

VOL. 77, NUMBER 3

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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

TRACTOR
SHOW

WESTERN
TRACTOR & POWER
FARM EQUIPMENT
SHOW

ROAD
SHOW

SOUTHWEST
ROAD SHOW
AND SCHOOL

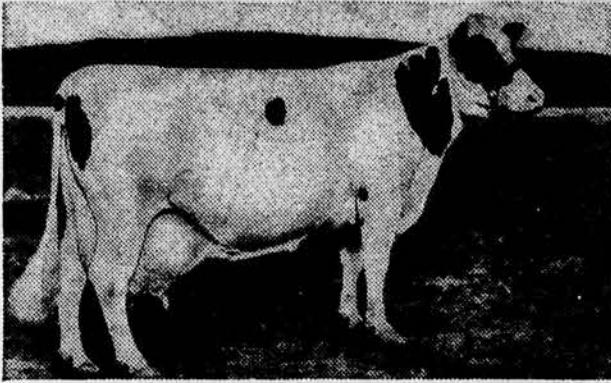
FEB. 20-21-22-23
WICHITA, KANSAS



Firestone

GROUND GRIP TIRES

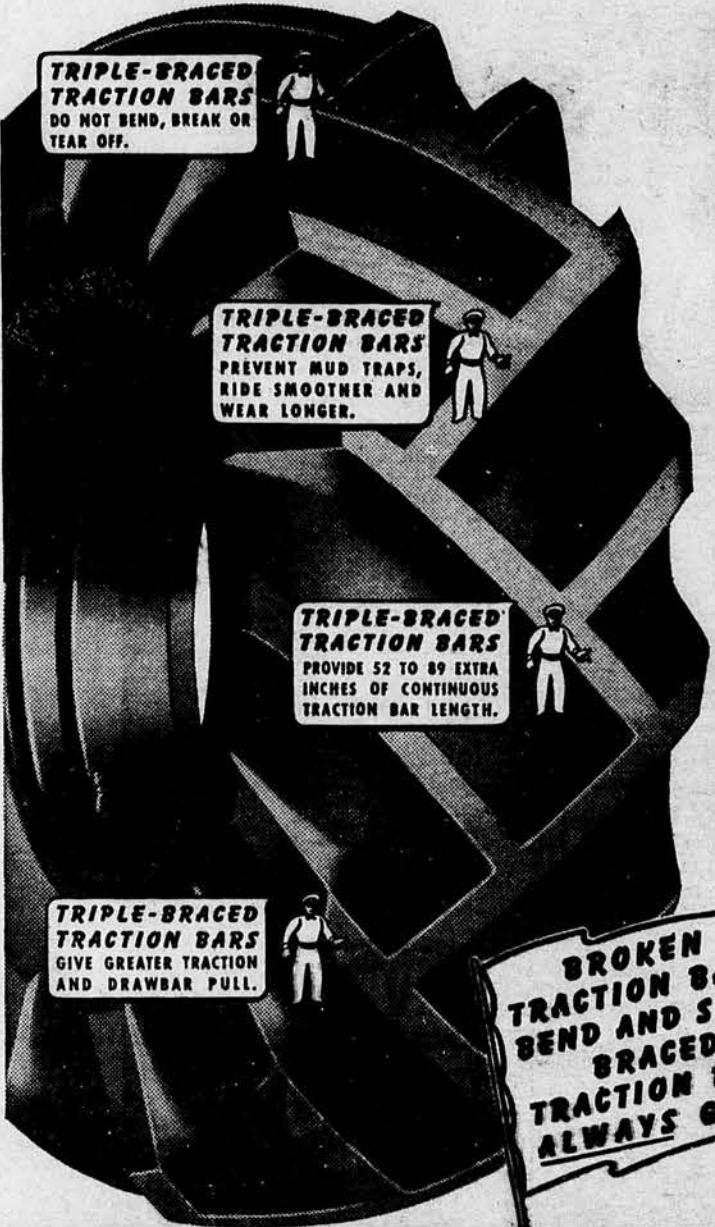
ARE AS DIFFERENT FROM OTHER TRACTOR TIRES
AS A CHAMPION COW IS FROM A GRADE COW



World's champion cow, Carnation Ormsby Butter King, owned by Carnation Milk Farms of Seattle. Averaged 105 lb. of milk per day or 38,606 lb. per year.



Typical grade dairy cow which produces on an average of from 12 to 20 lb. of milk per day or from 5,000 to 7,000 lb. per year.



MORE TRACTORS ARE EQUIPPED WITH FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TIRES THAN ANY OTHER MAKE

Listen to the Voice of Firestone with Richard Crooks, Margaret Speaks and the Firestone Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Alfred Wallenstein, Monday evenings, over Nationwide N. B. C. Red Network

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Your Best Machine

This issue of Kansas Farmer pays tribute to machinery as a vital part of present-day farming. In preparing this issue, the editors wondered what piece of farm equipment is most highly prized by Kansas Farmer readers. To help settle the matter, we are offering \$11 in cash for best letters written on the subject, "The Best Machine or Implement I Own." Awards for the 4 best letters will be as follows: First, \$5; second, \$3; third, \$2; and fourth, \$1. Address all letters to Machine Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Letters must be mailed by February 24.

Stay Out of Ordinary Class

Dear Editor—Not all automobile tragedies are caused by reckless drivers. Many are caused by ordinary drivers, because they are not first-class safe drivers.

Some drivers have driven more than a million miles without a tragedy which proves that it can be done.

Many drivers, from habit, keep doing some things which they know that they should not do, such as:

1. Driving too close to the car ahead.
2. Failing to signal well before turning or stopping.
3. Taking 1 or 2 drinks before driving.
4. Failing to keep a firm hold on steering wheel.
5. Passing cars near curves or hills or corners or when a car is approaching from the opposite direction.
6. Cutting back into line too quickly after passing a car.
7. Letting brakes or lights or tires get into an unsafe condition.
8. Failing to watch closely for children.
9. Driving too fast at curves or hills or corners or in loose gravel or on slippery roads.
10. Driving too close to parked cars or other obstructions. And many others.

Be a First-Class Safe Driver.—L. Potter, Independence.

Nice Way to Get Acquainted

Dear Editor—We enjoy your paper and its items very much. I think your paper is one nice way of getting acquainted with other breeders and their activities. I am sending a little item that you may publish if you wish.

"I sold all my registered Hereford bulls to Snake Creek Ranch, of Clay county, recently."—D. R. Fesler, Abilene.

Quail Worth Dollar Each

Dear Editor—Protect the quail so you won't see any chinch bugs. Madison has a law with a \$25 fine or 30 days in jail to shoot or trap quail, and for any man, woman, or child who violates said law the second time, 6 to 18 months in jail with \$100 fine. Each and every quail is worth \$1 to the farmer.—L. B. Punnenemo.

Magazines on Perilous Trips

Dear Editor—Uncle Sam delivered Capper publications to 2 Kansas men in the mountains of Southeast Kentucky. He uses a covered wagon, 4 mules, 10 times, and travels 12 miles up a mountain stream—the bed of which is the highway. But we get the mail, share them, and enjoy them. In spite of the isolation, moonshine, and mud, our community school is giving 200 mountain boys and girls a chance for an education and training in citizenship. We are from Manhattan, Kan.—Mrs. T. M. Wood, Pippin, Ky.



ALL EYES TURN TO THE FARM POWER SHOW



EYES of the entire nation will be turned to Wichita for the 37th Western Tractor and Power Farm Equipment Show, to be held February 20 thru 23. Recognized as the nation's largest show of this kind, the 4-day event is expected to attract some 200,000 visitors from Kansas and surrounding territory.

Just as the automobile industry looks to the New York Auto Show, and fashion fans look to the Paris Show for new models and styles, users of farm machinery look forward to this show for the latest in tractors and implements.

Sixty new machinery and equipment is scheduled to arrive by the train-load and truck-load. 150 companies use this show as a stage on which to present their 1940 models for public inspection. It will be a gala affair with users, dealers and manufacturers all taking part.

Dale Wieland, manager of the show, explains that hundreds of farm families throughout the country use this as a place to visit for a vacation week. In so doing, they learn about the latest in farm machinery while getting a change from the regular routine.

Farm shows, Mr. Wieland reports, have attracted visitors from 24 states and Canada. In addition to the thousands of farmers, manufacturers and dealers will flock to Wichita for tractor show week. These representatives will be here to note the receptions given their new wares.

The "inside" part of this show is housed in the spacious Forum building, which covers three-fourths of a square block. Two stories of this building add up to 1½ square blocks of floor space under cover. This space will be full and overflowing with farm and home equipment, but it will hold only a small part of the entire show.

Nearby will be the famous "Tractor Town," comprising several blocks of city streets completely filled with tractors and farm implements. These Wichita streets are roped off so they may be utilized for this purpose during show week. First in the Wichita Tractor show, of course, because modern farm machinery is a vital factor in our state's agriculture. New practices and new systems of farming follow in the wake of

efficient economical machinery which does big jobs with ease and rapidity.

Initiation of larger acreages of feed crops and more diversification of agriculture in Western Kansas is moving side by side with modern, row-crop equipment designed especially for such crops and such systems. As machinery companies introduce their new models adapted to these various crops and duties, they will be offering the means of speeding of this process of stabilizing Kansas agriculture.

Featured along with the farm machinery, will be latest models and ideas along the line of household equipment. Farm women who accompany their husbands to the show will be delighted at the 11th annual model kitchen, to be shown this year. It will be equipped with the most modern devices, and will demonstrate arrangement designed to provide the greatest convenience to housewives.

THOSE in attendance will see the latest in all types of electrical equipment and the newest and best ideas in other equipment to modernize the farm home. Modern home devices and "streamlined" tractors and implements, on exhibition side by side, will symbolize the theme of modern farm convenience thru present day machinery and equipment.

Additional attractions include various exhibi-

its provided by Kansas State College, United States Department of Agriculture, Kansas State Highway Department and other agencies.

Wichita is generally recognized as the center of the greatest power farming area in America. When the show started, 37 years ago, cumbersome steam engines were the principal attraction. It was at this show the first tractor made its bow years ago. Farmers gathered in clusters and speculated as to whether or not tractors would some day enjoy universal use.

THEN followed the many improvements in tractor construction. Row crop equipment and rubber tires were first seen at Wichita. Here was seen the first combine and it was at this same show that the first damming lister was displayed only 3 or 4 years ago. Other new devices will be dated as having first appeared in February, 1940—at this year's show.

In connection with this year's power farm equipment show will be the 13th annual Southwest Road Show and School. When this part of the show was initiated, during the 1920's, the West was just beginning to demand all-year highways. Since then, the show has been an important factor in making it possible for the road builders of the West to meet once each year and view latest refinements in the equipment desired. Even the farmers present will be interested in this part of the week's activities, especially those who are county commissioners or township trustees.

Contractors, highway engineers, highway officials and others will attend singly and in groups to view equipment available for use in all branches of road building and maintenance work. The road show serves a district with 1,500,000 miles of roads, of which approximately 200,000 are federal and state highways.

Wichita will present a scene of feverish activity during the week of this power farm machinery and road show. It will be educational and it will be entertaining. Advance reports indicate it will be "too good to miss." So whip over to Wichita and find out what's new in helping folks to farm better.

To Kansas each year comes America's premiere machinery exposition, the Western Tractor and Power Farm Equipment Show. And rightfully so, for Kansas farmers are the leaders and the world's biggest users of power farm machinery. With the iron horse, Kansas farmers have conquered the fertile prairies and plains and have made Kansas one of the leading diversified agricultural states of the nation.

Passing COMMENT

By T. A. McNeal

PROPHECY is interesting but generally unreliable, with this exception or qualification. Coming events do to some extent cast their shadows before and like causes as a rule produce like effects, so that a careful study of past events and the results which followed them do form a basis for guessing the future.

