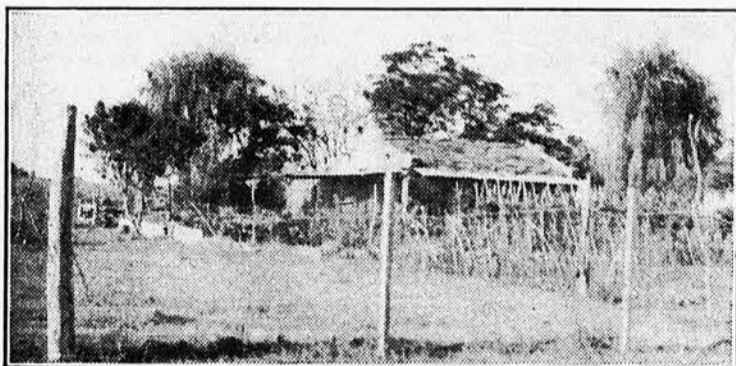
In the center of the *Plaza de Congreso* is a monument, or rather a group of statuary in commemoration of the two houses of Congress, which sit in the "Government House" that faces the plaza. It was at the *Plaza de Congreso* that I engaged a horse-drawn cab to continue my sight-seeing. A horse-drawn cab not only offers a leisurely way of viewing the sights, but cabbies the world over, are usually possessed of a salty humor that is worth the fare. This one proved no exception to the general rule. His comment of the Hall of Congress was (translated), "What goes on here, not even the devil can imagine. It has more turns than the guts of a cat." And when he told me of the amount that he paid in fees for a license to pilot his antiquated rig thru the streets of the city, I admitted that I was inclined to agree with him.

IN CHATTING with small business men I gathered that the larger shares of government revenues were derived from licenses and fees of various kinds. Most of the great fortunes of Argentina are inland and the landowning class has managed to unload the greater share of the tax load onto others.

The second day, Sunday, was oppressively hot and my friend *El Rasco Tripo* invited me to accompany him to Tigre. A 20-minute ride on the electric railway brought us to the mouth of the Tigre river, where it empties into the Rio Plate. Dozens of small islands dot the Delta. The larger islands are planted to commercial orchards of oranges, quinces, peaches and other fruits. The smaller islands are utilized for the summer homes of well-to-do residents of the city. There are several Argentine Rowing Clubs and the English, Italian, Spanish, German and Scandinavian clubs all have bathhouses at Tigre. Hundreds of small pleasure crafts threaded the waterways. The Andes ranch, told about in the last story, did not provide *El Rasco Tripo* with money enough to go to Hollywood but it did provide for the upkeep of a rather classy motorboat and gave us a very pleasant Sunday.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture maintains an office in Buenos Aires. When I called at this office on Monday, I was fortunate to find Paul Nyhus, U. S. Agricultural Attache, in the city. When I had stated my business, Mr. Nyhus suggested that I take the train to *San Antonio de Arreca* for a fair sample of general farming along the Rio Plate.

The railway journey took about 3 hours. The railroad was flanked on either hand by great fields of corn, alternated with alfalfa pastures. The Latin people the world over have always looked on corn as human food, and very little is fed to livestock. Even the work stock receives no grain. Teams are worked until noon and then turned



At left: The *chocorero* (tenant farmer) lives in a "3 or 4 room adobe hut, thatched with reeds." His standard of living is very low.

Below: This picturesque church fronts the spacious plaza in the Argentine town, San Antonio de Arreca.



out to graze and a fresh string caught up and pressed into service for the afternoon. Cattle are fattened in alfalfa pastures. They told me that after alfalfa is 3 years old there is little danger of bloat. From the train window, however, it was no unusual sight to see in these alfalfa pastures carcasses drying in the sun or skeletons that had been picked clean by the buzzards.

With the exception of one state, which will be told about in another story, the small landowner is virtually unknown in Argentina. The vast estates have been handed down from generation to generation, under the European system of inheritance, by which the eldest son inherits the land and the younger sons are fitted for some profession. Estates of one-half million acres are not uncommon.

The farming is done by tenants, under the strict supervision of the *capataz* (overseer). Land is allotted the *chacarero* (tenant farmer) according to the size of his family. Educational facilities are limited to a few months' schooling and the *chacarero's* children begin earning their way as soon as they can walk. Usual rents are one-third of the grain delivered at market, the tenant providing all work stock and equipment.

The *chacarero's* standard of living is very low. Usually he is housed in a 3 or 4-room adobe hut, thatched with reeds. Often these huts have only a tamped earth floor.

San Antonio de Arca proved to be a prosperous little farming city of 8,000 or 10,000 people. A well-kept plaza is the center of the town. Facing its 4 sides are the church, hotel, banks and stores. As this town is located on one of the Argentine's few paved highways, there were a number of automobiles, but Argentina still is a horse country.

#### Made for Mud Roads

Great freight wagons, drawn by 6 and 9 horses and with a couple of "spares" tied behind, were bringing corn to the railway station. These wagons are especially designed for mud roads, with their rear wheels 6 feet in diameter. The standard sack of corn weighs 60 kilos (150 pounds) and from 10 to 12 tons are ricked on the wagon's flat bed. At the railway station a sort of gallows frame, with pulley and rope, is used for unloading the wagons and rickling the sacked grain alongside the tracks. There are no elevators for handling bulk grain and all grain must be sacked for handling from field to ships.

The afternoon was spent in scraping acquaintances on the street and plaza. Somewhat to my surprise I encountered such names as Dugan, O'Neill and Riley. The bearers of these names were typical Argentine *estancieros* (ranchmen). They were the descendants of Irishmen who had immigrated to Argentina about 1800. One man told me that his great grandfather had landed in Buenos Aires in 1805. Wire for fencing had not yet been invented and there was no timber. The Irish immigrant found employment in digging ditches to keep the wild cattle out of the estates of the tycoons who lived in the city. Wages were invested in shovels to place in the hands of Indian laborers and our Irishman became a contractor. His profits were invested in wild land, which was then being sold by the government for a few pesos to the square league. Having had a thrifty great grandfather, my acquaintance was a member of the landed aristocracy and owned an *estancia* of 10 square leagues (about 56,000 acres).

That evening three young North Americans came to the hotel looking for me. They introduced themselves as Brawner, Roberts and Wheeler. Mr. Nyhus had got in touch with them over long distance telephone and asked them to take care of me. They explained that they were in the Argentine raising hybrid seed corn for an Iowa seed company. Anticipating that the demand for hybrid seed corn would be greater than they could supply, their company had dispatched these three young men to Argentina to raise the first cross during December, January and February. The corn they raised would be shipped to Iowa and planted in May. This crop would be sold for seed in 1938 to U. S. farmers. By going to the Argentine and raising corn in the winter months they had gained a year.

In the next story I will tell you of visit to an Argentine estancia.

## Guard Against Schemes Like These

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

KNOWING that people, as a rule, are willing to give to a "good cause" certain crooks have been representing themselves as workers for the Salvation Army and collecting a considerable amount of money, according to Major W. F. Nevitt, special efforts secretary of the Kansas and Western Missouri Division of The Salvation Army. These deceivers have been very active in Harper, Chautauqua and Barber counties. If called on to contribute to the Salvation Army, be sure to ask the solicitor to show you his credentials. No one has a right to accept contributions for this organization unless he is given authority from the headquarters at Kansas City. Since many farmers have been victims in this deal, we are passing this word of warning on so you may be on your guard.

Another racket against which some complaints have been made by Service Members, consists of selling rights for disposing of vending machines. All the way from \$50 to \$100 usually is collected for exclusive rights in certain territory. It is reported that "rights" have been sold to two or more individuals for the same counties. Several salesmen and promoters of this scheme have been arrested and are now under federal investigation. Our advice is, do not pay for sales rights until you have conclusive proof that the person or concern, with which you are dealing, is reliable.

#### Two Sheriffs on Job

One night, last spring, while Roy T. Green, Liberal, was doing his chores, he found a considerable quantity of

hog feed had been stolen. There was some evidence about the place, which he thought might be of benefit to officers. He, therefore, reported to the sheriff of his county, George Sharp, and also to Sheriff Earl Kerns, Hugoton. Another Service member, H. W. Guthridge, Liberal, lost some grain a little later. The two sheriffs, in cooperation with the two Service Members, checked up on markets until they procured sufficient evidence to justify the arrest of Buck Stratton, Raymond Heston and Albert Hoskinson. The suspects were brought to trial and convicted. Stratton was given a penitentiary sentence and Heston and Hoskinson were sentenced to the reformatory. The \$25 reward, paid for this conviction, was divided equally among the two Service Members and the two sheriffs, responsible for the capture.

In carrying out its war against thievery, to date, Kansas Farmer, which sponsors Capper's National Protective Service in this state, has paid out a total of \$27,075 in rewards for the conviction of 1,102 thieves, who have stolen from posted premises.

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# Luck of the Big Woods

## A Tale of Adventure in the North Woods

By RAYMOND S. SPEARS

Complete in This Issue

THAT Puckaso country's bad?" the game overseer told Lupe Dampier when the Yankee trapper took out his license. "It's a long way back, and while the fur is plenty, so are wolves, winter storms, and cold. I don't advise a stranger to undertake that land."

"Any bad men?"

The overseer hesitated. Wilderness depths have their tramps and desperadoes, their petty thieves and menacing humans.

"Not likely." The official shook his head. "Criminals are lazy, as a rule. Sometimes, tho, the tracks of a bad one lead down into the valleys farthest back. A man can never be sure."

"Suppose somebody comes thru, finds my catch, and packs off with it?"

"Then he's a thief, a 'Johnny Sneakem,'" the overseer frowned. "You have to arrest him, bring him out—"

"On foot and 2 or 3 weeks' trip!" Dampier laughed.

The overseer shrugged. "Sorry, I couldn't help you there. Anything else—well, I uphold the law."

Accordingly, Lupe Dampier landed his yawl of supplies at the mouth of Puckaso River, blazed back his trap lines along the main stream and up the forks, along the ridge backs—otter, mink, permitted beaver in the stream courses and marten, ermine, red fox along the uplands. The frosts found him ready to set up his cubbies, the tracking snows gave him his winter meat, moose hung up in caches at his line cabins, and when a fox he shot with his rifle proved to be white-skinned and full-furred, he knew all the other creatures were prime, ready for his harvesting.

One great pekan, or fisher, left tracks across his lines well up the Puckaso Valley. Never had he seen such weasel tracks. He was sure that animal must weigh close to forty pounds, and one guard hair that he picked off the snow shone like a sliver of blue steel. If an ordinary pekan pelt was worth a hundred and fifty, this one would be worth perhaps twice as much.

