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NOW is the logical and safe time to buy your Fordson Tractor. Farm tractor manufacturers know that more machines will be wanted during this coming year than can be supplied. This is particularly true in regard to the Fordson. Its popularity has created a demand that makes it certain that some farm owners, desirous of obtaining the Fordson, must be disappointed. Get your order in early.

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We sell the Fordson tractor in Hansford and Sherman counties. See one at the Hays Grocery in Hansford.

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I will be prepared in time for harvest with Collars, Pads, Bridles, Breeching and all parts. Shoe work done quick and neat. A full line of shoe dressings of all colors.

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Prices Right **GUYMON**

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Begin now making preparations for the great harvest season. We have the new machinery and the repairs for your old machinery.

You will need a new WAGON. Let us figure with you. In fact, we can supply your every want in Hardware and Farm Machinery.

The Star Hardware Company
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Guaranteed Tire Repair Co.
REBUILDERS and REPAIRERS

Save 40 to 50 per cent on your tires by having them repaired. We have the largest shop in the Southwest, equipped with the latest tire rebuilding machinery. Our re-treading is guaranteed for 3,500 miles, and all blowouts for life of tire.

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Guaranteed Tire Repair Co.
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Our meals are the best to be purchased and are cooked and served in a manner that promotes appetite and gustatory enjoyment. Every customer is cordially welcomed and courteously served. Your patronage is solicited.

Rates Reasonable **HANSFORD**

What You Need

McCormick Headers, Binders and Repairs and Emerson Listers and Lister Cultivators.

Windmills, Stock Tanks, Pipe, Casing, Wagons, Wire, Harness and Furniture

Everything for the Ranchman and Farmer

JACKSON BROTHERS
GUYMON

EUROPEAN CORN BORER IS BIG MENACE TO AMERICA'S LEADING CEREAL CROP

The EUROPEAN CORN BORER

is the caterpillar of a small moth.

The moths lay their eggs in flat masses on the under sides of the corn leaves.

The caterpillars hatch from these eggs and feed at first on the leaves, but soon bore into the tassels, the stalk, the leaf-ribs and the ears.

They live in the stalks all winter and in spring change to reddish-brown pupae which soon transform again to moths.

The pest also attacks other garden plants, weeds, and larger grasses, and lives through the winter in the stalks of these plants as well as in corn.

Burn All Plants Containing Caterpillars. Corn stalks, corn stubble, weeds, and stalks of garden plants should be thus destroyed throughout infested areas during fall, winter or early spring. No other effective method is known for combating this pest.

Stubble and scattered stalks showing where the borer spends the winter in corn.

The illustration shows the destructive work of this new pest.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The farmer's life sometimes seems to be just one insect pest after another. Just about the time he has learned how to combat all the insect pests in the United States and sent back to take things easy for a spell, somebody manages to import a few new varieties of crop trouble from foreign shores. This time it is the European corn borer that is going to cause the farmer to lose sleep.

The European corn borer probably is the most injurious insect pest that has yet been introduced into this country, according to entomologists of the United States department of agriculture in Farmer's Bulletin 1046. Unless immediate and effective measures are taken to exterminate this pest, it seriously threatens the future of America's greatest cereal crop. Already it is known to exist in an area of 500 square miles in Massachusetts and 400 square miles in New York. Its rapid spread to the entire country is possible. It frequently destroys from one-fourth to one-half of the corn crop in infested fields in Massachusetts.

How Borer Injures Corn.

All parts of the corn plant, except the fibrous roots, are tunneled by the larvae or borers. Their most damaging work is done in the stalks and ears, which they partially or totally destroy. They usually enter the upper end of the stalk, near the base of the tassel, and tunnel upwards for a short distance before tunneling down the stalk. The tassel is so weakened by this damage that it breaks over before maturing. Much pollen is thus lost, and grains fail to form normally on the ears. These broken tassels, with outpourings of sawdust-like material at the breaks, are sure signs that the European corn borer is getting in its deadly work.

Many times the borers enter near the junction of the leaf and stalk. Any small hole with sawdust-like material coming out of it indicates the presence of borers. Several borers frequently work in one stalk, reducing it to a mere shell. The nutrient to the developing ear is cut off by this injury. The stalk is weakened, and eventually breaks.

Some of the borers leave the stalk and enter the ears through the husk and also through the stem and cob. Here they feed upon the immature grain and tunnel the cob. The injury to the ears and stalks is further increased by a soft rot which often follows the work of the borers and reduces the interior of infested plants to a decaying, putrid mass with an obnoxious odor.

Two Generations Each Year.

There are two generations of the European corn borer each year. They are continuously damaging the corn in infested fields from before tasselling time until winter stops their activities. They remain as nearly full-grown borers within their tunnels throughout the winter and resume feeding in the spring.

The chief danger to the nation's corn crop lies in the possibility of borer-infested plants being transported into sections where the borer does not already exist. To prevent this all plant quarantine laws must be strictly enforced with regard to plants likely to be infested.