I claim no ability to foretell the future. I can only say that at present I am trying to get rid, so far as that is possible, of gloomy forebodings and also cultivating the hope that the general outlook is not as bad as it seems.

I derive a great deal of comfort out of the fact that, comparatively speaking, we here in the United States of America are most fortunately situated. We are apparently in no danger of being involved in the wars that threaten not only what vestiges of liberty and hope there are left in Europe and Asia, but we also still possess to a large degree the liberties we have always possessed. The citizen of the United States may be suffering a good many discomforts; he may be sick and poor; to him talk of returning prosperity may seem like the mirage of the desert, continuously receding as he approaches it and of no more substance than the imaginary creations of a dream; but, even at that, he has reason to be thankful.

As compared with millions in Europe and other millions in Asia, he is living in comfort and peace. His fellow men here, instead of trying to make his condition more unbearable, are trying to help him. In no other country on the face of the globe is there as much effort, public and private, to alleviate suffering, to make life more comfortable, as here in the United States. Granted that untold millions of dollars spent in efforts at alleviation are wasted and probably worse than wasted, at least it can be said that the will to help the unfortunate and the needy in the United States is almost universal. It can be truly said that no man, woman or child in the United States will be permitted to either starve or freeze to death, if their absolute needs are made known to the public. Sometimes the appellation "money-grabbers" is applied to the business men of the United States, but the fact remains that no other people in the world are as ready to open their purses to help the needy in every part of the world as the people of the United States.

So, I say, that no matter what his comparative condition may be, any individual born in the United States, no matter how lowly his or her

station, has reason to be profoundly thankful that he is a citizen of this country.

Having said that, because I believe it with all my heart and mind, I must still confess that I am profoundly concerned over the world outlook. I also know that it is impossible to be entirely detached from the rest of the world even here in the United States. For good or bad the world has become more closely bonded together. If civilization in Europe breaks down; if the last vestiges of human liberty and individual opportunity in that continent are drowned out by the overlapping waves of tyranny; we here in this favored land will be affected by the calamity and it may be that our own liberties will be threatened.

In fact there are forces at work, not very serious as yet perhaps, but forces which do exist inimical to our general well-being and subversive of our most cherished privileges. These forces would, if they could, destroy democracy; they would tear down the structure builded by the founders of this republic and their descendants.

Profoundly as I regret to make the statement, I am compelled to say that our somewhat boasted civilization has failed to a very large extent. Our so-called culture is a thin veneer; underneath it is as cruel a savagery as that of the most benighted cannibals and more dangerous because science and invention have vested men with more destructive weapons than ever before were placed in human hands.

In the old days of even savage warfare there were certain rules followed by the commanders of armies that did recognize the rights of the weak and helpless. Cities about to be destroyed were at least given the opportunity to let the noncombatants get out of the line of fire. The plighted word of even savage tribes was relied on and the conditions of a truce respected. This can no longer be said. National faith has almost ceased to exist and the terms of a supposedly sacred treaty are violated without scruple.

We write and talk about Christian nations. There is no such thing. We do mouth homage to the supposed fundamental principles of the Christian religion, but most of the professions of nominally Christian nations are as empty of reality as "sounding brass or tinkling cymbal." Ours is not the first so-called civilization. Other civilizations have risen, flourished, and fallen into decay and ruin. We have no assurance that ours will prove more lasting than those whose ruins mark the stony pathway of history.

But there is no reason to believe that the human race will perish. Nations will perish but mankind will, in all probability, continue and out of the ruins of dead civilizations will arise new and let us hope better civilizations than the civilizations we have now. Religions, too, have risen and flourished in the past and finally perished as have the governments and peoples they served. But new religions were born because mankind has need of a religion. If our so-called Christian religion perishes from the earth, out of the ruins will come a new religion, freed let us hope from all traces of ignorance or superstition, based on reason and the fundamental of humanity.

Can a Child Choose?

AT WHAT age can a child choose which parent she will live with? The father got custody of the child when she was 1-year-old. She is 15 now and very unhappy with her father. She wishes to go to her mother who loves her dearly. Can she do that?—M. B.

Kansas General Statutes 38-206 provide that minors over 14 and of sound intellect may select

their own guardians, subject to the approval of the court. This is supposed to refer to cases where the guardian is not the parent. In other words a minor as long as his parents are living cannot select his own place of residence, nor could he select his own guardian because the father and mother are the natural guardians of the minor and have a right to determine where his home shall be and they cannot be deprived of that right except for gross unfitness.

But in this case I am of the opinion this rule would not hold. That is to say the father and mother were divorced. The court evidently gave the custody of this child to the father. But the mother was as much the natural guardian of the child as the father and I am of the opinion that after the child had reached the age of 14 if it wished to change its guardian from father to mother it would have a right to do so, with the approval of the court.

No Law to Help

HERE A and B are two adjoining farmers. A is a very particular, up-to-date farmer who never lets his weeds go to seed and does everything on time. B on the other side of the fence lets his land grow up in weeds and the wind blows the seeds on A's land. What can A do to get B to cut his weeds before they go to seed? —L. T.

It does seem that a good farmer who takes care of his farm should have some protection against a careless, improvident neighbor who permits his land to grow up to noxious weeds and the wind scatters weed seeds over his field, but, unfortunately, there is no such statute.

Property Goes to Wife

SUPPOSE a man has 95 acres of land and marries a widow with children, he having no children, and they having no children, who would inherit this land if he died before the wife? —B. W.

If this husband makes no will and has no children of his own, dying without will all of his property, personal and real, would descend to his living wife.

AAA Not Compulsory

IHAVE been following the Farm Program. Is there anything in the law that would hinder me from farming as I saw fit if I quit the farm program?—C. J. A.

My understanding is that you are not compelled to follow this Farm Program if you do not wish to do so.

THE KANSAS FARMER

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Inspiration of the Artist

BY ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

With his skilled hand he painted all
The colors of the sky,
He caught the colors of the hills,
The rivers flowing by,
He caught the storm clouds rising and
The madding lightning's flash,
The iceberg floating in the way
Where fated ships might crash;
The musketry that poured the shot
Into the charging foe,
The hearts that bled for those who lost
In penury and woe,
The babe, that lay on mother's breast,
The joy, of man and wife,
The aged, carried to the tomb,
Released from toil and strife;
The fields of grain where husbandry
Toiled on with brightest skies,
The mountain peaks, snow-covered, where
The tiny streamlets rise,
The plains, the seas, where commerce led,
The stars that shone above;
He captured all with his skilled hands,
And did it all for Love.

THE JOB AHEAD IN 1940

Modern Equipment Helps Maintain a Diversified Agriculture in Western Kansas

FARMING is becoming more and more a problem of the effective use of farm equipment. Timeliness in getting the field work done when it should be done to be of most value in the production of crops greatly determines the degree of success in the farming enterprise. It is not economy to farm with insufficient power. A small tractor will get virtually any job done if given sufficient time, but storms and seasonal changes wait for no man. Timeliness in getting tillage work done, frequently requires rapid coverage of acreage, not alone in tractor speed but in the use of larger tillage units pulled by a larger tractor traveling at normal speeds.

It is frequently most economical to permit the larger tractor to be idle part of the time in order to have a reserve of power on hand to do a job quickly and effectively when the proper time arrives. Sometimes field work is held up by inclement weather or by wet spots due to heavy rains and poor drainage. When the land does become ready for tillage work, such unavoidable delay may have caused much work to pile up. The larger unit under such conditions soon demonstrates extra value. When it is time to get into the fields, the tractor and machinery should all be tip-top condition to avoid delay. Breakdowns in the field when the field conditions are right and work needs crowding are costly.

As an indication of the value of timeliness in getting work done the results from 26 years of experiments on tillage after harvest carried on by A. L. Hallsted, in charge of Tillage and Rotation Investigations at the Hays Station will be of interest. When the soil was plowed late there were 15 times out of the 26 when the soil was dry at seeding time and only 4 times out of that number was it wet 1 foot. Five times it was wet 2 feet and only 3 times wet 3 feet. When the ground was plowed early, on the other hand, only twice out of 26 years was the soil dry at seeding time. Eight times it was wet 1 foot, 8 times wet 2 feet, 5 times the ground was wet down 3 feet, and 3 times it was wet 4 feet or more. When the ground was listed early only once in 26 years was the soil dry.

Planting Atlas sorgo with the loose ground planter. More uniform stands are obtained with this planter.



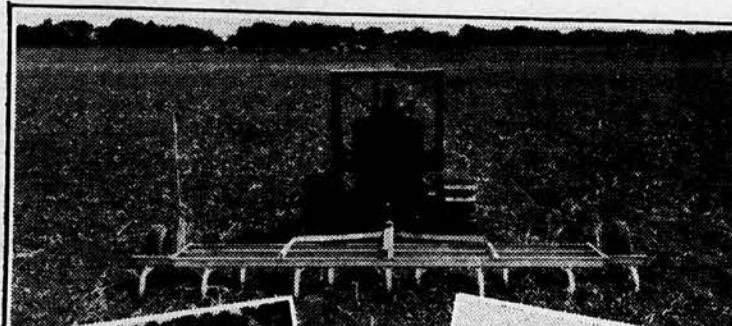
"Dam busters" on tractor taking out dams ahead of tractor and implement. Damming is one of the methods that is helping conserve moisture.

at seeding time, 6 times it was wet 1 foot, 10 times it was wet 2 feet, 4 times 3 feet, and 5 times 4 feet or more, and a similar situation prevailed when the ground was plowed early and subsoiled.

The job immediately ahead in 1940 is that of tillage in preparation of the soil for feed crops and in certain areas, summer fallow for wheat. It is necessary to utilize every means of conserving all moisture possible. The advent of the damming attachment for listers in 1935 immediately brought forth numerous water conserving attachments for listers, shovel cultivators, one-way disks and disks. Many of these are being put to good use and some will eventually be adopted as permanent equipment for general farming operations. The additional advantage of the larger basin-forming types of these attachments lies in the fact that if used on contour the water from torrential rains is not only conserved where it falls but the erosion and loss of soil thru runoff is entirely prevented or greatly reduced.

Dry weather has focused attention on the value of summer fallow in wheat production and has actually pushed the summer fallow area farther eastward in Kansas than it has ever been before. Seasons of more normal rainfall will again crowd it westward but it is doubtful whether it will go as far westward as it had been relegated before.

The duckfoot prepares seedbed for sorghums to be planted with loose ground lister planter.



By L. C. AICHER

Superintendent
Fort Hays Experiment Station

There is a great difference in summer fallow. Many not familiar with the term, thought summer fallow for the most part meant that the land was merely taken out of production for the season but required little if any cultivation. As a result weeds were permitted to grow and sap the moisture which should have been conserved for the ensuing crop. However, good summer fallow implies that the land is tilled frequently enough during the summer to kill the weeds before they can utilize stored moisture from the soil. Good fallow also requires that the surface of the soil be cloddy or rough in order to be receptive to rainfall. A smooth surface slicks over quickly when a heavy rain hits it and much water runs off. Smooth surfaces blow easily and if the field has been planted the blowing action frequently causes plants to be cut off or buried by the moving soil particles.