TO CATCH it Dampier put down square-jawed, three-way grab, kangaroo-jump traps of No. 3 and 4 sizes. He cut birch poles 30 feet long and made well-sweeps, held by delicate triggers with which to swing the animal high into the air, a copper wire to garrote it mercifully when the steel had made sure of the catch. Dampier called the big fellow Puckaso, after the old Indian chief.

The pekan attacked and destroyed a trapped marten, worth \$20, leaving a patch of hide that would sell for \$5, perhaps. The animal was cunning, and Dampier had to study the tracks to reassure himself that he was not bedeviled by a wolverine. But this was a true pekan, or Pennant's marten.

His campaign had entered the deep-snow period, and he was tramping on snowshoes. More than 2 months of wilderness solitude was behind him. No sign of humanity save old trap-line blazes, and the old pulp-log choppings, and abandoned bark tepees. He was fighting the loneliness—reading pages of books every day, writing in his notebooks, refusing to believe ghosts or manitous were after him.

CUTTING across to his trap line, Dampier made a surprising discovery. In the snow, coming out of the north, was the track of a man. What was he doing in this grim country, plodding down southward? By comparing his own sparkling tracks with the older ones, Dampier figured the man had gone thru on the previous afternoon. Following them, he found, in the slope of a spring hollow, where the man had built himself a shelter of long branches.

The stranger had swept away the snow, thrown down loose boughs for a bed. In the balsam gum of one sticky twig Dampier found a curl of wool, dyed blue, and he knew the man had a thick blanket. Bones showed where he had eaten a snowshoe hare broiled over a hatful of fire, and in the skin shreds he found fine shot punctures and several No. 5 pellets, scatter gun work. The wood and branches had been cut and split with a real ax, probably one with a pack handle and a case to cover the sharp blade.

Beyond the camp the man's trail approached within 10 or 15 feet of the trap line. He had stopped, stepping this and that way, looking, and then he had circled back to cross the trap-line trail in a clump of balsams. Here the man had swept snow over his tracks, hoping they would escape notice.

Dampier saw that the man was headed on a course which would take him across the other side of his loop line within a mile or two of his main line camp, at the point where the loop circle began. A slight swing toward Lake Superior would take the stranger to the camp itself, a tepee bark shelter. The man would arrive there at noon and would probably not stay long.

Dampier reached the camp cautiously, ready for emergency, but no one was there. The visitor, however, had found the bark tepee and cooked dinner in it. He had circled around till he had found a quar-



Dampier studied his trap for evidence of robbery.

ter of yearling moose which Lupe had hung up, chunked off 10 or 12 pounds with his ax, and cooked a lot of small pieces in the frying pan, putting in a few pinches of dehydrated onions. After cooking and eating, he had washed everything.

One thing was gone—a fish line, sinker, and several hooks. That was all right with Dampier. The pack of the passer-by, a leather carry-all with tump, was light. He had to live on the country, and no one blames a man with a hungry future looming for taking what he needs. He had looked around, but missed the fur cache in a hollow birch down the trail toward Lake Superior.

Dampier was uneasy, for the man had tried to hide the fact that he had left by way of Dampier's trap line. He followed the departing tracks till he could be sure they kept on along the line.

From the ridge-top south of the camp he could see in the pink light of sunset where the man had crossed a pond half a mile beyond, his footprints heading straight south. He was good, that fellow! He traveled in the wilderness as true as though he were following a survey line.

Two days later, after circling nearly 40 miles, the

## "The Light at Dusk"

Chuck Bennet loved the railroad; and in the railroad's time of need he showed his courage and great loyalty. A man's loyalty to his calling gives us an outstanding adventure for our next short story. You won't forget this example of undying spirit.

trapper came to his set for the great pekan. The cubby had been torn to pieces. The snow around had been trampled, the wood of the tree at the back of the cubby gnawed and clawed, and the long well-sweep had at last been jerked loose and the victim lifted clear of the ground.

The big square-jaw, under-pan spring trap dangled snapped shut and swinging on the well-sweep. A black tuft of hair, pekan fuzz, was wadded in the jaws, and the animal's tracks the largest of the species Dampier had ever seen. Scowling, looking around, no tracks revealed in which direction the animal had departed—just merely the paw marks of approach.

TAKING the trap in his gloves, he studied it closely. A knife had cut the hair off, slit the skin, and human hands had handled the steel, fuzz of mitten wool freezing to the frame. The big pekan had been dead in the trap, frozen stiff.

Sure enough, a thief had come; and by walking in the trapper's old footprints had reached the trap thru a dense thicket of saplings, and backtracked out by the same route—except that coming from the north the fellow had gone on southward. The intruding prints had all been nicely swept with light balsam branches for a broom, so well done that it indicated a practiced and cunning woodsman. But for the fact that he could not cover up the departure of the missing fur animal, the ruse might have succeeded.

This great pekan, or fisher, was valuable; it was also a great curiosity, even more interesting than a silver or black fox. It would not be good policy to let a scalawag escape with it.

Resetting the trap for the big fellow's mate, Dampier prepared to go on. By the watch, the passer-by was probably a long day's march ahead. The fellow would probably quicken his pace. Pursuit would be uncertain, dangerous and difficult. But Lupe Dampier, by the time he had reset the trap, was angry clear thru.

Moreover, he knew that if one thief told another he had got away with a raid, another green-timber rascal might come in and steal a whole cache of furs. A man cannot, for his own sake, let theft go unchallenged.

Taking 10 or 12 traps from his pack to lighten the load, Dampier hung them on a snag and started after the wretch. He had one great advantage. He knew the country.

Evidently the thief was not so familiar with it. Five miles south he bore to the right, perhaps not noticing it. This would take him toward the Lake Superior shore into deep gorges, over high, rough ridges and along two sides of a triangle.

LEAVING the print by print trailing, Dampier cut over and crossed Puckaso River high up. He stopped that night in a snow camp, heading out in the morning straight for his southernmost camp, on the far rim of the Puckaso Basin. That night he was well south, and he knew that only a fast traveler in good condition could have got there ahead of him. Thru that rough going near the lake shore, of ridged and gouged rocks.

At dawn he climbed a high, bald knob to sit like a hunter on a run-way, studying the wilderness spread to the north and around more than half a circle.

With his seven-power binoculars he swept the country ceaselessly. He could see fastnesses of dark-green timber, flecked with white snow on the branches where a man could be hidden as he tramped for hours unseen. But there were bare ridge tops, great spreads of thin growth, and vacancies of white snow, where a traveler would be seen.

Presently he saw 4 moose traveling in single file: then he saw 3 red foxes nearly a mile distant drifting along like wandering bouquets of posies. An ermine passed by him within 30 feet. He saw an otter on a stream, running a few jumps and then sliding in the trough of the ice and snow over the water. He heard the low thunder of cold shrinking granite foundations of the earth, splitting in the depths. A tree, its sap turned to ice, split with a report like a nitro powder gun. Snow, overbalanced on high tree branches, slipped and made motions that caught his attention.

And then about a mile away on his left, where



square miles of spruce and balsam fir knolls covered the earth, he saw flickers of something he could not at first make out. Then he realized that there was a flock of blue-jays in the tree tops. The sun-flash on their wings brought light to his eyes, even though his glasses could not pick up the birds themselves. They were moving slowly southward. Knowing blue-jays, he knew they were keeping company with a moose, perhaps a wolf, or maybe some other creature tramping thru the woods. With that thought, he cupped his hands over both his ears and listened. Faint, high, tinkling like notes of music, he heard the screaming jeers of the birds. That wasn't friendliness of birds for moose. Suddenly, as he watched, seeking a thought that would not come, he saw the quick, explosive leap of a score of birds into the air, and 5 or 6 seconds later to his ears came the far boom of a shotgun.

Slipping around the stone knob, sliding and scrambling down the mountain, Dampier cut across to another ridge 4 miles away, dog-trotting and scurrying. In that other ridge there was a deep gap, or pass, thru which the thief would head on his way south. The thick stand of evergreen timber spread down to the gap. Striking the ridge nearly half a mile to the east of the notch, Dampier came up to where he could look into the bottom of the pass, and saw there a wide runway in which moose and other wild life crossed back and forth. He sat down with his back to the ridge.

Minutes passed slowly. Doubts assailed him. The sun was going down, and perhaps the passer-by would stop short of the ridge, making camp at the foot.

#### A Forest Vagabond

A pair of wolves came sneaking thru, and then two grouse. The fellow was coming. Presently he appeared; a tall, gaunt man wearing a checkered, dirty yellow and blue mackinaw coat, blue mackinaw trousers and an old felt hat with holes in it thru which stuck tufts of his long hair; whiskery, shabby and wearing felts he had patched with wolf skin. He was striding to leave that country, his thick-lipped mouth open and his breath coming faster as he ascended the grade. Over his arm was an old double-barrel shotgun. He had no snowshoes but barrel-stave skis.

"Hold on!" Dampier hailed him, and the words stopped the fellow like a bump against a wall.

Terror crossed his face, giving his eyes bulging anguish as he let the old gun fall to the ground, standing subject to the deep woods penalty for stealing furs from a trapper's line.

"Don't shoot!" he wailed. "Don't kill me, mister!"

"Set out the stuff you stole," Dampier ordered, and the thief, trembling, pulled a big Hudson Bay blanket and a wad of pekan, fur, even that fish line and sinker, with hooks, out of his pack. Dampier glowered at the sneak with such dark indignation that the wretch dropped to his knees, clasping his hands and begged for mercy, tears freezing on his hairy cheeks. Dampier was not really thinking of killing him. Ill-clad, starved, the vagabond had known no better than to undertake 10 score miles thru wilderness, terrible with snow, cold, hardly a trail of any kind, going south instinctively.

"Keep the blanket, grub—you'll die without them!" Dampier blurted out. "Yes, and take the fish line, too—here's a chunk of moose fat that'll make better bait than anything you have!"

#### The Way of the Woods

The man's little pig eyes widened, astonished. All he could have hoped for was the fighting chance of reaching Michipicoten or some other trapper's camp before he froze or starved.

He could not speak his gratitude, sobbing as he was. He started on his way with his remade pack. He would have left his gun, but Dampier knew those 10 or 12 shot shells he still had might mean life or death to him.

That gave Dampier another impulse. He swung his own pack to the ground, yanked out 5 or 6 pounds of moose jerky.

"Here, take this!" the trapper said, and incredulous astonishment broke with changed sobs as the thief hugged that gift of sure life.

"Mister! Nobody ever give me anything before!" the fellow choked. "I expected you'd kill me. I sure needed it! I never expected this!"

"You were welcome to what you needed to eat," Dampier said. "The mistake you made was stealing fur."