Quarantine measures must be supplemented by careful clean-up operations in infested areas. Destroy all plant material likely to harbor borers. **Burning Most Effective.**

In infested areas burning has proved the most effective means of destroying the borers. Burn all of the previous year's corn stubble, corn stubble, crop remnants, weeds, and garden plants,

MANY PLANTS ATTACKED

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Not satisfied with threatening America's great corn crop, the European corn borer feeds on many other valuable crops as well as weeds. Department of Agriculture entomologists say further investigations probably will show that other plants are infested. Where corn is not grown, or in the vicinity of badly infested corn fields, the borers have been found feeding on the following plants:

Swiss chard	Redroot, pigweed
Oats	Lamb's quarter
Beets	Foxtail grass
Spinach	Lady's thumb
String beans	Apple of Peru
Potatoes	Thistle
Tomatoes	Dock
Beggars' ticks	Wild hemp
Purslane	Goldenrod
Scouring rush	Burdock
Dahlias	Quinine
Chrysanthemums	Ragweed
Gladolus	Horseweed
Geraniums	Crab grass
Timothy	Panic grass
Barnyard grass	

MAKE CONTAINERS UNIFORM

Cans, Jars and Other Receptacles Should Be Standardized—Advertisement in Itself.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

One of the first essentials to satisfactory marketing arrangements is standardized products. Cans, jars, and other containers should be uniform in pack, appearance, quality, and condition. Every container which is fully up to the standard represented by the label or brand will then be an advertisement in itself and often a guaranty to further purchases.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

Better farming, better marketing mean better living on the farm.

Crops will not be fed by the plant food that goes down the stream.

A rank growth of weeds becomes an asset when plowed under before they make seed.

A repair kit for mending breaks in harness will save money to the farmer in rush times.

Too many plants are being killed by insecticides.

Removal Announcement

WE wish to announce to our friends and customers that we have moved our stock of Dry Goods, Men's and Boys' Furnishings, Etc. to our new home—the Summers building—where you will find a complete line in every department.

New goods are arriving almost daily and we will soon have this immense room overflowing with choicest bargains in everything to wear—for the women, the men and the kiddies.

Our removal sale was the greatest in the history of our concern and we wish to thank all the good people who gave us patronage and extend to each and every one a cordial invitation to visit us in our new location.

Lathan Dry Goods Co.
GUYMON, OKLAHOMA

Photographs

of the better kind are our specialty. A visit to our studio will convince you that we know our business.

Outdoor work, Finishing, anything in photography.

PATE STUDIO
North Main Street **GUYMON**

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DAIRY



COWS INCREASE UNDER TEST

As Result of Work of Testing Association in Ohio Community Material Gains Noted.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The cow-testing association of Hamilton county, Ohio, which is composed of 24 members of the county farm bureau, placed 304 cows on test for four months or more during 1918. Of this number 131 cows were on test for the full year. In 1916 the cows owned by members of this association produced 4,126 pounds of milk and 175.98 pounds of butterfat a head. In 1917 the cows produced 4,721 pounds of milk and 212.9 pounds of butter-

the year, gives an added value of \$12,834.14 to the association.

The returns show there were no exceptionally high producers, but the average production of the entire association shows a very material increase.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

Increase in Butterfat Production Largely Attributed to Work of Organizations.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The estimated average butterfat production of all the dairy cows in the United States is about 160 pounds a year. From 80 yearly summaries of cow-testing associations, including the records of 26,710 cows, their butterfat production averaged 245 pounds a year. This is more than 50 per cent above the country's average production, and a large part of the gain may fairly be attributed to association work.

From every point of view, therefore, the cow-testing associations seem to be successful. Measured by the strict rules of the investigator they have made good; tried out in the field of practical experience they have proved true; weighed in the balance of public opinion they have not been found wanting.

DAIRYING ON BETTER BASIS

One of the Greatest Needs of Industry at Present is More Attention to Breeding.

At the present time one of the greatest needs of the dairy interests in this country is that the individual farmer shall be more of a student of the fine points of breeding. Comparatively few now pay much attention to that. It is not so with horses. We take a great deal of pains to breed our mares to the best possible sire. We have learned that it pays to do this. We get colts and they sell for a better price when we wish to turn them off. The same attention might well be given to the matter of mating cows and bulls. If we ever get away from the thousands of cows that take our good feed and our care and give back not enough to pay for their keeping, we will have to get the best sires we possibly can and mate them with cows of known good qualities. Then dairying will come to a better basis. We will all of us be doing business at a profit.



Although Apparently Healthy This Animal Is Positive Reactor to the Tuberculin Test.

fat, while in 1918 the average was 6,107 pounds of milk and 259 pounds of butterfat.

The average gain a head in pounds of milk during 1918 over the first year of 1917, while the average gain in butterfat was 83 pounds. The gain of 1,286 pounds of milk over 1917 represents a total of 415,234 pounds of milk for the association of 415,234 cows. Figuring this at \$2.975 a hundred pounds, the gain for