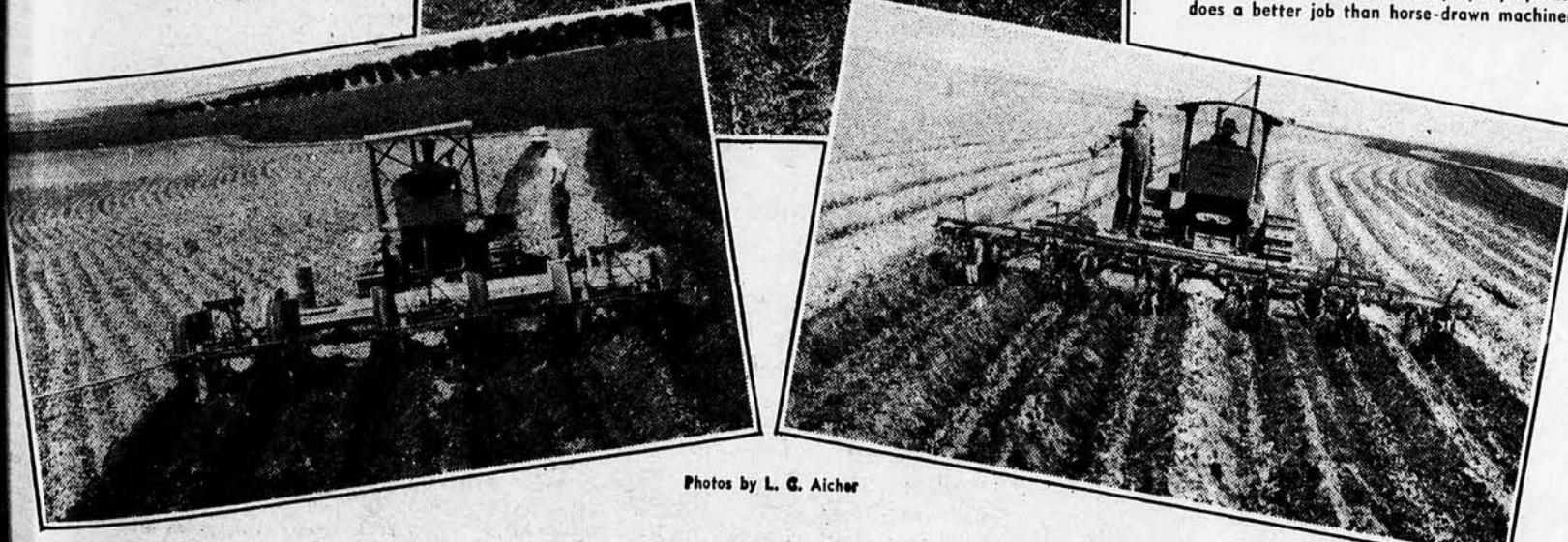
THE duckfoot and the rod weeder are 2 most valuable summer tilling machines because they can be operated so as to leave the surface in a roughened, cloddy condition. In cases of excessive weed growth the one-way plow can be used very effectively in summer fallowing. On the other hand, the disk harrow is not a good implement for fallowing because it is not a sure weed killer and it fines the soil unnecessarily so it is not as receptive to rainfall as soil prepared with other machines, and leaves the soil in a blow condition.

There is no one implement which can be used successfully for summer fallowing operations year in and year out. Conditions change from year to year, making it necessary to use a different implement occasionally.

Stubble at or near the surface is always valuable in helping to hold the water on the land. Plowing turns practically all the stubble and trash below the surface where it can be of little value in helping hold water and prevent erosion.

A valuable implement which is helpful in roughening up the surface and keeping the straw on top is the new heavy type duckfoot. This new machine can stand the strain of working hard wheat stubble land at good depth. In the [Continued on Page 36]

Weeding Atlas sorgo "first time over." Modern tractor cultivating equipment properly operated does a better job than horse-drawn machinery.



Photos by L. C. Aicher

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

I AM for economy and a reduction in federal expenditures. But I must state, very frankly, that I am not in favor of the lop-sided reduction attempted in the House of Representatives last week in cutting the appropriations for the Department of Agriculture practically in two. Other reductions so far indicated run about 10 per cent, not close to 50 per cent.

I am not in favor of making the farmers take the burden of the proposed "emergency" increases in the national defense program. The President suggested emergency defense appropriations of some 460 million dollars. The House reduced appropriations for the Department of Agriculture slightly more than 500 million dollars. I think any fair-minded person who has the facts before him will agree with me that this is too much of a cut.

To all intents and purposes, the American farmers today are being taxed 1,800 million dollars a year to supply foodstuffs and fibers to the American consumers at prices away below cost of production. The purchasing power of the national farm income today is three-fourths of what it was in 1910-14. The cry in the East, of course, is for cheap food. That is understandable. The consumer wants cheap food—he has to buy it. The manufacturer wants cheap food prices—he figures food costs as part of his production costs.

I was much interested the other day in running across the following quotation from Benjamin Franklin, written by the Quaker Sage while he was in England, where the Corn Laws at that time were being used to maintain food surpluses in England by prohibiting exports, so that the surpluses would hold food prices low.

"But, it seems," said Benjamin Franklin in a public letter box column, "we farmers must take so much less, that the poor may have it so much cheaper."

"This operates, then, as a tax for the maintenance of the poor. A very good thing, you will say. But I ask: Why a partial tax? Why laid on us farmers only? If it be a good thing, Messieurs the Public, take your share of it, by indemnifying us a little out of your public treasury. In doing a good thing, there is both honor and pleasure; you are welcome to your share of both."

I was not as surprised as some folks might be to learn that the author of Poor Richards Almanack, as well as Alexander Hamilton, felt there is justification for payments from the public treasury to indemnify farmers for their losses

at supplying foodstuffs at prices below cost of production.

It is interesting to note that the farm problem in England, when England was a surplus food producing nation, is similar to our farm problem in the United States today.

Behind Mortgage Figures

I HAVE a report which says the farm mortgage debt is the smallest in 20 years. That sounds mighty good on the face of it. But then the report says this debt stands at about 7 billion dollars. That is a large amount any way you look at it. This report also states the farm mortgage debt has been reduced from the record high of nearly 11 billion dollars in the early 1920's to the present 7 billion dollars. That looks like progress. But is it? If I read the signs correctly that decrease of about 4 billion dollars, or part of it at least, very likely represents stark tragedy for many fine farm families who have lost out thru foreclosure.

Looking back we realize a good many farmers were drawn into over-expansion and increased debt thru conditions brought on by the World War, for one thing. It is easy to say now that our thinking and expansion, and even our patriotism, were too ambitious in those war times. None of us were able to see it then, however. What we can see now is that too many of our best farm families have had their debts liquidated by losing their land and homes and a life-time of work. That is harmful, not only to the families involved, but it is a direct penalty on the whole of agriculture and on every business in the land.

Even under the tremendous burden of increased farm mortgages and ridiculously higher taxes, agriculture could have kept its head above water if agriculture had been granted its fair share of the national income. But agriculture didn't get it. Agriculture doesn't get its fair share now. The road from farm producer to consumer is too long.

Out of something like 17 billion dollars spent for food in this country in a year, the amount reaching the farmer is too small to carry his 7

billion dollar farm mortgage debt, pay a heavy share of the country's 14,500 million dollar tax bill, pay overhead expenses, and provide the American kind of living for his family.

The fact that we are spending around a billion dollars a year of government funds in an effort to stave off farm bankruptcy is sufficient proof that the farmer is not getting his share of the national income. I am not hinting that we should cut down on what we are paying farmers out of the federal treasury. You know where I stand on that point. The federal budget should be cut. But we must not sacrifice agriculture in so doing— even for defense measures. One of our strongest lines of defense is a profitable agriculture. That strong line of defense is needed if this country is to survive in the face of old world disaster.

Fewer Foreclosures

I WAS glad to be notified, a few days ago, from the offices of the Farm Credit Administration, that foreclosures completed on Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans dropped more than 50 per cent during the last quarter of 1939.

"Following a special study of conditions surrounding foreclosures, which the land banks undertook early in September, the number decreased from 3,449 in the third quarter to 1,580 in the fourth quarter," according to Dr. A. G. Black, the new Governor of FCA.

He also said the increase in early 1939 was checked by temporarily suspending all foreclosures except bad faith, abandonment, and irreparable loss cases.

I am sorry the more lenient policy was not adopted sooner, as I frequently had urged upon the Farm Credit Administration as soon as it became evident that the repeated aggravation of drouth, insect damage and low prices had made it impossible for thousands of industrious and really efficient farmers to meet their obligations as they had planned.

I am pushing my bill for lower interest rates on FCA farm mortgages—I think 3 per cent interest is all farmers ought to be compelled to pay in these times. Also my bill for a moratorium on principal payments on farm mortgages until 1942.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

From a MARKETING Viewpoint

By George Montgomery, Grain;
Franklin L. Parsons, Dairy, Fruits, and
Vegetables; R. J. Eggert, Livestock;
C. Peairs Wilson, Poultry.

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

Would you please advise me concerning the price trend of broilers in the near future?—C. N., Mountain Grove, Mo.

There have been no years since 1908 when broiler prices declined during the period from February to April. In some years price advances were large, but prices this year probably will advance less than usual. Whether to sell now or hold for a higher price will depend on the size of your broilers and the price you are paying for feed. If you can carry them for awhile without their

being too heavy to market as best-quality broilers, it seems advisable to do so.

Please tell me the best time to sell beef calves weighing about 200 pounds. I have plenty of feed and good pasture.—G. S., Dickinson Co.

Assuming a normal feed crop and satisfactory range conditions during the summer and fall of 1940, it is probable that you will find it advisable to carry these calves on low-cost, rough feed and pasture at least until fall. If these conditions prevail, feed costs will be relatively low—assuring a strong demand for feeders—and heavy restocking can be expected to continue.

I have some light-weight sheep and plenty of Sweet clover and bluegrass pasture. Corn costs 56 cents a

bushel. What market should I head them for?—R. S., Cainsville, Mo. .

Considering the fact that feeder-pig prices have dropped sharply during recent weeks, it probably will pay you to carry these hogs on pasture and have them ready for a late July or August market. Current information indicates a summer peak price approximately 25 to 30 per cent above current levels. Based on this price, with 56-cent corn, your returns from carrying these hogs thru the winter and spring should be fairly satisfactory.

I have some wheat under government loan. Should I sell it now or wait until April?—J. R., Barton Co.

Wheat prices are expected to remain fairly steady during February, but probably will rally somewhat during

March if winter killing is heavy. Prices may weaken some during late April as loan wheat is liquidated.

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	\$12.25	\$11.00	\$11.00
Hogs	5.50	5.60	7.65
Lambs	9.10	8.85	8.85
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. ....	.12	.12	.13 ^{1/2}
Eggs, Firsts .....	.28 ^{1/2}	.18	.15 ^{1/2}
Butterfat, No. 1 .....	.29	.28	.21
Wheat, No. 2, Hard .....	.96 ^{1/2}	1.03	.70 ^{1/2}
Corn, No. 2, Yellow .....	.59 ^{1/2}	.60 ^{1/2}	.46 ^{1/2}
Oats, No. 2, White .....	.42 ^{1/2}	.44 ^{1/2}	.29 ^{1/2}
Barley, No. 2 .....	.56	.58	.41
Alfalfa, No. 1	18.00	21.00	14.50
Prairie, No. 1	8.50	9.00	8.50

THEN THERE'S MAXINE

By CHESTER WERTZ

Illustrated by Gloria Strang



JAMES CARVER'S lovely twin daughters, Maxine and Geraldine Carver, were exact duplicates of each other, with twinkling blue-black eyes, dark curls and a white skin that seemed always on the verge of blushing. They came thru the open door of the ranch house and sauntered toward a semi-circle of palms whose protecting branches sheltered a rather crude bench.

"I wonder why Bill and Larry don't show up," Maxine remarked as they seated themselves. He was referring to the 2 eligible young men who carried on the ranch work and showed signs of more than casual interest in the girls. It was the general belief of neighbors and friends that the 2 couples, given time, would end up in holy wedlock.

But tonight Bill and Larry were confining themselves to the bunkhouse. Geraldine knew why and, knowing, maintained silence.