"I can't pay back!" the man choked. "Yes you can," Dampier said. "Down the line, somewhere, you'll have a chance to give some other poor devil a lift; pass on the grub you have from me. That's the way of the woods! That's paying me back."

"You think I might do it, stranger?" "I know you'd whack fifty-fifty if you had the chance, old man."

"You know something I never knew about myself," the fellow frowned, thoughtfully. "But you're right at that. Good-by!"

"S'long, and good luck!" "I don't ask any more'n I've had today!" the man exclaimed, and turning, he plodded on his way, humped of back, struggling in the loose snow—but not so miserable and bitter as he had been.

## ANNOUNCING

# THE OLIVER GRAIN MASTER MODEL 10

8-10-12 FOOT CUT



### A MODERN BIG ACREAGE COMBINE THAT IS LIGHT IN WEIGHT, LIGHT IN DRAFT—LOW IN COST—BIG IN CAPACITY

Again Oliver has modernized the combine, this time with the Grain Master Model 10. There is no longer any need to drag useless tons of weight around your harvest fields in low gear when you can get a Grain Master Model 10. The Oliver "70" or any other good two-plow tractor handles it at high speed.

This combine is light in weight. One man operates tractor and combine from the tractor seat. It is light in draft—mounted on rubber-tired wheels which run on Timken Bearings—as the rubber tires alone reduce draft as much as 50%.

This combine was especially designed for standard, low-cost rubber tires. You save power; you save fuel cost; you save time; you save repair expense; they all mean money to the grain grower.

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

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

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

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

all crops from clover seed to Kaffir corn.

#### See Your Oliver Dealer

See for yourself the harvesting and threshing machinery that Oliver has built into this combine of 1938—backed by exactly 90 years of threshing machinery manufacture and experience.

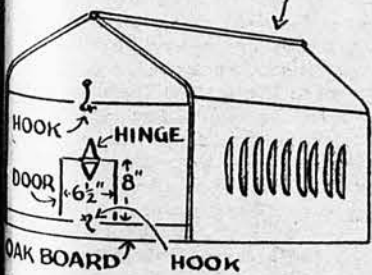
Whether you are buying your first or your tenth combine, whether you are buying one or ten combines this year, look over the Oliver Grain Master Model 10.

## Ideas That Come in Handy

By FARM FOLKS

### Coop From Auto Hood

#### MODEL "T" HOOD



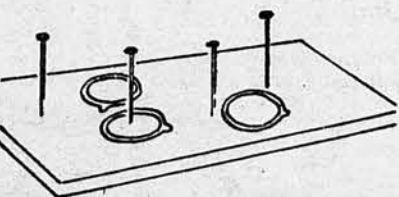
This makes a good coop for young chickens or for setting hens. I use the hood of a model T Ford for the framework, place a board across the back 26 inches long and make a floor from oak lumber. Make a door 8 inches by 6 1/2 inches in the front and it is ready for use.—C. A. Pitman.

foil. First apply a coating of the cement to the pan then put on a layer of the aluminum foil. Repeat until you have put on three layers of the aluminum foil and you will have a perfect mend and can again use the utensil.—Mrs. Charles Vaughn.

### Can Remove the Screw

To keep a screw from setting or rusting we screw the screw in as far as possible, then take it out and drop a few drops of oil on it and replace. This saves a lot of time in case it is necessary to remove the screw later.—Lloyd Lathom.

### Game for Children



I made a game for children which is inexpensive and enjoyable. Drive 3 4-inch spikes into a board 10 to 12 inches long, 4 to 6 inches wide and 1 inch thick, placing them in a straight line and 4 inches apart. Hunt up 15 to 25 old jar rubbers and watch the children try to ring the nails from a distance of about 10 feet.—L. B.

### Put Box by Window

A handy sewing box can be made and screwed under the sill of the housewife's favorite window. Here may be kept scissors, thread, needle, thimble, tape, etc. A box with hinged lid is best.—Lottie W. Bittner.

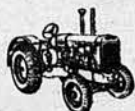


### Aluminum Foil for Leaks

Leaky pans or buckets can be mended with household cement and aluminum

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

## OLIVER Grain Master

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
R. D. \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

		
<input type="checkbox"/> Standard "80"—3-Plow Tractor	<input type="checkbox"/> Thresher	<input type="checkbox"/> Model 10—8-, 10- & 12-ft. Combine
<input type="checkbox"/> Standard "70"—2-Plow Tractor	<input type="checkbox"/> Row Crop "70" Tractor	<input type="checkbox"/> Model D—16- & 20-ft. Combine
<input type="checkbox"/> 28-44—4-Plow Tractor	<input type="checkbox"/> Row Crop "80" Tractor	KF-3-26-38

# Rugs From Old Socks and Such

## A "How-To-Do-It" Story

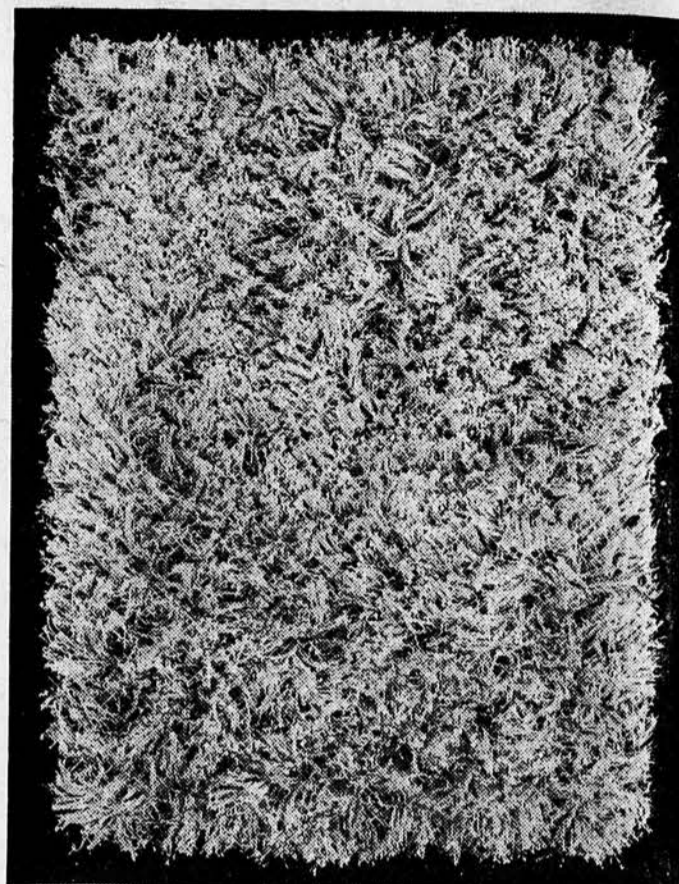
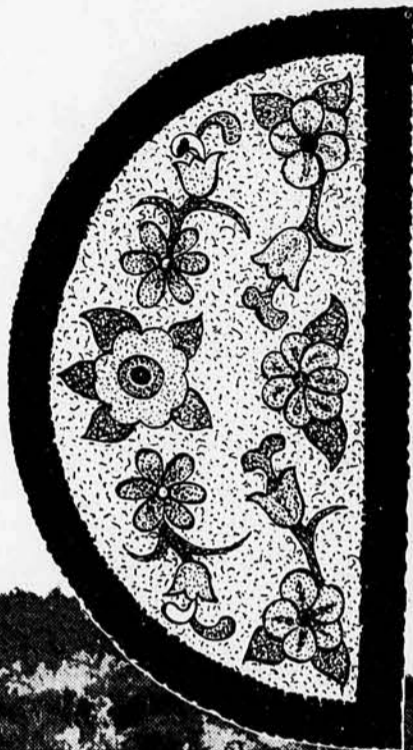
By EULALIA WEBER and RUTH GOODALL

**I**F WHISTLER'S famous painting of his mother were instilled with motion and those serene hands would slipstitch woolen yarns automatically as knitting needles clicked furiously while her eyes followed the print of a newspaper—that would be the picture of my Grandmother at leisure.

A pioneer German family, fresh from the old country, Grandmother knit a multitude of woolen socks for her husband and five growing children, simultaneously learning and improving her American vocabulary from a Midwest daily newspaper.

There were always socks worn out or outgrown but never discarded. The pioneer necessity of thrift and an instinct of beauty preserved each sock in her numerous woolen rugs. No matter how faded from numerous washings, how much darned or how badly moth-eaten, there was need for more ravelled knitted wool for her newest rug. Those gay woolen rugs from sock ravelings high-lighted the guest bedroom with the marble-topped black walnut commode and acorn-decorated bedstead set up against a whitewashed wall.

Today, with the collecting of marble-topped dressers, acorn-decorated bedsteads and caned chairs, Grandmother's bedroom is revived. But where are



This "goat skin" rug was made entirely of scraps of string. Now you know why we save some things we do.

Half-round and with pretty floral design, this rug, at left above, makes an ideal "welcome mat" for front door use.



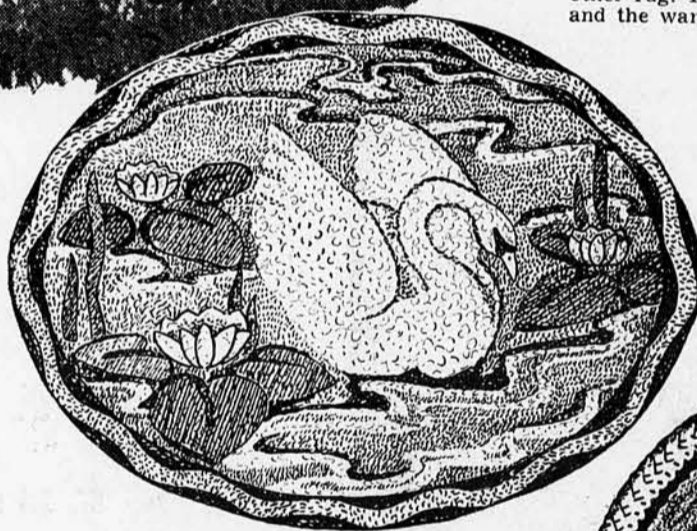
Soft, warm, woolly rug—the kind Grandma used to make from Granddad's old socks and winter underwear.

the gay wool rugs that supplied such warm comfort for cold toes on zero mornings?

The ravelled rugs of yesteryear are but a memory to be replaced by a hooked, a braided or a crocheted rug—unless the proverbial trunk in the proverbial attic will yield such a rug.

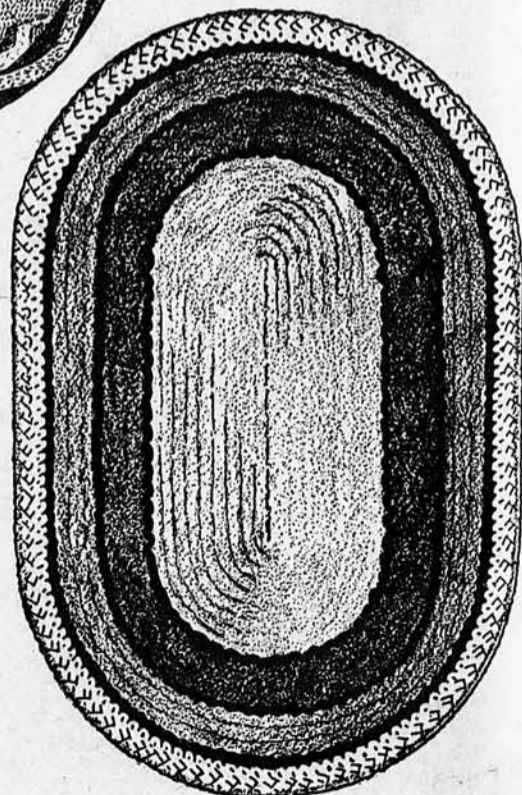
It was from the depths of the proverbial trunk, reeking of tobacco leaves and mothballs that Grandfather brought out two rugs. Gay colored, deeply fringed, these soft woolen rugs reeked memories of the young wife from the old country learning her American vocabulary from the Middle Western newspaper—their one luxury on the prairie farm—yet all the while knitting to supply the growing family with warm socks.

Not daring to ask for those rugs, rich in sentiment that Grandfather cherished . . . I copied them. There were several pairs of gay striped socks in



Floating silently among colorful lilies, this white swan hooked rug, at left, certainly has what we call charm.

Always a favorite and surely a sturdy standby is the braided oval rug, below, be it made of wool or cotton scraps.



Dad's sock bag from Grandmother's days, there were khaki slipover sweaters and dull gray socks from World War days, and some purled wash cloths from my own recent practice days. All the socks were carefully washed and the dull grays and khaki dyed royal blue. Then they were cut in two-inch wide strips lengthwise, parallel with the rib. Starting at one end the woolen yarn ends were ravelled back, about one and a half inches. The result is a permanently curled fringe with a half-inch border or selvage edge.

The knit articles must be cut parallel to the rib, otherwise the ravelled fringe will not hold. Now the curled fringe was cut in pieces two to four inches long which were ready to be sewed to the base which is the size of the desired rug.

While Grandmother used woolen scraps, from wornout dresses or trousers feather-stitched together or burlap sacks for the base, I chose monk's cloth. However, an old scatter rug, a piece of in-grain carpet or denim or even clean feed sacking would be suitable.

From the monk's cloth I cut an oval shaped base 30 by 54 inches and bound it. Ten pairs of socks, cut and ravelled in small pieces were sewed in rows around the rug with stout black thread and needle.

Starting at the outer edge, two rows of royal blue fringe formed the border. The fringe of each row overlapped the selvage of the under row, hiding the selvage and stitches. Row, over row, blending

### Rug Making Helpers

**A**MATEURS at rug-making may welcome some short-cuts and directions that will help simplify the work. For lack of space we cannot print them on this page, but you may have them for the price of postage by writing to Ruth Goodall, Woman's Editor. Directions for making "goat skin" rug, 3 cents. Homemade Rug Circular, especially braided rugs, 3 cents. Instructions for hooking rugs and making a frame, 3 cents.

Hot iron transfer pattern for hooking "Swan and Waterlily" rug, No. C8541, 10 cents; stamped on burlap ready for hooking, No. 8541M, size 17 by 30 inches, 25 cents. Half-round floral design, hot iron transfer, No. C8115R, 10 cents; stamped on burlap, 17 by 27 inches, No. C8115M, 25 cents. Both hot iron transfers and burlap rug patterns may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

# Man Can Now Talk With God

## Says Noted Psychologist

A new and revolutionary religious teaching based entirely on the misunderstood teachings of the Galilean Carpenter, and designed to show how we may find, understand and use the same identical power which Jesus used in performing His so-called Miracles," is attracting world-wide attention to its founder, Dr. Frank B. Robinson, noted Psychologist, author and lecturer.

"Psychiana," this new psychological religion, believes and teaches that it is today possible for every normal human being, understanding spiritual law as Christ understood it, "to duplicate every work that the Carpenter of Galilee ever did"—it believes and teaches that when He said, "the things that I do shall ye do also," He meant what He said and meant it literally to all mankind, through all the ages.

Dr. Robinson has prepared a 6000 word treatise on "Psychiana," in which he tells about his long search for the Truth, how it finally came to the full realization of an unseen Power or force "so dynamic in itself that all other powers and forces fade into insignificance beside it"—how he learned to commune directly with the Living God, using this mighty, never-failing power to demonstrate health, happiness and financial success, and how any normal being may find and use it as Jesus did. It is now offering this treatise free to every reader of this magazine who writes him. If you want to read this "highly interesting, revolutionary and fascinating story of the discovery of a great Truth," just send your name and address to Dr. Frank B. Robinson, 702 3rd Street, Moscow, Idaho. It will be sent free and postpaid without cost or obligation. Write the Doctor today. Copyright, 1935, Dr. Frank B. Robinson.

# WIBW

580 Kc.

## "Baby Chicks!"



Songs by Edmund Denney, blind tenor, and music by Louise McKay and Tommy Watson feature the Rupf Hatchery broadcast daily except Sunday at 7:30 a. m. Also heard is Mrs. Rupf, who talks direct from Ottawa, Kansas, where the hatcheries are located.

Popular Hil-ton Hodges, who conducts half of the hour-long "Kansas Round-up" Monday thru Friday at 2:30 p. m., also airs one of the most interesting programs on the WIBW schedule—the Unity School, Monday thru Saturday at 8 a. m.



"Henry and Jerome," the singing team that receives such a big hand at all the "Roundup" broadcasts from the stage of the Topeka Fox State Theatre, join hands Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 a. m. to bring listeners the Allis-Chalmers program. Be sure to tune in!

**ATTEND!** WIBW's Sat. Nite  
**"ROUNDUP"** at the  
Fox State Theatre  
(Topeka) 7 p. m.

## Spring's in the Air

By MRS. SIDNEY BROWN

Soft, balmy air, weather that hints of spring. The lilacs show signs of growth, maple buds swelling, a big fly in the window and the buzz of a few bees that this sunshine has rejuvenated. One of the WIBW announcers reports a flock of ducks going over.

From the kitchen window I can see a pair of robins. (Wish I could put this in verse). No wonder young minds turn to thoughts of love at this time of the season. Yet I know that robin's winter can't be too far away when he has made his appearance.

How different! A year ago everyone from Pa and Ma down to the little kiddies were coasting down the big hill with breath taking speed. Remember the snow and ice and how stiff and (a little) sore we were from the bumps?

## Rural Thrills

By MRS. LAWRENCE MEYERS

Crunching snow, the dim glow of a lantern, the tinkle of milk pails on a winter morning—a new calf taking its first wobbly steps—tiny kittens rolling in the hay.

Sunlight streaming thru ruffled curtains across a bright linoleum floor—fragrance of freshly laundered clothes.

## Fetching Panel-Frock

HAS SPRINGTIME AIR!



Pattern No. KF-530—Like to be the "best dressed" in town? 'Tis easy as can be if Pattern KF-530 is your choice. Above-the-elbow sleeves, pointed collar, panelled front and soft bodice gathers are all new as next minute—and this has been combined into one of the simplest-to-sew frocks ever seen. For an especially lively note, why not run a row of sparkling buttons down your panel and match them with a belt buckle of the same color? Your frock will be bright as spring itself in a vivid synthetic—either printed or plain. Sizes 14 to 20 and 32 to 42. Size 16 requires 3 1/2 yards 39-inch fabric.

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

Country ham sizzling in the skillet—pots of savory beans—spicy gingerbread fresh from the oven—tall frosty glasses of creamy milk.

Quiet evenings by the fire—a ball of carpet rags—children playing on the floor—smoke curling lazily from Daddy's pipe.

And, with the spring, come other thrills: Fluffy baby chicks—tiny green sprouts—the first violets—fairy orchards of pink and white—the warm rich odor of the earth after gentle rains.

Who would exchange these for city life?

## How I Keep Them Home

By MRS. SUSAN

I've been making a wedding ring quilt this winter and just cut out a lovely blue print for my daughter, Joan—so I could have the pieces for the quilt! She says she thinks I really picked out the material for the pieces rather than because her eyes are the same shade of blue!

I've been canning apples, too, so my Tim can have his favorite nutmeg flavored apple pies during the months ahead. I always try to have a little yellow cheese to go with the pie, and must remember to try making a cheese crust some of these days. Perhaps Sunday—for Joan's boy friend will be here for dinner. I always like to have good food, so the girls will be proud to bring their friends here for a meal. We keep several decks of different kinds of cards and several new games on hand, too. Nothing makes young people feel more awkward than to have to sit around the house with nothing to occupy them but old folks' talk.

How fast this winter is going. Soon the sun will be back in all its strength. But meanwhile, isn't there a world of comfort in a red-hot heating stove?

## Floors and Chairs

By ELLEN SANDERSON

Rub this mixture on your floors to give them a high gloss. Heat about 1 quart of water to boiling. Add 3 tablespoonfuls kerosene, 2 tablespoonfuls melted paraffin, and let it cool until you can bear your hands in it.

To clean chairs, rub them off with a clean cloth then apply the following mixture. Boil water with about 1 tablespoonful of kerosene. Rub this on the chairs, then wipe off quickly. Finish the cleaning by applying with brisk strokes any good, tested, furniture polish—and watch them shine!

# CONSTIPATED?

Get relief  
this easy  
comfortable way



What a difference it makes when you relieve constipation this modern way—without stomach upset. FEEN-A-MINT, the delicious chewing gum laxative, has no bulk or heaviness to burden digestion. Besides, the chewing increases the flow of natural alkaline mouth fluids that help digestion. FEEN-A-MINT's tasteless laxative ingredient acts in the intestine—does not interfere with stomach action nor overwork the liver. See for yourself how the joy comes back into life, thanks to FEEN-A-MINT's blessed relief! Try FEEN-A-MINT today! At your druggist's—or write for generous FREE trial package, Dept. 477. FEEN-A-MINT, Newark, N. J.

## Order on Monday... Electricity by Sunday DELCO-LIGHT

**CAN BE INSTALLED QUICKLY.** Why not do it now? Take advantage of this chance for better living—at a saving. You'll have more spare time—less hard work—greater home comfort. It's all offered to you in one of the NEW models! Ask your dealer today for a demonstration—on your farm. No obligation.