Over in the bunkhouse Bill was carefully adapting himself to a neat lounge. He reached a hand leisurely for his pipe and addressed his long-legged companion. "So you're going to leave us, eh, Larry?" Larry shrugged impatiently and sat down despairing of Bill.

"Must we go all over that again? I can't figure you out man! Opportunity knocks and there you crawl, drooping like a wilted pansy. But if you're content to stay in this 2 by 4 shack the rest of your life, what can I do? We've been pals a long time, Bill, but I still don't understand our fondness for a good comfortable rut. Following a rusty plow down a soggy furrow to earn trifling dollar so you can go to a hick town and see a stuffy picture show. Come

Bill, go with me! There'll be money and travel and life."

"Thanks, Larry. I know you'd like to save me from myself. Sorry I can't oblige."

Larry frowned and paced the floor.

"OK then. But remember this. A man thinketh so is he. I think I'm going to be a salesman, mate! Just a high-flown idea. But I ever come back, buy this ranch and give it to some poor family—that will be more than idea."

Bill's face was expressionless as he studied the mechanism of his pipe. "Ah, yes. Opportunity. It's the door. Or is it the wolf? They make the same noise you know. And then there's Maxine—".

"Of course there's Maxine," Larry's voice softened with the thought. "But it doesn't necessarily mean I'm going out of here forever does it? Besides—oh, that's the use! I'm going with this crew so that's that."

It was, for the following day Larry bid everyone a light au revoir and departed to sell to commercial housewives keen to obtain Consistent Cans Co., Inc.'s new patent," he exalted cheerfully.

MILL and Geraldine stood by in silent disapproval and Maxine bravely controlled a trembling as she watched him tuck himself away in the automobile. Perhaps it trembled more because he stopped himself beside a girl, Katy, who was to be one of his co-workers.

She was a slender lively beauty, elegantly painted and exquisitely dressed. Bowing introductions in official deference she presented an impressive picture of sophistication.

Maxine, turning from the fare-

Clipping Author's Hobby



Born and reared on a farm was the author of this human story. Chester Wertz, from Kansas City, Kan., is single, fond of reading, music, and more recently writing. "My greatest current interest is in trying to write," he says. "It is not unnatural, therefore, that my hobby, which someone has appropriately called 'Clip-O-Mania', runs parallel to that endeavor."

well scene clamped her round little chin, was soul-sick, frightened at the strange emptiness.

Weeks following at the ranch would doubtless have seemed ordinary to a casual onlooker. Bill, however, had been watching Maxine who was sad in waiting, hoping and wondering. Her smiles became rare and wistful. Even for Bill and Geraldine the long spring evenings seemed to have lost their charm. They missed Larry's smile, his stormy, good-humored banter.

Bill knew Larry for what he was; a long-coupled, big-hearted chap who had not lost the rambling fever from his shoes. Certainly Larry thought a lot of Maxine. Hadn't he laid Jim Page out cold for a slighting remark about Max-

Maxine anxious for news of Larry, scampered thru the bunkhouse door.



ine? And hadn't he towered threateningly over Bill himself when he once kidded her a bit too long and made her cry? The trouble with Larry was his visions of rainbows, pots of gold, glamorous women, and tailor-made clothes. He seemed to be laboring under the illusion that life was like movies.

But his letter came in overdue time and Bill read the hastily scrawled facts. He was OK, it said, and Katy was really a wonderful girl. So smart, too. He was just learning the ropes, so naturally money was scarce. Katy was also a beautiful girl. They were staying at a fine hotel. Katy's dad was a big-shot, and Katy was going to use her influence. Katy was a wise girl, too. They were going to a night-club tonight. Wished Bill was there.

Bill crumpled the letter and resigned himself to a chair. Katy! Katy! Katy! That was another trouble with Larry. He wasn't immune from pretty women.

Maxine anxious for news, scampered thru the bunkhouse door. "You heard?"

"Yeah," grunted Bill. He was trying to reconstruct the rhapsody of thought that was Larry's letter, to weed out its "Katy" sound.

"What did he say?" persisted Maxine. Bill solemnly stroked his chin.

"Well—that is—uh—you see he hadn't time just then to write you the kind of letter you deserve, so he just scribbled me a hasty one. He said to give you his love until he could do it better himself, and things like that, and—well all those things," he finished lamely.

Maxine, lovely, youthfully grave, searched Bill's poker face.

"Oh. But I hope he succeeds."

"Yeah! He'll succeed all right," said Bill, omitting to mention at what he would succeed. "See here Max! You think a lot of Larry?"

"Why—yes. Very much."

"How much?"

"Enough that I wouldn't try to stop him from—from what he wants to do."

"Of course, Maxie." His voice was gentle and he touched her shoulder affectionately. "Run along now will you? There's a little matter I must attend to."

BILL gathered up his pencil in preparation for a harmless little experiment. He wrote a letter:

Dear Larry—

Was glad to hear you are OK. Everything is swell here on the farm and we are all pretty busy. I suppose I shouldn't tell you that Maxine seems to be pretty much gone on a big loose-hung guy. Things sure happen fast sometimes, don't they? Girls are so impulsive these days it's hard to tell what will come of it. And then it being June, the month of marriages and all that you know. Ah, well—life is so filled with vicissitude. Pals can be brief, so I'll close wishing you well.

Bill.

He gave it a critical once-over. "Doesn't mean exactly what it appears to mean," he observed, grinning.

Larry, 100 miles distant, walked briskly to the hotel clerk.

"Mail?" he inquired.

The clerk presented him with a large envelope and, having nothing better to do, watched as he opened it and read. Then a startling thing happened. First, Larry turned white, then red, fumbled for a cigaret and glanced at the clock. [Continued on Page 40]

Here Comes the SPUD SPECIAL

By LISLE L. LONGSDORF

UP AND down the Kaw Valley, from Manhattan to Kansas City, groups of commercial potato growers are busily planning local celebrations for large crowds who will see the potato train that will tour the valley during the week of February 12.

The exhibit and demonstration train, which will be the first of its kind in Kansas since the early 1920's, is a co-operative project of the Union Pacific Railway, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Kansas State College, and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. In displays and demonstrations, it will bring to the potato producers up-to-date information on the latest and best production and marketing methods for their famous food crop.

Altho less extensive than Irish potato production, the growing of sweet potatoes likewise is an important project on many Kaw Valley farms. In recent years, interest in sweet potato production has been reviving as the valley has seen returns from this crop contribute an increasing share of its annual income. Several sections of the potato train will be devoted to sweet potato production practices and problems.

There was a time when the Irish potato was King of the Kaw. Up and down the rich valley, in fields that rival in fertility the famous valley of the Nile, potatoes were grown in abundance. Good harvests were produced, harvests that sold for highly satisfactory prices in the markets here and in eastern cities.

In the last 15 years, however, there has been a drop of 50 to 75 per cent in carlot shipments of potatoes from the Kaw Valley. Increased competition from other producing areas, low prices for potatoes, and high temperatures that have injured the quality of the crop—all have combined to discourage the potato producer. Fields formerly planted to potatoes have gone into other crops, and farmers who formerly specialized in potatoes have shifted to other enterprises. Annual in-

come from potatoes has dropped more than \$2,000,000.

But the Kansas potato industry is far from dead. Rather, it is merely undergoing another of the periods of hard times which have recurred at intervals ever since the beginning of commercial potato production in Kaw Valley fields nearly 60 years ago. That is the opinion of growers and horticulturists who know the history of the industry.



J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, who will accompany the Potato Train on its Kaw Valley tour.

Old-timers in the industry, such as Jesse Haney, of Topeka, can remember when potato digging was done with forks, and the tubers were lifted out of the ground, one hill at a time, and put in crates holding a bushel. When a crate was full, it was carried to a sorting table where it was emptied and the potatoes sorted by hand. The table was moved about the field so as to be near the diggers.

Altho those early-day methods were crude, the potatoes produced were good ones and they found a ready demand in the larger markets. That demand brought about an increase in potato acreage, and it also set men to figuring out quicker and easier ways for handling the crop. The rodded moldboard plow took the place of the digging fork, turning potatoes out on top of the ground a row at a time. The sorting table was discarded, and sacks were filled in the field. Grading became less careful, and growers focused their attention on increasing acreage and production.

In the early years of the new century, when potato production in the valley was booming, an unexpected menace threatened the future existence of the industry.

In 1903, a disastrous flood swept down the valley from the headwaters of the Kaw in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado. When the water receded, it left thousands of yellow and black striped bugs along the shores. Natives of the Eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, these insects were gradually spreading eastward with the aid of the elements. They found the fields of succulent potato plants to be [Continued on Page 38]



Precooling Kaw Valley potatoes to determine how this practice might enable growers to improve the market for their crop. Interested spectators, left to right, include Myron S. Kelsey, Howard Jackson, A. G. Taylor, and J. O. Miller, Shawnee county.

W. G. Amstein, Kansas State College extension horticulturist, right, who is one of the speakers potato growers will hear when they visit the "Spud Special."



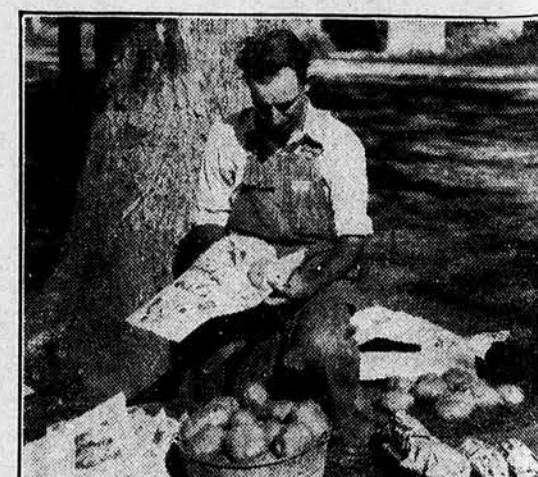
Scott Kelsey, Topeka, prominent Kaw Valley potato grower, left, who will accompany the Potato Train on its trip thru the valley February 12 to 15.



New marketing methods, the use of improved varieties, better attention to disease and insect control, greater care in maintaining soil fertility—such progressive steps, they believe, will put the industry back on its feet. The contrast between modern potato producing methods and the practices of the 1880's affords positive proof that the industry has seldom feared progress.

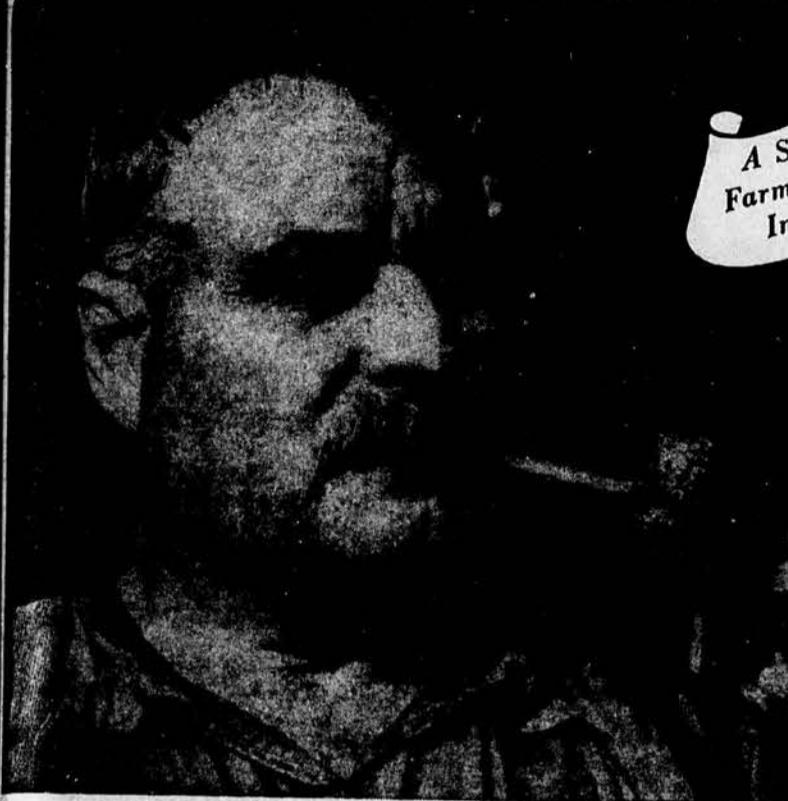
TIME TABLE

February 12 — Manhattan	8:30 a. m.
February 12 — Wamego	1:30 p. m.
February 13 — Silver Lake	8:30 a. m.
February 13 — Topeka	1:30 p. m.
February 14 — Perry	8:30 a. m.
February 14 — Lawrence	1:30 p. m.
February 15 — Linwood	8:30 a. m.
February 15 — Bonner Springs	1:30 p. m.



Lloyd Barbee, Shawnee county 4-H Club boy, preparing to exhibit some of the Irish Cobbler potatoes raised as his 4-H Club project.

A Safeway
Farm Reporter
Interview



HENRY HORN

...he believes firmly in diversified crops, crop rotation, and breeding from good stock



RUTH HORN

...her chickens provide an extra year-round family income that comes in handy

Why the Horn family is doing all right

TO KANSAS FARMERS

Among your own neighbors maybe you've noticed what came to my mind visiting the Henry Horns. Some folks are just natural born to farm. It seems they've got a feeling for the soil—cities can't hold them. Given any kind of a break such people usually rank near the top among producers in their section of the country—like the Horn family does in southeastern Nebraska.

Mr. Horn started farming on his present 160-acre place, near Falls City, about 25 years ago. The yields he got from his land were low to start with. But Henry Horn has changed that. By rotating diversified crops on strict schedule he built up the soil. Nowadays the Horns get top crops from their land and top prices for many different things. With hogs, poultry, eggs and cream to sell the Horns have had plenty of chance to learn how food goes to market. I was interested in what they told me and I think you will be, too. The Horns approved this story as it is written here—*YOUR SAFEWAY FARM REPORTER*

BY sound figuring and hard work Henry Horn and his family have got themselves a farm to be proud of. Showing me around his quarter-section, Mr. Horn said:

"We aim to do two things here on the farm. First, raise practically all of the feed for our hogs, cows and chickens. Second, market a good many head of hogs every year and lots of eggs, broilers and cream."

"Our crops and skimmed milk, together with tankage and minerals to make a balanced formula, fatten our stock in grand style—we can even make our own mash for the chickens. And the way we've planned things we're never short of something to bring in cash."

"Selling so many different things has naturally kept us in touch with services and modern marketing methods. We like the way the Safeway

people handle their business. They get foodstuffs to their customers fast—in fine condition. And they sell at money-saving prices which make it possible for people to buy more."

Mrs. Horn had this to add: "We've had dealings with Safeway ever since they opened their Falls City store 11 years ago," she told me.

"We buy there regularly—because it's a clean, modern store, prices are fair, and the foods are as fine as you can find."

"It just happens we've had first-hand experience with Safeway's quality standards. Often we sell them such things as eggs, broilers, onions and tomatoes. They'll take only the best, but to get it they gladly pay better than the market price. In both buying and selling Safeway gives us farmers a square deal."

THE SAFEWAY FARM REPORTER



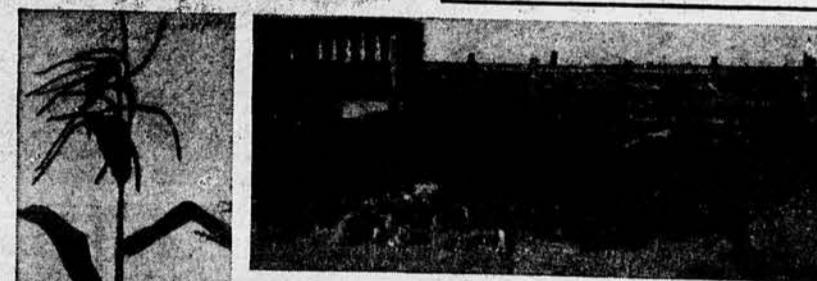
Henry Horn, Jr., 15, and Chris Horn, 10, are strapping farm boys who help their folks a lot. Hogs shown by Henry have taken 12 championship ribbons in the last 4 years. Chris is raising 2 calves and showing his first hogs this year at the County Fair

Yields the Horns get from their diversified farm in an average year

Hogs (principal cash crop) 75 to 100 head
Corn.....4300 bushels from 66 acres
Oats.....500 bushels from 12 acres
Wheat.....300 bushels from 8 acres
Atlas Sorgo.....75 tons from 5 acres
(additional acreage in sweet clover and pasture used for range feeding)

Year-round cash income from sale of—

3000 dozen eggs and scores of broilers and dressed chickens from 1000-bird flock . . . cream from 6 dairy cows (skimmed milk fed to stock) . . . a variety of fruits and vegetables



Horn hogs are pure-bred spotted Poland Chinas averaging better than 250 pounds apiece when shipped at 7 months. Generally they command a premium because they're known to make good pork. Mr. Horn recently shipped a 900 pounder to the Omaha stockyards, second largest hog ever seen there. His purebreds have won prizes in competitions far and wide



The corn grown by Henry Horn on his Missouri Valley farm is not a hybrid but his own development, known by type as the "Big Elephant." Early ripening, it is especially adapted to hog feeding because it is a long-grain, dented, small cob cattle corn



With Safeway 10 years, Perc Phillips manages the Safeway in Falls City, where the Horn family trades. The Horns like to sell him foodstuffs they raise because, to get top quality, he pays a top price

HEADLINE EXHIBITS

At Power Farm Equipment Show

By RAYMOND H. GILKESON

THE world's largest and most complete tractor and power farm equipment show will be open February 20 thru 23, at Wichita. On hand at every exhibit will be experts from factory and distribution plant to answer the thousands of questions Kansas farm folks will wish to ask about new and improved models of farm machinery on display.

But ahead of that comes this issue of KANSAS FARMER bringing you a "preview" of what you will see and what to look for so you will not miss any of the highlights. Articles and advertisements in this issue are edited with the double purpose in mind of inviting you to attend this great farm show and to tell you what will be on exhibition.

To get the most accurate information on what is new in power farm equipment and what will be shown, Kansas Farmer went to the exhibitors, and here are some of the highlights they report:

ALLIS-CHALMERS—Will have 2 exhibits in the Wichita Forum. One will be located on the second floor and will consist of a large display of modern power farm equipment. The other, an attractive display of industrial tractors, dirt moving equipment, road building and maintaining machinery, will be found on the main floor.

The agricultural exhibit will display the full line of Allis-Chalmers farm

tractors, All-Crop Harvesters, and farm tools. One of the featured displays of particular interest to Southwest farmers will be the 1940 version of a familiar harvesting team . . . the popular Model "WC" tractor and the famous Model "60" All-Crop Harvester.

The Allis-Chalmers industrial exhibit on the main floor of the Forum will feature a completely new line of modern track-type tractors, equipped with General Motors 2-cycle Diesel engines and other outstanding engineering features.

Two-cycle liquid fuel engines have never previously been successfully adapted to tractors, Allis-Chalmers reports, and the work of General Motors engineers in developing a line of 2-cycle Diesel engines, at the cost of many millions of dollars, has been followed with tremendous interest by everyone interested in power.

The adaptability of these motors to tractors, as proved by exhaustive tests, and their exceptional power and economy in heavy duty service, plus the balance, control, and rugged strength for which Allis-Chalmers tractors are noted, resulted in a combination that has the whole tractor industry excited. And the fact that this new development will be on display at Wichita will be one of the highlights of interest to thousands of visitors.

J. I. CASE—Several items of special interest, including the new Case F com-

bine. This is a 1-man combine driven by tractor power take-off. The 48-inch sickle cuts a gathered swath 54 inches wide. Wheels have 6.00 by 16, six-ply implement tires. Operator can raise header from 2 to 32 inches above ground by using a handy lever reached from the tractor seat. Ground-driven reel can also be raised and lowered. Cylinder runs on seal-type ball bearings.

The new Case Hay Saver also is interesting. A longer and wider feed table and a molasses pump adapt this new Case chopper to green or dry hay as well as silage corn. Pump can be fitted with brass parts for handling acids.

Lighter and more compact is the new Case Model DO orchard tractor. It works close to trees without harm to fruit or limbs. New individual foot brakes assist in making quick, short turns with little effort. Slender, streamlined tank-top, steering-post engine, gauges and controls, auto-type shift lever and rubber-rimmed steering wheel, altogether add up to easier operation and better work. Four gears forward bring a wider range of speed and pull, matching every need from heavy spraying or other exacting power take-off work to the fastest tillage and the heaviest hauling.

Designed strictly for tractor use, the new Case 4-bar tractor side-delivery rake is not only geared for tractor speed but can be equipped with exten-

Hotbeds for Kansas

Every gardener should have a hotbed in which to start early plants. A 3- or 4-sash hotbed will supply enough plants of cabbage, celery, cauliflower, tomatoes and peppers for the average farm garden. Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 183 gives information on making and managing hotbeds. For a free copy of this bulletin, or any listed below, please print your name and address on a post card, state the numbers of bulletins desired and mail to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

No. 183—Hotbeds for Kansas.
No. 181—Home Vegetable Gardening in Kansas.

No. 290—Results of the 1939 Kansas Hybrid Corn Program.

No. 242—Alfalfa Production in Kansas.

No. 260—Soil Fertility.

No. 178—Poultry Management.

sion levers for complete control from the tractor seat. Its simple 2-gear drive, operating in a dust-tight oil bath and its large, closely-fitted bearings are further evidence of its fitness for heavy duty work.

CATERPILLAR—Again will feature the D2 and R2 Tractors as economy machines. The "Caterpillar" agricultural exhibit will be located in the same building, just south of the Forum, at 221 W. English St. One feature of the farm exhibit this year will be the continuous showing of motion pictures, many of them in full color.

The D2 Tractor, you will recall, is of 25.5 drawbar horsepower, and full Diesel in design. Its popularity in the wheat sections has grown tremendously in the last 2 years.

DEERE & COMPANY—Plans this year on having one of the most complete exhibits at the show, and one which will show off the John Deere line to advantage. There will be a full line-up of tractors, combines; integral, drawn and belt powered equipment for tractors, with special emphasis on items which are new to the line.

Don't miss the John Deere No. 55 3-bottom tractor plow with its truss-frame construction, greater clearance at all points than ever before, and new ease of adjusting and operating. Entirely new, also, is the John Deere basin disc harrow. The discs are mounted off-center so they gouge out pockets or basins, leaving the soil rough and in excellent condition to hold moisture, prevent soil blowing and erosion. It will cover large acreages in a day.

The new John Deere Model H tractor-drawn spreader is the ideal small-tractor machine. Ten outstanding points will make it a highlight of this year's show, including such things as direct hitch, proper balance, feed ratchet enclosed in oil, shielding of drive chains and convenience of operation.

Important to Kansas is the "Three machines in One" or the new, low-priced John Deere Cutter Head Mill—the mill that handles every feed-making job from grinding corn to cutting ensilage and blowing it into the silo. It will be at the show.