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

**EASY PAYMENT TERMS**



**UNITED MOTORS SERVICE INC.**  
General Motors Bldg., Detroit, Mich.  
Product of General Motors

**YARNS BOUCLE \$1.15**  
(All Colors) **1 LB.**  
Worsted, Shetlands, Velvets, etc. AT CUT-RATE PRICES! FREE sample cards and instructions. Just out. Style Flash 30 new models Free, Est. 22 years. F.S. YARN CO., 85 Essex St., Dept. KF-3, New York, N.Y.

**SPEAK A GOOD WORD  
for the  
KANSAS FARMER**  
when writing to advertisers.  
It help you and helps us.

# COLOR THIS EASTER RABBIT

Use Crayons or Water Colors

## It's Easy!

Girls! Boys! LOOK! Here is your chance to color the Easter Rabbit and win a BIG cash prize. Use your crayons or water colors and see what nice work you can do on this big Rabbit. Because we are going to give away 14 cash prizes totaling \$75.00 in cash for the 14 colored Easter Rabbits which the judges select as best. The judges will consider originality, neatness and color combinations.

### \$75.00 in CASH PRIZES

Cut out this advertisement, color the Easter Rabbit and mail it with your name and address. You may win First Prize of \$25.00; Second Prize of \$15.00; Third Prize of \$10.00; Fourth Prize of \$5.00, or one of the next 10 prizes of \$2.00 each. Duplicate prizes will be paid in the event of ties.

### 14 Movie Cameras Free For Promptness



We are going to give 14 MOVIE CAMERAS absolutely Free for Promptness. Mail your colored Easter Rabbit to us promptly and one of these MOVIE CAMERAS will also be given to you if you are a prize winner. It will pay you to be prompt because 14 people are going to win cash prizes and MOVIE CAMERAS. One of them may be YOU! These Movie Cameras take real moving pictures or snapshots. Don't miss out on this offer—mail your colored Easter Rabbit before May 30, 1938. Send only one colored Rabbit and be as neat with your work as possible. Color this Rabbit TODAY and mail it to:

**BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB**  
108 Capper Bldg. Topeka, Kansas



## Wonderful Success

### Raising Baby Chicks

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

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

### You Run No Risk

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

Walker Remedy Company  
Dept. 22, Waterloo, Iowa

## Kill LICE AND FEATHER MITES

"Black Leaf 40" not only eliminates adult lice but also kills young lice, as they hatch. "Black Leaf 40" delouses four times as many birds because of the



The "Cap Brush" actually enables you to cut your delousing costs three-fourths. For individual bird delousing, apply a drop of "Black Leaf 40" two inches below the vent and a drop on the back of the neck to kill body and head lice. "Black Leaf 40" is sold by dealers everywhere. Be sure to insist on original factory sealed packages for full strength.

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INCORPORATED • LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

## GROW YOUR CHICKS BIGGER... FASTER



Fast, proper growth means quick profit. Vitamins A & D help chicks grow fast, develop big strong bodies, fight off disease. N.O.P.C.O. XX is a safe, sure, dependable source. Standardized... concentrated... more economical and more uniform than straight oil. At your dealer's in mill-mixed or locally mixed feeds, or in handy cans for home use.

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

## The BEAR CAT

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, cut 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-KLUGHARTT SALES CO.,  
Kansas City, Mo.



Bronze and White Holland tom turkeys used in the breeding flock of Sam Boyer, Hooser, and showing approved style and quality.

## Big Premium for Quality Turkeys

By W. J. DALY, Winfield

TURKEY growers who produce top grades are making money. Quality pays in any business and especially when it comes to selling turkeys on the Eastern markets. Cowley county turkey producers who co-operatively marketed 3,880 birds on the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets have no doubt about this fact. Top quality Christmas turkeys brought 27½ cents a pound on the New York market while the culls were worth 18 cents. Thanksgiving the best grade sold for 27 cents, the next grade 25 cents, a third grade 21½ cents, and culls were worth 18 cents a pound. Marketing costs were the same on all grades so final returns to the producer were even more unfavorable on the lower grades.

Mrs. Monical Porter, of Geuda Springs, had a small lot of choice turkeys in the Christmas pool that netted her 20.45 cents a pound on a live weight basis. Cull turkeys in this same shipment netted growers only 10.9 cents a pound live weight. N. J. Stewart of Arkansas City had a choice lot of turkeys that averaged him 19.51 cents a pound. Clyde Dickinson, across the line in Oklahoma, marketed thru the Cowley county pool and averaged 19.25 cents a pound live weight on the entire lot.

These producers with the high-priced turkeys all had fat well-finished birds with enough weight. We asked the growers how they produced such birds and here are typical answers:

C. W. Clarke, of Udall, believes the first thing a turkey needs is plenty of feed and he likes corn to fatten them. The Clarkes hatched their turkeys about the middle of May and started them on a turkey mash.

George Meyer, of Cambridge, allowed his turkeys free range along with ground oats and wheat moistened with whey. At fattening time they had all the yellow corn put before them they could eat.

M. E. Satterthwaite, of Mulvane, had a very fine lot of turkeys that averaged 19.14 cents a pound liveweight basis. Nearly all of them were top grade

birds. They were hatched May 13 and well fed at all times using commercial feeds and home grown grain; however, they were allowed free range until a month before market. Mrs. Satterthwaite adds that it pays to hatch early so the turkeys will be free of pin feathers when sold.

Harve Ehmke was in the Christmas pool with his well-finished birds, most of which made the top grade. They were hatched starting May 15, had free range, but always enough grain to keep them from getting thin. They were fattened on corn, wheat and kafir with a full feed the last month.

## Blood Pressure Rates May Vary

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

MRS. A. H. is 33 years old and has a blood pressure of 145. She wishes to know what is normal for that age and if there is always hardening of arteries with high blood pressure. She would like to know about the probable outcome. Is it a grave matter? There is absolutely no fixed blood pressure rate. It may vary with the individual, the conditions of living, the sex, emotions, time of day, hunger, heat, cold and many other factors, but the variation is not very great except for disease. It is safe to estimate normal blood pressure at 120 for the average person of 20, and add a half point for every increasing year of age, so that this patient of 33 should have a pressure of 127. As



Dr. Lerrigo

years increase there are many irregularities of life that will easily cause a variation of as much as 10 points without any serious effects.

Hardening of the arteries always causes high blood pressure, but it is a mistake to suppose that the two things always go together, for many cases of high blood pressure have normal arteries.

As to the gravity of high blood pressure, I am bound to say that usually it is a serious matter. It depends on the systemic disturbance that is at the bottom of it. If this can be discovered and cured, all is well. But all too often the trouble is not discovered until the curable state is a thing of the past and no more can be done than to palliate. A good plan is that of having a thorough overhauling once a year so that irregularities may be detected while still at a curable stage.

If your doctor tells you that you have high blood pressure, tell him that you would like him to search out the cause and remove it. That is the only practical way of meeting the difficulty. Medicine given blindly for the purpose of "hammering down" the blood pressure is a mistake.

### Rest Best Medicine

Following a severe cold and Flu I have a soreness in the chest and pleura which common remedies have failed to relieve. Going out in the cold air makes it worse. What treatment would you think advisable?—R. J. V.

Such conditions are important. If neglected they give an opportunity for tuberculosis. Rest in bed for a full week is the best prescription. The trouble is that most of you are too willing to take a medicine and your chances. Rest in bed is so inconvenient.

### About Wisdom Teeth

Would you kindly inform us at what age one's wisdom teeth appear and how long before they all come?—Mrs. L.

Wisdom teeth may come as early as 18 years old, or be delayed until 25 and still be quite normal.

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.



Four strutting gobblers and a Bronze hen on Vincent Bossi's farm, Arkansas City.

## Planning Poultry Congress Exhibit

By RAYMOND GILKESON

THE Kansas poultry industry is to enjoy a tremendous amount of favorable national publicity between now and the end of the World's Poultry Congress and Exposition, which will be held at Cleveland in 1939. Every phase of this great business from farm producer on thru processors and retailers will be pictured nation-wide to acquaint consumers with the fact that Kansas eggs and poultry are second to none.

An important meeting, to start things rolling was held recently at the Kansas Board of Agriculture by members of the Kansas Poultry Congress budget, finance, membership and attendance committee.

Their enthusiasm is indicated by the fact that these committee members, representing many sections of the Kansas poultry interests, quickly assumed responsibility for disposing of 1,000 books—10 to the book—of affiliated membership certificates in the World's Poultry Congress.

Certificates sell for \$1 apiece, one fourth of the money to help defray overhead charges in collecting a Kansas exhibit to send to Cleveland, where it will be seen as a fitting advertisement for Kansas by at least a half-million people. Balance of the certificate money will go as part of the Kansas share in putting on this great poultry exposition. In addition, it is hoped that Kansas officially will provide \$7,500 for this purpose. Other states are digging up from \$5,000 to \$25,000.

Briefly, the poultry industry of the United States, incorporated as the Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition, is co-operating with the Federal Government, the city of Cleveland, and 48 states to act as host.

# Crushing Up on Our Marbles Game

By **UNCLE CORDY**

SHOOTERS, ringers, stonies, commonies, taws, moon alleys, mibs, chineys, crockkeys, potteys, glass-reelers, bull's eyes, bloodies, holey, aggies, knuck's down, rounds, hunching, all these words and more make up the language of the great game of marbles. You'll be hearing these words, now that spring has brought the marbles season around. Boys played with marbles 5,000 years ago in India, scientists tell us. They have been found in ancient tombs along the Nile in Egypt. Young Romans, during the time of Julius Caesar, played a game much like marbles with pebbles and stones. The name "marbles" came later from England where they were made of hard stone. It was the 18th century Toy Makers of Nuremberg, Germany, which made marbles like those we have today. They hewed, honed and ground all blocks of alabaster, marble and quartz, all hard stone, into beautiful spheres of flint and moon agates. The shooters were known as "taws," "tors," "alleys." "Moon alleys" are those new moon shaped battle scars on playing, "Commonies," which the ringers were called, were improved by making them nearly round, coloring and baking. They first were made of common clay but later china, crock and porcelain clays were used.



Your probably know several ways to play marbles but the game used for the official National Marbles Tournament, held every year at Wildwood, N. J., is "ringer." The diagram shows how the ring is laid off on the ground. The ring is 10 feet across. The 13 marbles, arranged in the form of a cross in the center of the ring as shown, must be  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch in diameter. The object is to shoot these marbles out of the ring. One point is counted for each marble knocked out.

The ring is made on hard, level ground, hard clay is good, but the outline of the ring should not be so deep as to stop the roll of a marble.