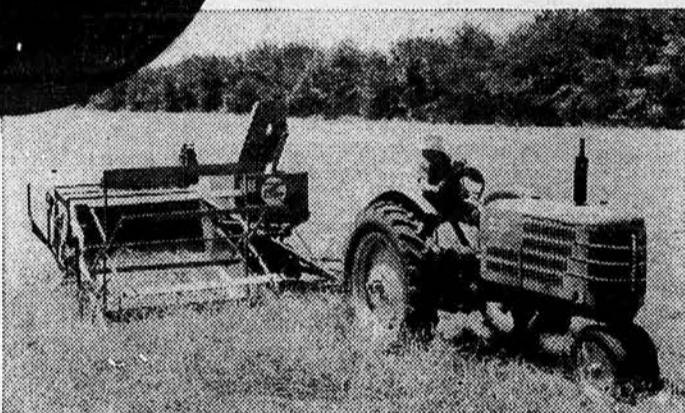
Feed into one end of the mill and you can grind ear corn, shelled corn, or other grains to any fineness. Feed into the other end, and you have an efficient, cost-reducing roughage or hay cutter, or a fast-working ensilage cutter and blower that's an ideal outfit for the feeder or dairyman who wants to fill his silo.

The working parts of the John Deere consist of a 3-bladed, lawnmower-type of cutter head with its blades working against a 4-edged, easily



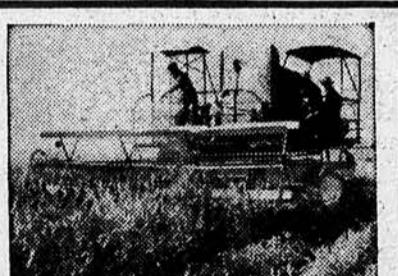
*The only one-man combine with **FARMER-PROVED** full-width, straight-thru separation

The Massey-Harris Clipper Combine faces its third season with a two-year record of spectacular performance behind it—proved performance in the hands of thousands of farmer owners—performance due to patented features developed by Massey-Harris out of many years' experience in building fine harvesting machinery. Makes the family-sized farm independent of outside help. Harvests any grain or seed crop . . . saves labor, power, time, grain and dockage.



MORE YEARS of New Tractor Performance with "101" Super Tractor

The new "Superfinish" method in Massey-Harris "101" Super Tractor gives cylinder walls, pistons, valves, bearings and crank-shaft a finish far smoother than glass—results in longer life, more power, greater economy of gas and oil. A smooth, peppy, 6-cylinder, high-compression tractor with automatic spark. Drive it, and be convinced.



The Sensational Massey-Harris No. 20 SELF-PROPELLED COMBINE

Hundreds of big acreage farmers were amazed last year at the spectacular performance of this combine. Saves four ways. Saves cost of tractor and crew—stops loss of grain on opening cut. Cuts the 16-foot swath directly in front of it with positive grain feed to cylinder by means of Massey-Harris patented vertical elevator. Available in grain tank or bagging type models.

MASSEY-HARRIS

GENERAL OFFICES: RACINE, WIS.
FACTORIES: RACINE, WIS., BATAVIA, N. Y.
BRANCH AT KANSAS CITY, MO.

reversible shear bar and regular step-cut hammer which are used in connection with screens. Screens are available in a variety of sizes for various grinding conditions. When grinding grain, cutter head is disconnected, and when cutting ensilage, hammers and screens are removed. Hammers can be easily removed by taking out pins thru a hole in the side of the mill.

This new cutter head mill gives very satisfactory cutting or grinding capacities with the John Deere Model "A" Tractor.

DEMPSTER—A new low-cost till-
ing and planting machine has just been
announced by the Dempster Mill Mfg.
Co., Beatrice, Nebraska. According to
Earl Gaffney, sales manager, this ma-
chine is so diversified it promises to be
a practical machine for most all tilling
and row crop farming operations. The
design of the machine is such that it is
particularly adaptable for following
out new methods of moisture conser-
vation, such as preparing seedbeds by
leaving the mulch on top, contour list-
ing, and sub-soiling.

It is called the Dempster No. 100 Series Combination equipment. This combination consists of a very simply designed, ruggedly constructed carrier equipped with power lift, and adaptable for use in conjunction with the following attachments: 8- or 10-foot bindweed eradicator or field cultivator, 2-row middle buster, 3-row wheatland lister, 2-row rotary moldboard bottom lister with seeding mechanism, 3-row rotary moldboard lister with seeding mechanism, and many different types of sweeps and shovels that can be furnished to meet the requirements of different tillage operations.

With this one Dempster 8- by 10-foot machine, a person can tend large acreages and do many operations, and can use this equipment virtually every month of the growing season . . . for preparing seedbeds, summer-fallow, sub-soiling, cultivating, weed eradication, listing, middle-busting, as well as planting most all types of row crops. Dempster also will display a complete line of their water supplies and other farm implements.

GLEANER—Fifteen years ago the Gleaner Company placed on the market a small-sized, light-weight combine. Nothing like it had ever been seen, the company reports. Instead of the conventional canvas, there was a spiral conveyor which delivered the grain to the cylinder. This was a revolutionary change but the idea was so practical that the farmer grasped it immediately.

Altho the rasp-type cylinder was invented in England many years ago, it was the Gleaner Baldwin that developed its world-wide popularity. The bars of the Gleaner cylinder are drop-forged and have an especially designed feeding edge which increases their efficiency over 25 per cent. Further, the actual threshing surface is 3 times wider than normal construction. The auger feeds directly into the cylinder, eliminating all feeder mechanisms, and gives the separator a length of over 13 feet. Another unique feature of the Gleaner Baldwin is the fact that there are actually 2 cleaning processes. Motor equipment is standard on all Gleaner Combines. The Model "A"

Ford Engine Block is manufactured for Gleaner in the Ford Motor Company's Detroit Plant. The block, together with the Ford Generator and Starter, is placed on an assembly line at the Gleaner factory, where carburetion and ignition systems, clutch, radiator and other special equipment are installed.

MASSEY-HARRIS—The very complete Massey-Harris modern farming equipment exhibit at Wichita will include, among other items, the 1940 model Clipper combine; the No. 17 twelve-foot combine; No. 20 self-propelled combine, 16-foot; "101-Junior" tractor, row crop and standard; No. 27 plow, 2-bottom; No. 5 semi-mounted mower; No. 15 eight-foot combine with and without motor; No. 14 six-foot combine; "101-Senior Super" tractor in both models, row crop and standard; No. 9-B plow, 2- and 3-bottom; No. 111 bedder attachment 2- and 3-bottom for "101" R. C. tractor; and Challenger, Pacemaker, and Model "25" tractors.

Unusual values will be seen in the Massey-Harris "101-Super" tractor. This includes the revolutionary "super-finish" designed for more brilliant performance. Cylinder walls, pistons, valves, bearing and crankshaft all are super-finished by a new 3 million dol-

lar process. Less friction, cheaper operation, lower upkeep and longer life are some of the results. The Massey-Harris "Self-Propelled" 16-foot combine will catch the fancy of everyone right off the bat. It has been proved in huge wheat, flax, and rice fields. There is no opening-cut grain loss and it handles irregular-shaped fields and rough ground. Of course, the Clipper combine, backed by 2 years of actual field experience in the hands of thousands of farmers, will be on hand in all its efficient glory.

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE—Featured in the Wichita show will be the Minneapolis-Moline Harvestor "69," the Universal "R" tractor equipped with the comfort cab, backed up by the complete M-M line, and the added attraction of the new M-M 4-color, sound motion picture, "Headliners." Nothing will be lacking from the standpoint of practical farming equipment.

In 1934 Minneapolis-Moline revolutionized harvesting methods with its introduction of the Harvestor, the original light-weight, high-capacity combine. Farmers at once saw in the Harvestor a machine with outstanding grain-saving features, and from its first season it has experienced a practical sell-out every year. Wide-spread demand for smaller M-M machines

led M-M in 1936 to introduce the Harvestor in 6- and 8-foot sizes.

The past several years have seen a great deal of attention paid to the small farm combine market. Minneapolis-Moline engineers haven't just been resting on their laurels. They've been extra busy—testing, trying and improving a new Harvester for the smaller farms. And now they're ready to announce the Harvester "69," which they say is the new "Mighty Master of all Crops." In all events, the new Harvester "69" has many new and exclusive features which have been proved in the field to provide exceptional all-around performance.

The new M-M Harvester "69" is an unusually light-running, simple, compact unit. It is easily operated by the average 1- and 2-plow tractor equipped with power take-off. Large bearing-equipped wheels, mounted with large diameter pneumatic tires, provide exceptionally light draft.

The Harvestor "69" has been thoroly designed to meet varying crop conditions. With it you can do an excellent job of straight combining, cutting, threshing, separating and cleaning your grain or seed in one trip over the field, or if you want to windrow your crop for a period of curing, the Harvestor "69" gives you equally good

(Continued on Page 28)

THE BIGGER OLDS IS BETTER TO DRIVE!



IT'S THE ONLY CAR WITH *Rhythmic Ride!*

You'll enjoy the feel of the wheel of this bigger and better Olds! Olds has more weight, more power, more room. It gives you greater comfort, better performance, easier handling. Yet, it's amazingly co-

nomical to operate. And it's the lowest priced car with modern coil springs all around—the only car with the Rhythmic Ride. See your Oldsmobile dealer. Drive the bigger and better car for the farm.

**YOU GET A
BIGGER
CHASSIS**

**BIGGER
BODY**

**BIGGER
ENGINE**

•

**YOU ENJOY
BETTER
LOOKS**

**BETTER
PERFORMANCE**

**BETTER
ECONOMY**

**AT A PRICE
FOR EVERYBODY**

Coupes, \$807 and up. Sedans, \$853 and up. Delivered at Lansing, Michigan. Car illustrated: "Sixty" 4-Door Touring Sedan, \$899. Prices include Safety Glass, Chromed Window Reveals, Bumpers, Spare Wheel, Tire, Tube, Dual Trumpet Horns, 2 Windshield Wipers, Vacuum Booster Pump, 2 Sun Visors. Transportation based on rail rates, state and local taxes (if any), optional equipment and accessories—extra. Prices subject to change without notice.

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

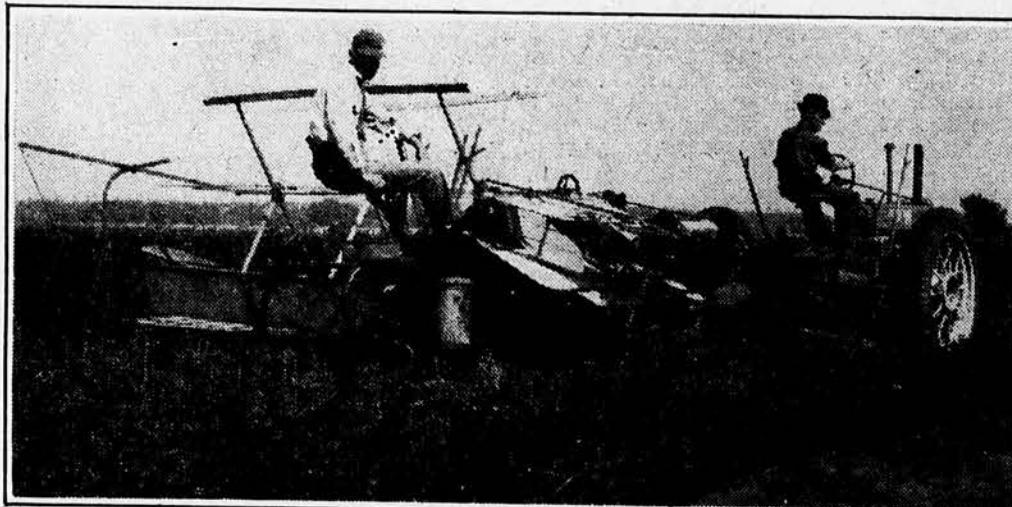
**AMERICA'S BIGGEST
MONEY'S WORTH!**

OLDSMOBILE

DEALERS IN KANSAS

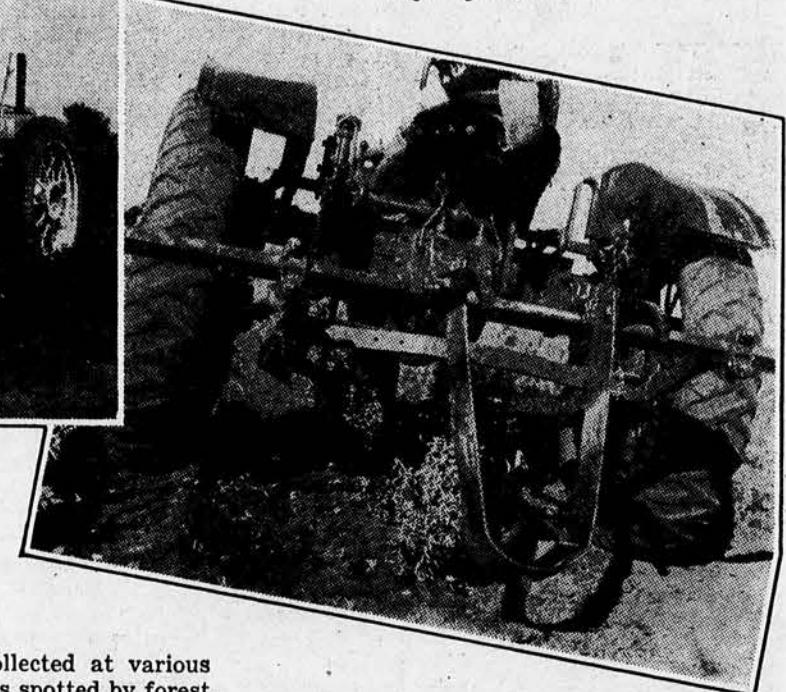


Harvesting SEVEN MILLION TREES



First step in harvesting nursery trees is to cut off the tops with a grain binder. This 10-foot binder is operated by power take-off from the tractor. Kansas now has about 1,900 miles of shelterbelts, and 760 miles more will be planted soon.

Trees are cut loose by a U-shaped digger blade, attached to tractor. The blade is shown here just before being put in the ground at the beginning of a row.



PRODUCING and harvesting young trees—millions of them—is a relatively new and dramatic happening that is now an annual event here in Kansas. Using tractors, binders, trucks, and other highly mechanized equipment, Forest Service crews have recently harvested more than 7 million trees, to be used in the Prairie States Forestry Project for shelterbelt plantings in this state next spring.

Most of the crop came from 2 tree nurseries. One, near Abilene, is composed of 73 acres devoted to the production of broad-leaf species such as Chinese elm, honey locust and Russian olive. In the other nursery, near Hutchinson, 60 acres are used for producing both conifers and broad-leaf species.

Broad-leaf varieties are planted and cultivated in rows 21 inches apart. In November the young trees are ready for harvest, and the first step is to cut the tops off 18 inches above the ground. This is done with a grain binder.

Following this is a U-shaped blade, pulled behind a tractor, to cut the trees loose about 11 inches below the collar. After the cutter, comes a man to pull the trees out and lay them on the ground. The next man, an expert forester, inspects each tree and gathers them in bunches of 10. He sorts out all that are not at least $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter at the root collar.

Another man gathers 5 bunches of 10 and ties them in bundles of 50, with especially prepared twine. These bundles are trucked to temporary heel-in beds, and finally to central heel-in beds where they are put in large trenches and covered with soil for the winter.

All trees grown in the nurseries are seedlings, most of them raised from seeds collected in

Kansas. These seeds are collected at various times of the year from groves spotted by forest scouts.

Osage apples are picked up by the basketful, and Kentucky Coffee bean seeds are picked much in the same manner that you would pick fruit. Last fall more than 15,000 pounds of bur oak seed and 3,200 pounds of black walnuts were collected in Mitchell and Cloud counties. More than 6,000 pounds of Russian olive seed was collected earlier in the fall.

In addition to trees raised in the 2 nurseries, about 200,000 young cottonwood trees were gathered along Kansas rivers and lakes. These trees, known as "wildlings," are pulled and cut to the desired length. Then they are heeled in for winter, much the same as trees grown in nurseries.

Since planting of shelterbelt was begun by the Forest Service in 1935, more than two-thirds of the trees planted have lived, despite the unfavorable climatic conditions which have prevailed most of the time.

About 40 different species of trees are used in the shelterbelt plantings. All of these varieties are native to the plains or are imported species which have proved to be hardy there.



Following the digger, a man pulls the trees and lays them on the ground. The second man grades trees and lays them down in bunches of 10. Trees raised in nurseries are planted in rows, cultivated, and sprayed with utmost care.



Five bunches of 10 each are picked up and tied with especially treated twine. This makes 50 trees to the bundle. Bundles of trees are loaded into a truck within a few minutes after the bundles are tied, and are sent to the temporary heel-in beds.



Cottonwood wildlings are procured along the banks of Kansas rivers. These men are inspecting the wildlings gathered, but the machine pictured is one used for cutting the trees down to proper length. Forestry Service workers are now collecting Osage Apples and the like for seed.

MORE JOBS FOR COMBINES

By ROY FREELAND



Eastern Kansas farmers are following the lead of their Western neighbors, in combining grain sorghums right from the standing stalk.

WITH combines now harvesting nearly every kind of crop grown in Kansas, it seems almost unbelievable that only a few years ago this machine was a complete stranger in eastern parts of the state. To those of us in this area, the word "combine" brought visions of huge machines moving across spacious wheat fields in Central and Western Kansas.

We heard arguments and wagers concerning whether this "stranger" would make its appearance on the slopes and hillier fields of Eastern Kansas. Many shook their heads in doubt. "Combining may be all right for the wheat country, but it will never do here," they prophesied.

It wasn't so surprising when other real crops such as oats, barley, and rye followed wheat in this revolutionary process. More attention was focused when Western Kansas initiated the practice of combining grain sorghums, at that time principally heatland milo.

But developments that surprised even the most ardent combine enthusiasts were those that came with the introduction of smaller combines, and

more general usage in Eastern Kansas. It was this movement that started an avalanche of new ideas which have led to such varied uses for this versatile machine.

At present, we think nothing of combining soybeans, alfalfa, clover, lespedeza, Brome grass, flax, sorghum crops, and various others. At the same time, new ideas and additional crops are still appearing in the path of the combine.

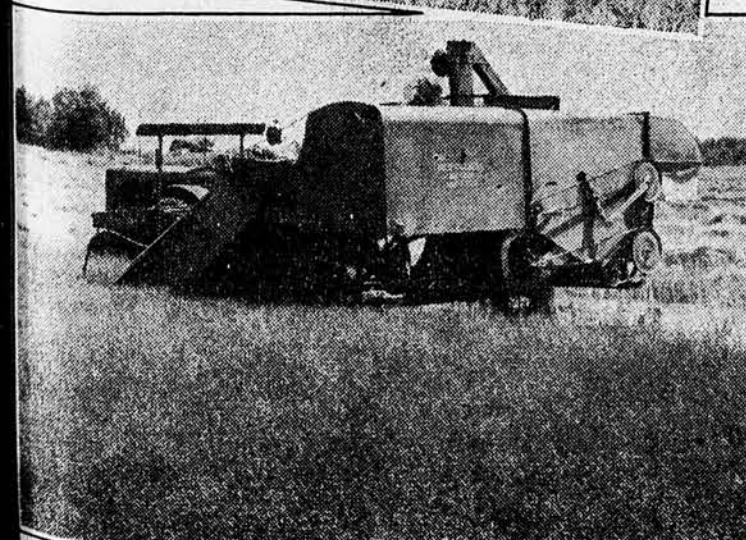
Probably one of the latest and most unexpected steps is that of harvesting grain sorghums from the standing stalk in Eastern Kansas. For several years, farmers in this area have topped both grain and sweet sorghum crops and threshed them by feeding the loose heads into a combine. But, the introduction of Club kafir, a shorter grain sorghum variety, seems to have eliminated necessity of topping.

One of the first to report combining Club kafir from the stalk is Bert Lloyd, of Franklin county. Farmers in Atchison and Brown counties have also harvested Club kafir by this method and they report satisfactory results.

(Continued on Page 17)

Harvesting Brome grass seed is an unusual combine job on the farm of J. D. Martin and Son, Douglas County. Members of the crew in this picture are Leon Gordon, Heinie Breckheisen and Roy Breithaupt.

Combines harvested big part of the 93,000-acre flax crop produced in Kansas last year.



Plant

PIONEER

307

The Prime Hybrid Corn for the East Half of Kansas

Pioneer 307 was entered in every test plot of the 1939 Official Kansas State Yield Test. It out-yielded the average open-pollinated corn by 7½ bushels per acre—by 26%.

Pioneer 307 has the highest two year record of any hybrid entered in all sections of the Official Missouri State Yield Test in the years 1938 and 1939.

Pioneer 307 made the highest yield of any hybrid entered in all sections of the Official Nebraska State Yield Test in 1938, and also in 1939. Both years—IT WAS THE HIGH-EST YIELDING HYBRID.

Pioneer 307 was, by all odds, the most widely planted hybrid in Eastern Kansas in 1939.

Plant

PIONEER

322

The Early Maturing Hybrid for Western Kansas---and the Uplands of Eastern Kansas

Pioneer 322 is recommended where an early maturing variety is needed—in Western Kansas—on the thinner uplands in Eastern Kansas—and for use in all parts of the State where farmers want to plant part of their acreage to an early corn—and part to a late corn.

It's important to place your order at once, while these two grand Pioneer varieties are available.

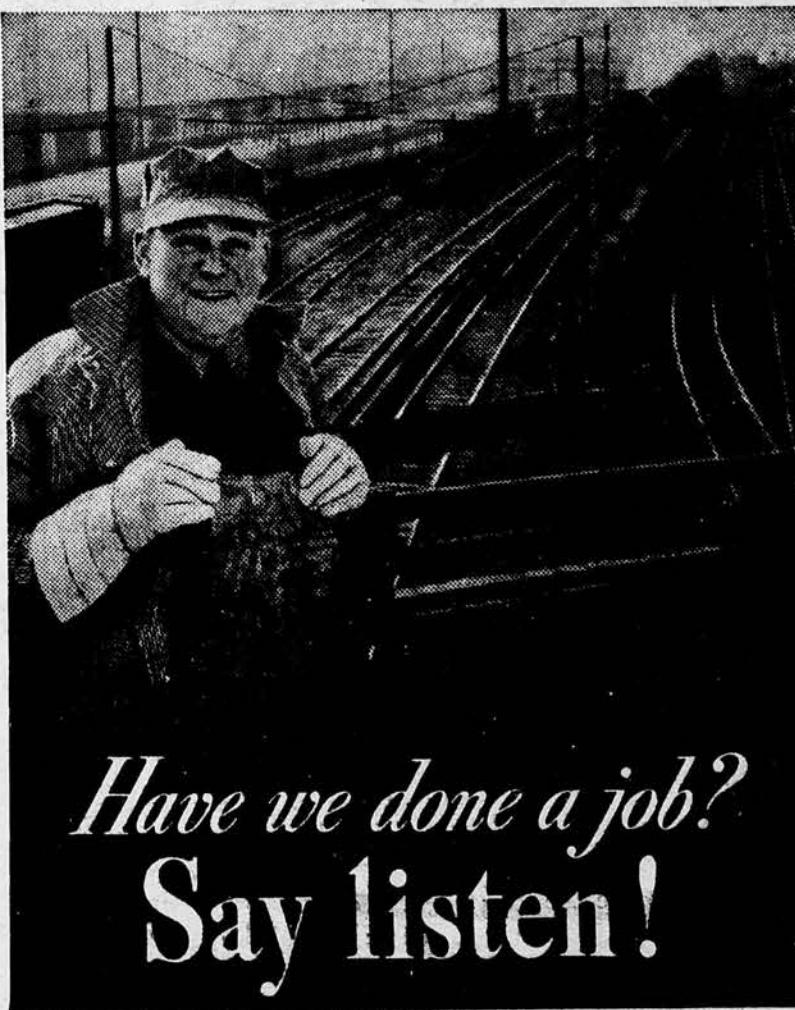
You are cordially invited to visit the special Pioneer exhibit while attending the Farm Power and Equipment Show at Wichita.