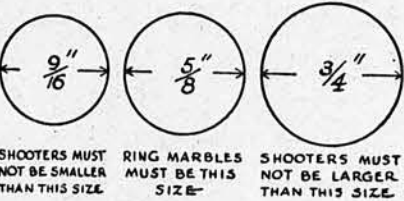
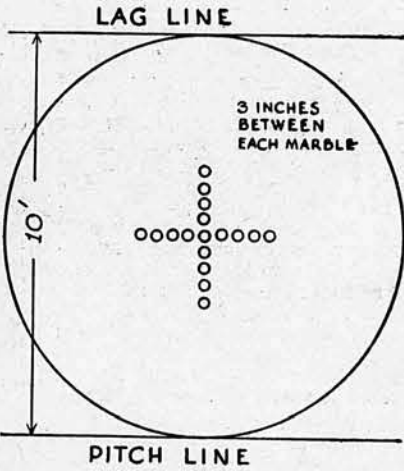
## Then Came "Glassies"

Most marbles now are made of glass. The first "glassies" were made by glass makers of Venice, Italy. But the marble makers of Germany soon caught on and made theirs of glass. A glass rod of twisted colors, something like our stick-candy, was heated and moulded by hand. Up until 1914, when the World War started, many made most of the glass marbles used in this country.

In 1915, the first glass marble factory in the United States was started in West Virginia. After about 10 years America began to make glass marbles and took the place of the expensive agates and the clay "commonies." Five factories in West Virginia turn out 75 per cent of the marbles made in the world.

The glass for marbles is made from natural sandstone, which is crushed and red, green, yellow and other colored powder is added. Limestone, soda, feldspar, and borax, all minerals, are added. For 12 hours this mixture is heated in a furnace at a temperature of 2,650 degrees Fahrenheit, to become glass. Each furnace shoots down a different color. After it is the glass is ladled into another machine with separate compartments, holding a different color of glass. Streams of melted glass are run together into one stream and as this stream comes out of the furnace it is clipped by steel shears into small pieces which fall on steel rollers and are running along a groove they are

Now that we know something of the history of marbles and how they are made, let's see how the game is played.



The lag line and pitch line are drawn as shown in the diagram. To begin playing the players lag to determine the order of shooting. To lag, the players stand behind the pitch line, or knuckle down upon it, and toss or shoot their shooters across the ring to the lag line. The player whose shooter stops closest to the lag line shoots first in the game. The same shooter used for lagging must be used in the game.

In starting the game every player, in turn, knuckles down just outside the ring line, at any point he chooses, and shoots into the ring to knock one or more marbles out of the ring. At least one knuckle must touch the ground when shooting. A player continues to shoot when he knocks a marble out of the ring—provided his shooter is still inside the ring. When the shooter rolls out of the ring, no matter whether he has knocked out a marble or not, he can shoot no more but is given credit for the marbles knocked out. After a miss a player can pick up his shooter, no matter where it lies, and when his turn comes can take rounders to shoot from any point of the ring line.

There are a number of rules that must be followed when holding an official tournament but these are all you need to know to play a game with your friends. Perhaps your school would like to hold a tournament. Or maybe your 4-H Club would like to have a marble tournament as a program for one of its meetings. If you would like to have a copy of the official rules that are used in the district, sectional and national marbles tournament, just write to Uncle Cordy Clever, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

## Fun in the Springtime

Baby chicks, ducks, pink-eared bunnies, gayly colored eggs, new bonnets—yes, that means Easter, of course. Easter parties add to the gayety of the season, and if you are planning a party for that date, you may wish to have our Easter party leaflet. Send your request with a 3-cent stamp to cover mailing, to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

We also have other leaflets you might like to order now. These include:

- Kite Leaflet ..... 3c
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No need for Mr. and Mrs. Bird to be without a home this year. All the plans submitted by boys and girls in the recent bird house plan contest, are carried thru to completion. What fine plans all of you sent in! The very best plans have been made into a leaflet, now, and are available for everyone, for only 3 cents to cover mailing cost. Send your requests to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Every plan in the leaflet has the name of the person whose idea it was, right beside it. The prize winners in the contest were: Lester Stauffer, R. 1, Lecompton; Vale Cooper, Sharon; and Ivan Klatt, Box 5, McIntosh, New Mexico. These three ideas for bird houses, of course, are in the leaflet, as well as many other very fine ones. Be sure this leaflet will be a big help to you in building homes for your feathered friends.—Leila Lee.

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The breeding matrons, some of them natives of the Rockies, spread out on their way to the west end of the pasture, where lies the choicest winter pasture in early March.

## Native Grass the Year Around

By TUDOR CHARLES

A VALUABLE contribution to grazing practice in Central Kansas is being made by the CK Hereford Ranch of Brookville, owned by J. J. Vanier of Salina, and managed by Gene Sundgren, a former farm boy of Falun, in Saline county. There are slightly over 3,000 acres of grazing land in this ranch, which is located on Highway 40, a few miles west of Brookville. In addition a liberal acreage of creek bottom land provides feed crops.

The impressive point about the CK ranch pasture management is that the cows and other breeding cattle graze the year around on native grass. There are an even dozen pastures under separate fence. Four of these are used for summer grazing—about 1,500 acres. Sixteen hundred acres of pasture is protected every summer and used for winter grazing. Mr. Sundgren pointed out one group of yearling heifers which had received no roughage except the cured buffalo and bluestem, and on March 1 they looked good.

### Cottonseed and Silage Fed

The cow herd of 150 to 180 cows gets 2 pounds of cottonseed cake a head, beginning about November 1. Then a month later silage is used to supplement the cured grass. The cows are fed in the lot in the morning and turned out in the afternoon in pastures lying near the buildings and ranch headquarters.

The CK ranch has been under Mr. Sundgren's direction only 2 years, but he said he expected to alternate his winter and summer pastures over a period of years, for added protection of the grass.

Creep-feeding is practiced regularly. One bunch of bull calves was kept out on the pasture all winter, and continued to run to their creep. Price controls the grain mixture used in the creep-feeder, but Mr. Sundgren said ground corn, oats, bran and cottonseed meal was preferred.

### Plenty of Water

Altho there are bountiful springs on the CK pastures a careful system of pond building is in progress. One mammoth pond has been constructed, which will take nearly all the flood water out of a "dry" creek. The land below is farmed, and with the aid of the large pond and one small emergency dam below, the creek-bed is expected to be kept dry enough that cultivation can be done without regard to it, and several acres of good land made tillable. Other ponds are being built wherever there are suitable locations.

A peculiar style of trench silo is used on the CK ranch. The usual type of trench is dug back into one of the Dakota sandstone bluffs, typical of that section. The base of this usually extends several feet down into solid rock. At the rear end a large round pit is hollowed out, so that more silage may be stored than in the trench itself. Easy access is possible to this pit at the upper end of the trench after the trench is emptied. Two such trench-pits of this kind have been made which will

hold 250 tons of silage each. A large 310-ton silo is being carried over full this spring.

—KF—

### More Pressure for Plowing

So many farmers are now using rubber-tired tractors that general education on their care is important. The tire manufacturers now recommend an extra 4 pounds pressure in the furrow tire when plowing. This is because there is added side strain on the furrow tire. Big tractor tires carry only 12 to 16 pounds pressure, but it is dollars saved to keep them at this level. When increased traction is required, tire men say, more wheel weight is added. Increased weight on rear tires materially increases drawbar pull. This may be removed for light work to save on the fuel bill.

—KF—

### Metal Gates Always Swing

Gates which are used often on Harold Leeding's farm, Republic county, are always commercially made of metal. The gates he uses may be adjusted to swing high or low on the outer end, with the gate-posts always upright. There is no sag or drag to a good metal gate and it won't wear out. Mr. Leeding keeps all his fences in good repair, using cedar posts and unfinished 1-inch lumber.

—KF—

### Chick Sexing Gets "OK"

The bureau of animal industry reports that sex of Rhode Island Red chicks can be told with about 75 per cent accuracy, by the color of the down on their heads and backs. Poultry specialists examined 1,102 chicks hatched in 1936 at the government research center in Maryland, and 663 chicks from a farm flock. They found they were able to tell the sex of about 80 per cent correctly. Most of the female chicks had one or more spots or stripes of black on the head or back. Most of the males were free from these markings.

Some Rhode Island Red chicks have red instead of black spots, but only black spots or stripes are evidence that the chicks are females.



A few of the young bulls being fitted for the spring sale at CK Ranch.

## New Management Association Started

THE fourth farm management association in Kansas is now ready to begin operation. It will include Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Douglas, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Leavenworth, Lyon, Nemaha, Osage, Shawnee, Wabunsee, and Wyandotte counties.

Headquarters of this association is at Holton. The first president is O. J. Olsen, Horton; vice-president, F. J. Herrmann, Sabetha; H. J. Bradley, Holton, secretary-treasurer. The man for whose visits every member will watch, is W. H. Meissinger, formerly a farmer in Sheridan county and recently county agent at Larned.

It is planned that 2 more management associations will be formed this year, one for the Flint Hills section and the other for an area including the northern tier of counties, including Marshall and westward, including Norton county.

The work of these groups is primarily farm record and marketing work. The costs and returns of each farm project are carefully summarized, and in this way more efficiency is reached because the farmer is enabled to figuratively stand off and look at his farm business.

—KF—

### Giant Ragweed a Pest

A new weed appeared in the salt grass pasture of Ed Slade, near Stafford. The weed grew thick and thrifty along a small creek. Identification of this broad leaved, spreading plant revealed it was giant ragweed, an annual, which often washes in and grows on uncultivated land.

—KF—

### Irrigates With Overflow

A 40-acre field lying along a creek near Syracuse on Henry Boltz' farm overflows at least once every summer. The overflow is largely back-water and this makes useful irrigation which Mr. Boltz welcomes and depends upon. Last fall he seeded 15 acres of this land to wheat and it provided good pasture all winter for several head of milk cows. These cows and 100 White Leghorn hens keep the family table stocked, Mr. Boltz said. The hens are fed milo, wheat and barley as a grain ration. These crops are raised on the Boltz farm regularly every year.

—KF—

### Uses Machine Shop

A 32 by 76-foot shop and machine building houses the equipment on A. L. Criger's farm Howard. The only disadvantage he said, it that the shelter isn't large enough. In one end is a well lighted shop which is comfortable in winter and can be opened for ventilation in hot weather. All of Mr. Criger's machinery gets attention before it is put away, and is always kept in first class condition. He uses plenty of oil on all of it. A number of feed wagons are needed in regular service and these are backed into the shed every night during the feeding season.

—KF—

### Depends on Clovers

To renew his soil fertility, John Teagarden, Linn county, pins his hopes on legumes. He plans to sow 500 pounds of Sweet clover and 600 pounds of Lespedeza seed this spring. Mr. Teagarden is a believer in Red clover, also. If he can buy the seed at a fair price this spring he is going to seed Red clover along with the other legumes.

# Rugs From Old Socks and Such

(Continued from Page 10)

the admiration of friends, who it is a stimulant for my vanity. You've no idea the countless number of aristocratic looking rugs that I had their humble origin in the scrap bag. All of my living room, both braided ovals and the regular hooked ones with their gay red geometric floral motifs are "scrap bag babies," being made entirely of old woolen clothes and blankets. Frankly, I wouldn't trade them for any Oriental—which is lucky since Mr. Mall couldn't by any chance afford to buy them. Leaving out the best of cost my homemade rugs beauties and lend just the right atmosphere to an old Virginia sofa, at grandmother's spinning wheel reel, a Governor Winthrop desk and a heterogeneous assortment of antique chairs picked up at as many second-hand shops.

the artistic ability, if not temperamental, were left out of your make-up, you're a bit hesitant about designing your own hooked rug motifs, unless designs may be bought with the colors marked so you cannot possibly make a misstep. Some of these to be had stamped on burlap just ready for hooking. For a dime, or no more than 15 cents at least, you can have numerous transfer patterns for making rugs. These you may stamp on any sort of material, but heavy canvas, feed or gunny sacks are particularly adaptable for this purpose. The half-round rug pictured would be a gay-colored welcome mat for

your front door or add a bright spot in front of a sofa. The swan and water lily oval is a delightful picture rug for bedroom or bath service. Natural colors may be used to hook it, or it would be most pleasing done in grays, black and white.

You are aware, no doubt, if you have looked around the stores of late, of the recurring popularity of the goat and bear skin type rug of two or three decades ago. There are so many deep-textured rugs in plain colors, both light and dark, just now, that one's choice is almost unlimited.

Copying these at home is a cinch and the expense is virtually nil, if you happen to be one of those thrifty string savers like myself. The rug pictured at upper right was made entirely of scraps of string sewed onto a feed sack foundation. Ravelled burlap or gunny sacking may be used the same way, or if you wish to buy material carpet warp, which may be had in any and every shade of the rainbow, and is not expensive, makes beautiful deep piled rugs of this type. These rugs may be washed and become fluffier and prettier with wear. They are suitable in the living room, in front of davenport or chairs; in the bedroom or the bathroom they will prove to you how much wear they can take—just shake and drop them where you like.

Surely opportunity is knocking at your door, Mrs. Rug Maker and Mrs. Scrap Saver! Grandmother had no monopoly on this business of preserving old socks in new rugs.

# Keeping Grass Ahead of Stock Is Best Pasture Improvement Method

By DR. A. E. ALDOUS

Dr. Aldous was a member of the planning committee for Kansas Farm-land pasture improvement program, and is the foremost authority in Kansas on pasture grasses. He has charge of grass breeding work at Kansas State College.—The Editors.

IMPROVEMENT of pastures in Central and Western Kansas, all having been injured by drouth, can be accomplished mainly thru conservative grazing, allowing sufficient acreage to animal so the grass will keep ahead of the stock.

Pastures having only a scattering of forage plants should be protected from grazing so they can produce seed, thereby speeding the restoration processes. Deferred and rotation grazing is helpful in the maintenance and improvement of pastures having a uniform stand of forage plants.

Temporary pasture crops should be intensively used on all farms as they provide the cheapest source of forage and frequently make it possible to apply a proper pasture program. Winter wheat or rye may be used for late fall, winter and spring grazing. Sudan is the best temporary pasture crop for summer.

Moisture is a controlling factor to the growth of pasture plants in Kansas so every effort should be made to retain as much of it as possible on the land. A dense vigorous stand of grasses has very little runoff. Since grasses on most pastures have been reduced in density, contour furrows should be used effectively.

Many pastures in Central and Western Kansas are infested with prickly pear and cactus and loco weed. The cactus can be eradicated by grubbing

the plants about 3 inches below the surface and piling the tops so they can not be scattered. Loco can also be eradicated by grubbing to a depth of 4 or 5 inches.

Reseeding may be necessary in many pastures in Western Kansas to restore their productivity in a reasonable length of time. The success of reseeding will depend upon obtaining seed of adapted grasses and favorable growing conditions after the seedings have been made. Adapted grasses for Central and Western Kansas include blue grama, Western wheat grass, and sand drop seed. It is impossible to establish grasses without some seedbed preparation in order to cover the seed. Grass seeding should not be made unless soil moisture is favorable.

## Sheep Lift Mortgage

A successful sheep project on the family-size farm often will prove a "mortgage lifter." This has been increasingly true the last few years when the most successfully raised crops have been those which provide best feed for sheep—small grain pasture, roughage, some weeds, and a small amount of grain. Arch Thompson, Agenda, has found this particularly true, for he has been able to purchase two-thirds interest in a small farm because of the clear profit made from a flock of 60 to 70 good ewes. One change he expects to make in his management plan is to sell nearly all ewes in the spring and buy good Westerns in the fall to replace the flock. This is because Kansas summers on many farms make it unprofitable to keep any but the best purebred ewes.

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## The Shopping Center

For the past two months Kansas Farmer has operated a department to aid its readers in shopping for the products advertised in its columns. Beginning with this issue, however, this space will be used as a shopping center—as formerly—but instead of writing to us for the information we are urging each shopper to address the manufacturer direct. Henceforth, this department will list, for your convenience, only the name of the manufacturer who offers information in the issue, plus the address and the title of the booklet or information offered. Use a coupon whenever one appears.

See page 9. The Oliver ad invites you to look over the Oliver tractors, threshers and combines. Write the address nearest you.

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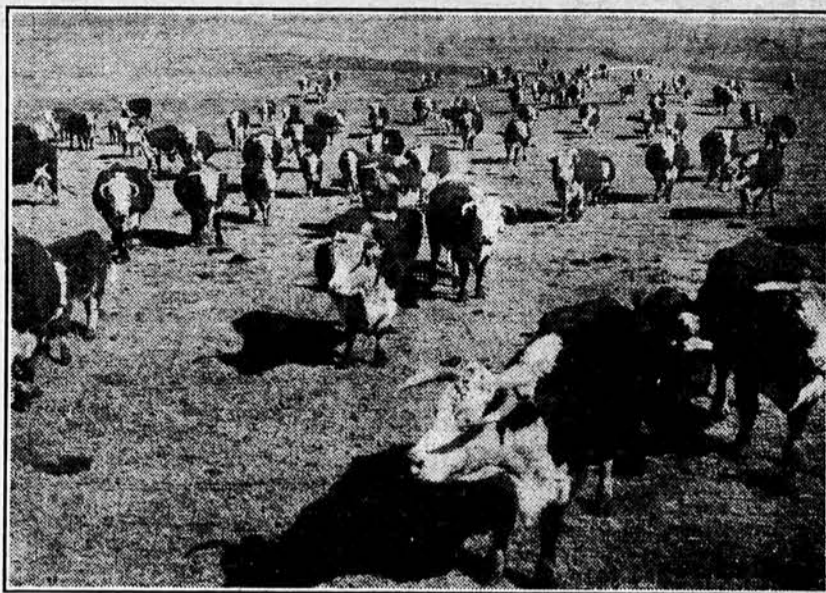
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 Concordia Kansas



The breeding matrons, some of them natives of the Rockies, spread out on their way to the west end of the pasture, where lies the choicest winter pasture in early March.

## Native Grass the Year Around

By TUDOR CHARLES

A VALUABLE contribution to grazing practice in Central Kansas is being made by the CK Hereford Ranch of Brookville, owned by J. J. Vanier of Salina, and managed by Gene Sundgren, a former farm boy of Falun, in Saline county. There are slightly over 3,000 acres of grazing land in this ranch, which is located on Highway 40, a few miles west of Brookville. In addition a liberal acreage of creek bottom land provides feed crops.

The impressive point about the CK ranch pasture management is that the cows and other breeding cattle graze the year around on native grass. There are an even dozen pastures under separate fence. Four of these are used for summer grazing—about 1,500 acres. Sixteen hundred acres of pasture is protected every summer and used for winter grazing. Mr. Sundgren pointed out one group of yearling heifers which had received no roughage except the cured buffalo and bluestem, and on March 1 they looked good.

### Cottonseed and Silage Fed

The cow herd of 150 to 180 cows gets 2 pounds of cottonseed cake a head, beginning about November 1. Then a month later silage is used to supplement the cured grass. The cows are fed in the lot in the morning and turned out in the afternoon in pastures lying near the buildings and ranch headquarters.

The CK ranch has been under Mr. Sundgren's direction only 2 years, but he said he expected to alternate his winter and summer pastures over a period of years, for added protection of the grass.

Creep-feeding is practiced regularly. One bunch of bull calves was kept out on the pasture all winter, and continued to run to their creep. Price controls the grain mixture used in the creep-feeder, but Mr. Sundgren said ground corn, oats, bran and cottonseed meal was preferred.

### Plenty of Water

Altho there are bountiful springs on the CK pastures a careful system of pond building is in progress. One mammoth pond has been constructed, which will take nearly all the flood water out of a "dry" creek. The land below is farmed, and with the aid of the large pond and one small emergency dam below, the creek-bed is expected to be kept dry enough that cultivation can be done without regard to it, and several acres of good land made tillable. Other ponds are being built wherever there are suitable locations.

A peculiar style of trench silo is used on the CK ranch. The usual type of trench is dug back into one of the Dakota sandstone bluffs, typical of that section. The base of this usually extends several feet down into solid rock. At the rear end a large round pit is hollowed out, so that more silage may be stored than in the trench itself. Easy access is possible to this pit at the upper end of the trench after the trench is emptied. Two such trench-pits of this kind have been made which will

hold 250 tons of silage each. A large 310-ton silo is being carried over full this spring.

—KF—

### More Pressure for Plowing

So many farmers are now using rubber-tired tractors that general education on their care is important. The tire manufacturers now recommend an extra 4 pounds pressure in the furrow tire when plowing. This is because there is added side strain on the furrow tire. Big tractor tires carry only 12 to 16 pounds pressure, but it is dollars saved to keep them at this level. When increased traction is required, tire men say, more wheel weight is added. Increased weight on rear tires materially increases drawbar pull. This may be removed for light work to save on the fuel bill.

—KF—

### Metal Gates Always Swing

Gates which are used often on Harold Leeding's farm, Republic county, are always commercially made of metal. The gates he uses may be adjusted to swing high or low on the outer end, with the gate-posts always upright. There is no sag or drag to a good metal gate and it won't wear out. Mr. Leeding keeps all his fences in good repair, using cedar posts and unfinished 1-inch lumber.

—KF—

### Chick Sexing Gets "OK"

The bureau of animal industry reports that sex of Rhode Island Red chicks can be told with about 75 per cent accuracy, by the color of the down on their heads and backs. Poultry specialists examined 1,102 chicks hatched in 1936 at the government research center in Maryland, and 663 chicks from a farm flock. They found they were able to tell the sex of about 80 per cent correctly. Most of the female chicks had one or more spots or stripes of black on the head or back. Most of the males were free from these markings.

Some Rhode Island Red chicks have red instead of black spots, but only black spots or stripes are evidence that the chicks are females.



A few of the young bulls being fitted for the spring sale at CK Ranch.

## New Management Association Started

THE fourth farm management association in Kansas is now ready to begin operation. It will include Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Douglas, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Leavenworth, Lyon, Nemaha, Osage, Shawnee, Wabaunsee, and Wyandotte counties.

Headquarters of this association is at Holton. The first president is O. J. Olsen, Holton; vice-president, F. J. Herrmann, Sabetha; H. J. Bradley, Holton, secretary-treasurer. The man for whose visits every member will watch, is W. H. Meissinger, formerly a farmer in Sheridan county and recently county agent at Larned.

It is planned that 2 more management associations will be formed this year, one for the Flint Hills section and the other for an area including the northern tier of counties, including Marshall and westward, including Norton county.

The work of these groups is primarily farm record and marketing work. The costs and returns of each farm project are carefully summarized, and in this way more efficiency is reached because the farmer is enabled to figuratively stand off and look at his farm business.

—KF—

### Giant Ragweed a Pest

A new weed appeared in the salt grass pasture of Ed Slade, near Stafford. The weed grew thick and thrifty along a small creek. Identification of this broad leaved, spreading plant revealed it was giant ragweed, an annual, which often washes in and grows on uncultivated land.

—KF—

### Irrigates With Overflow

A 40-acre field lying along a creek near Syracuse on Henry Boltz' farm overflows at least once every summer. The overflow is largely back-water and this makes useful irrigation which Mr. Boltz welcomes and depends upon. Last fall he seeded 15 acres of this land to wheat and it provided good pasture all winter for several head of milk cows. These cows and 100 White Leghorn hens keep the family table stocked, Mr. Boltz said. The hens are fed milo, wheat and barley as a grain ration. These crops are raised on the Boltz farm regularly every year.

—KF—

### Uses Machine Shop

A 32 by 76-foot shop and machine building houses the equipment on A. L. Criger's farm Howard. The only disadvantage he said, is that the shelter isn't large enough. In one end is a well lighted shop which is comfortable in winter and can be opened for ventilation in hot weather. All of Mr. Criger's machinery gets attention before it is put away, and is always kept in first class condition. He uses plenty of oil on all of it. A number of feed wagons are needed in regular service and these are backed into the shed every night during the feeding season.

—KF—

### Depends on Clovers

To renew his soil fertility, John Teagarden, Linn county, pins his hopes on legumes. He plans to sow 500 pounds of Sweet clover and 600 pounds of Lespedeza seed this spring. Mr. Teagarden is a believer in Red clover, also. If he can buy the seed at a fair price this spring he is going to seed Red clover along with the other legumes.



# Rugs From Old Socks and Such

(Continued from Page 10)

the admiration of friends, who it is a stimulant for my vanity. You've no idea the countless number of aristocratic looking rugs that had their humble origin in the scrap bag. All of my living room, both braided ovals and the regular hooked ones with their gay red geometric floral motifs are "scrap bag babies," being made of old woolen clothes and blankets. Frankly, I wouldn't trade them for Oriental—which is lucky since Mr. Wall couldn't by any chance afford them and Persians. Leaving out the best of cost my homemade rugs beauties and lend just the right atmosphere to an old Virginia sofa, at grandmother's spinning wheel reel, a Governor Winthrop desk a heterogeneous assortment of antique chairs picked up at as many second-hand shops.

the artistic ability, if not temperate, were left out of your make-up you're a bit hesitant about designing your own hooked rug motifs, unless designs may be bought with the colors marked so you cannot possibly make a misstep. Some of these to be had stamped on burlap just ready for hooking. For a dime, or no more than 15 cents at least, you can get numerous transfer patterns for designing rugs. These you may stamp on any sort of material, but heavy burlap, feed or gunny sacks are particularly adaptable for this purpose. The half-round rug pictured would be a gay-colored welcome mat for

your front door or add a bright spot in front of a sofa. The swan and water lily oval is a delightful picture rug for bedroom or bath service. Natural colors may be used to hook it, or it would be most pleasing done in grays, black and white.

You are aware, no doubt, if you have looked around the stores of late, of the recurring popularity of the goat and bear skin type rug of two or three decades ago. There are so many deep-textured rugs in plain colors, both light and dark, just now, that one's choice is almost unlimited.

Copying these at home is a cinch and the expense is virtually nil, if you happen to be one of those thrifty string savers like myself. The rug pictured at upper right was made entirely of scraps of string sewed onto a feed sack foundation. Ravelled burlap or gunny sacking may be used the same way, or if you wish to buy material carpet warp, which may be had in any and every shade of the rainbow, and is not expensive, makes beautiful deep piled rugs of this type. These rugs may be washed and become fluffier and prettier with wear. They are suitable in the living room, in front of davenport or chairs; in the bedroom or the bathroom they will prove to you how much wear they can take—just shake and drop them where you like.

Surely opportunity is knocking at your door, Mrs. Rug Maker and Mrs. Scrap Saver! Grandmother had no monopoly on this business of preserving old socks in new rugs.

# Keeping Grass Ahead of Stock Is Best Pasture Improvement Method

By DR. A. E. ALDOUS

Dr. Aldous was a member of the planning committee for Kansas Farm-pasture improvement program, and is the foremost authority in Kansas on pasture grasses. He has charge of grass breeding work at Kansas State College.—The Editors.

IMPROVEMENT of pastures in Central and Western Kansas, all having been injured by drouth, can be accomplished mainly thru conservative grazing, allowing sufficient acreage to animal so the grass will keep ahead of the stock.

Pastures having only a scattering of forage plants should be protected from grazing so they can produce seed, thereby speeding the restoration processes. Deferred and rotation grazing is helpful in the maintenance and improvement of pastures having a uniform stand of forage plants.

Temporary pasture crops should be intensively used on all farms as they provide the cheapest source of forage frequently make it possible to apply a proper pasture program. Winter wheat or rye may be used for late fall, winter and spring grazing. Sudan is the best temporary pasture crop for summer.

Moisture is a controlling factor to growth of pasture plants in Kansas so every effort should be made to retain as much of it as possible on the land. A dense vigorous stand of grasses has a very small amount of run-off. Since grasses on most pastures have been reduced in density, contour furrows should be used effectively.

Many pastures in Central and Western Kansas are infested with prickly pear and cactus and loco weed. The latter can be eradicated by grubbing

the plants about 3 inches below the surface and piling the tops so they can not be scattered. Loco can also be eradicated by grubbing to a depth of 4 or 5 inches.

Reseeding may be necessary in many pastures in Western Kansas to restore their productivity in a reasonable length of time. The success of reseeding will depend upon obtaining seed of adapted grasses and favorable growing conditions after the seedings have been made. Adapted grasses for Central and Western Kansas include blue grama, Western wheat grass, and sand drop seed. It is impossible to establish grasses without some seedbed preparation in order to cover the seed. Grass seeding should not be made unless soil moisture is favorable.

## Sheep Lift Mortgage

A successful sheep project on the family-size farm often will prove a "mortgage lifter." This has been increasingly true the last few years when the most successfully raised crops have been those which provide best feed for sheep—small grain pasture, roughage, some weeds, and a small amount of grain. Arch Thompson, Agenda, has found this particularly true, for he has been able to purchase two-thirds interest in a small farm because of the clear profit made from a flock of 60 to 70 good ewes. One change he expects to make in his management plan is to sell nearly all ewes in the spring and buy good Westerns in the fall to replace the flock. This is because Kansas summers on many farms make it unprofitable to keep any but the best purebred ewes.

Pasture Program Manager  
Kansas Farmer  
Topeka, Kansas

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	Page		Page
A A A Payments to Farmers	206, 207	Farm Security Advisory Committee, Kansas	79
Abilene—Location, Population, Public Services, Industries, etc.	279, 280	Farm Tenant Fund	79
Accidental Deaths	44	Farm Tenure	23, 43, 212, 213
Accidents		Farm-to-Market Roads	49
Farm	210	Farm Valuations and Taxes	24, 120
Industrial	45, 47	Farms, Number by Counties	212, 213
Motor Vehicle, Fatal	47, 144	Federal Loans and Discounts Out- standing	226
Accountancy, University Committee on	60	Federal Sugar Act	210
Acres in Farms	40	Flour Milling Industry	249, 251
Adjutant General, Duties of	148	Four-H Club Work	227
Administration, State Board of	60	Horse and Motor Power	211
Administrative Officials, Roster of		Livestock Statistics 205, 208, 209, 211, 228	
City	76-79	Meat Packing Industry	249, 268
County	70-72	National Farm Loan Agencies	227, 228
State	11-14, 60, 61	Poultry Enterprise	209
U S	66, 87	Prices of Farm Products	214-222
Age Groups in Kansas Population	45	Products for Industry	229-231, 250
Aged, Social Security for the	92-94	Rank of Kansas Among the States	23, 24, 203, 204, 208, 209
Agriculture (Also See Farms)		Rural Electrification Projects	268
Accidents on Farms	210	Rural Population Statistics	45
Acres in Farms	23, 40	Soil Conservation Service Projects	211
Adjustment Taxes Collected in Kansas	116, 117	State Board of	60
Area Planning	206	Sugar Beet Industry	210
Benefit Payments to Farmers	206, 207	Value of Products	205, 208, 209, 214-218
Conservation Committee	60	Wealth of Kansas	203, 204
Contest Winners	222	Aid, State	
Cooperative Associations	226	To Aged	92-94
Crop and Livestock Summary	205	To Blind	92-94
Crop Statistics	204, 205, 209, 210, 214-218	To Dependent Children	92-94
Dairy Products Industries	209, 249	Aircraft Industry	250, 275
Department, U S	66	Airport, Fairfax	251
Educational Agencies	204	Airports, Location of	275
Employment Statistics	122	Alcohol for Motor Fuel	24, 250, 251
Experiment Station	224	Alfalfa	
Extension Service	223-227	Acreage	24, 205
Farm Income	24, 47, 207	Farm Value of	205
Farm Mortgages	226	Prices Received by Farmers	219
Farm Organizations, Roster of	60-61, 183-189	Production	23, 203, 205
Farm Ponds, Number and Storage Capacity of	53	Allen County—Date of Organization, Origin of Name, County Seat	73
		Allen, Harry K., Biography of	16
		Altitude, Highest and Lowest in Kansas	40

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