GARST & THOMAS Hybrid Corn Company

Coon Rapids, Iowa

Who's Who at Big Wichita Show

BY THE EDITORS



Have we done a job? Say listen!

MAYBE you remember, back last fall, when folks were asking if the railroads were in shape to handle an emergency increase in traffic.

Well, here's the answer.

Between August and October we had the biggest increase in traffic ever recorded in so short a stretch of time.

Did we handle it? Snappy's the word. That increase was handled without congestion, delay or a hitch of any kind.

The fact is — when the railroads loaded the peak movement of 861,000 cars in the week ending October 21, there was still a daily average of 64,299 surplus cars in good order and ready for duty.

And remember that the railroads that did this job have been through ten years of tough sledding.

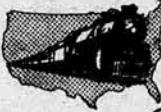
All this shows that railroad men know

their business. It proves again that the railroads have the capacity and the ability to handle their job.

Above all, it spotlights the fact that the railroads deserve the square deal they ask for — a fair break in legislation and regulation — and the opportunity to earn a living.

This isn't the first peak load the railroads have been called on to handle. It won't be the last. They ought to have a fair chance to keep themselves ready for any emergency.

What's needed now is a national policy of equal treatment for all forms of transportation.

 "See America"
FOR \$90
Start from your home town now on a Grand Circle Tour of the United States—east coast, west coast, border to border—go by one route, return by another—liberal stopovers—for \$90 railroad fare in coaches—\$135 in Pullmans (plus \$45 for one or two passengers in a lower berth): Get the full facts from your ticket agent about the greatest travel bargain in history!

Association of
AMERICAN RAILROADS
Washington, D. C.

THE big Tractor Show down at Wichita, February 20 to 23, not only draws thousands of visitors from the rural areas but is the mecca for many of the high officials of exhibiting companies. Presidents, vice-presidents, sales managers, and others are coming from distant points, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, to meet at first hand the farming conditions that prevail in this area.

There follows a list of organizations that will be "on the lot" with their displays together with many of the officials who will be present:

Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company will turn their entire headquarters on Tractor Row into exhibit space. Attending will be George L. Gillette, vice-president and general sales manager; B. D. Grussing, advertising manager; Martin Ronning, chief engineer, Hopkins, Minn., plant; A. W. Lavers, chief engineer, Minneapolis plant; Wayne MacFarlane, assistant plant superintendent, Minneapolis; L. E. Plett, general service manager; V. E. Janssen, general credit manager; E. W. Ross, plant manager, Moline, Ill.; Warren MacFarlane, assistant plant manager, Moline; J. P. Seaholm, chief engineer, Moline plant; F. N. Langham, southwestern division manager; H. K. Nelson, assistant southwestern division manager; C. W. Ferree, sales supervisor, Kansas City; Frank Vance, sales supervisor, Oklahoma City; and the following salesmen: W. F. Hein, George Gilger, F. F. Heschmeyer, M. L. Humphreys, James Bunker, H. J. Lathrop, Merle Birney.

B. F. Goodrich Company will exhibit tires on tractors and machinery. Officials attending will be A. B. Droege and W. W. Thomen, manufacturers' sales, Chicago; and G. M. Madole and P. W. Stansfield, of Akron.

Oliver Farm Equipment Company will have a display in their headquarters on Tractor Row. Among those expected are: M. S. Tucker, assistant general sales manager; R. D. Merrill, western division sales manager; G. A. Dechant, research engineer; Carl Strandlund, director of engineering and development; J. A. Fix, general works manager.

Gleaner Harvester Corporation will display a complete line of combines on Tractor Row. Among those to be present are: P. H. Knoll, vice-president and general manager; W. B. Chauncey, secretary; George Reuland, advertising manager; David Fransen, Curg Williams, and C. N. Brown, district managers.

Firestone Tire and Rubber Company is planning to exhibit tires on equipment and machinery. Names of those expected to attend are: J. F. Cast, R. F. Dionx, N. B. Stevens, R. W. English, C. C. Sisler, V. D. Kniss, C. A. Walt.

J. I. Case Company will exhibit a complete farm equipment line on Tractor Row. C. G. Pearse, assistant sales manager; Ellis Chadwick, Kansas City branch manager; G. A. Holmes, assistant Kansas City branch manager; Henry Kornwolf, A. G. Kellam, D. H. Daubert, R. P. Meyers, works representatives are to be present.

Ford Motor Company will exhibit the new tractor and cars and trucks at the Tractor Show. W. A. Williams, assistant Kansas City branch manager; J. J. Jackson, sales manager; R. W. Monk, commercial supervisor; P. J. Griffin, fleet representative; and H. Rompel, zone manager, are those expected to attend.

Massey-Harris Company will have a farm equipment display on Tractor Row. Officials who are expected at the show include: W. K. Hyslop, general manager; E. F. Schiele, general sales manager; C. P. Milne, assistant to the general manager; E. A. Adams, head engineer; L. S. Pfost, tractor engineer;

Ed Everett, harvesting tool engineer; E. F. Krein, advertising manager.

Dempster Mill Manufacturing Company is exhibiting pumps, water systems, and implements in the Forum. I. N. Downs, Earl Gaffney, K. A. Underwood, Wm. Nispel, Denny Walsh, and H. S. McCoid are the officials expected to attend the event.

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company will have a display in the Forum. Visiting officials for the 4 days are: W. A. Roberts, general sales manager; R. R. Walker, agricultural sales manager; A. F. McGraw, sales promotion manager; F. P. Shortie, southwest division manager; L. H. Schinker, southwest industrial sales manager; Louis Adams, harvester sales manager; A. W. Van Hercke, implement sales manager; C. E. Frudden, chief executive engineer; and C. J. Scranton, W. S. Strehlow, H. W. Lindsay, and W. H. Tanke, chief works engineers. The following branch manager will also attend: O. J. Thomas, Kansas City; C. W. Baker, Amarillo; L. J. Somsen, Oklahoma City; A. J. Simpson, Dallas; E. L. Kirkpatrick, Wichita.

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company is equipping many of the exhibits. L. D. Keplinger is the official planning to attend.

John Deere Plow Company is planning to emphasize new equipment in a complete display at their headquarters on Tractor Row. Included among the officials who will attend are: Charles Deere Wiman, president; H. M. Railsback, director of advertising; R. E. Swartley, assistant director of advertising; D. H. Pace, vice-president and general manager; E. M. Burke, division sales manager; R. E. Circle, division sales manager; R. W. Waln, division sales manager; J. P. Murphy, division sales manager; A. B. Connell, advertising manager; H. B. Pense, service manager; and C. R. Fuller. Factory managers who will be on hand are: Harold White, L. A. Paradise, L. A. Murphy, C. H. Gamble, L. A. Rowland, and V. F. Bozeman.

Chevrolet Motor Company is to display a line of cars and trucks in the Forum. Among the officials expected are: F. L. McClure, assistant general truck sales manager; W. V. Tomlinson, regional truck manager; C. C. Schelp, zone manager; J. A. Henrichs, assistant zone manager; W. H. Clark, assistant zone manager; W. G. Cannon, H. J. Austin, C. L. Pursell, M. N. Keith, H. C. Jones, and C. C. Mabrey, zone truck managers from Middlewest divisions.

Caterpillar Tractor Company is preparing an exhibit of power for the farm and industry. An incomplete list of officials expected to attend includes: B. C. Heacock, president; D. A. Robison, general sales manager; L. J. Fletcher, assistant sales manager; C. M. Bur-

Rat Control

Despite all that has been done to combat the rat, this pest is still mankind's greatest enemy in the animal world. The U. S. D. A. bulletin, No. 1533 on Rat Control offers many suggestions on these subjects: Rat-proofing, destruction of rats, poison bait, fumigation, and trapping. For a free copy of this bulletin, simply drop a post card to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. The other bulletins listed below are also free to our readers:

- No. 144—Cockroaches and Their Control.
- No. 713—Sheep Scab.
- No. 1155—Diseases of Sheep.



claims he always catches a lot in his dreams, so he's giving it a try."

tte, central sales manager; F. E. Fisher, assistant central sales manager; G. E. Spain, manager sales development division; W. K. Cox, assistant manager sales development division; G. M. Walker, advertising manager; Robert Culshaw and Burt Powell.

International Harvester Company is exhibiting in the Forum and expecting the following officials to attend the big show: J. L. McCaffery, director of domestic and Canadian sales; W. F. McCaffery, domestic sales manager; R. C. Fischer, assistant domestic sales manager; T. B. Hale, assistant domestic sales manager; R. M. McCroskey, agricultural tractors; N. Higgins, industrial tractors and power units; R. E. Miller, district sales manager; T. H. Idebrand, assistant district sales manager; W. M. Parrish, industrial sales; C. C. Gray, grain harvesting machine sales. The following branch managers are expected: W. L. Sims, Kansas City, Mo.; C. H. Wiley, Topeka; R. C. Clark, Springfield, Mo.; M. Griffin, Hutchinson; R. E. Jackson, Oklahoma City; E. N. Black, St. Joseph; N. D. Cogdell, Denver; J. L. Dunn, Lincoln; C. D. Roche, Salina; W. Davis, Wichita; W. E. Benton, assistant at Wichita; L. E. Hall, sales promotion manager at Wichita.

Wood Brothers Thresher Company, Des Moines, will send the following men: F. J. Wood, president; F. W. Wood, secretary; R. E. Wood, vice-president; L. B. Gobel, sales manager; G. Hampton, Wichita branch manager; and John Yaggy, C. H. Glover, an Miller, blockmen.

Shaw Manufacturing Company is planning to exhibit Du-All walking and riding-type Tractors in their space in the Forum. Messrs. S. W. Shaw, general manager, S. B. Shaw, assistant general manager, and C. V. Howell are expecting to attend.

Garst and Thomas Hybrid Corn Company will feature Pioneer Hybrids in their booth. Among those to be present are Clarence Parmely, LeRoy, George A. Tryon, Wellington, Stanley Richards, Salina, all of whom are strict sales supervisors.

The following is your directory of exhibitors other than those already mentioned who have taken space at the Show: Phillips and Easton Supply Co., Fafnir Bearing Co., French Hecht, Dodson Manufacturing Co., Colladay Hardware Co., Moore Electric Co., Hastings Manufacturing Co., Timken Roller Bearing Co., New Manufacturing Co., Golden Rule Co., Delco-Remy Division of General Motors Corp., Galion Iron Works, Universal Motor Oils Co., Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Mid-Continent Equipment Co., National Tile Co., American Bosch Corp., Delco Alliance Division of General Motors Corp., Productive Equipment Co., New Departure Division of General Motors Sales Corp., De Laval

Separator Company, Columbian Steel Tank Co., Papec Machine Co., Stover Manufacturing and Engine Co., Jacobs Wind Electric Co., Wincharger Corp., Tyson Roller Bearing Co., Hutchinson Concrete Co., SKF Industries, Inc., Colorado Fuel and Iron Corp., Denver Pump and Manufacturing Co., Tide Water Associated Oil Co., Standard Oil Co.

Interlocking Stave Silo Co., Wetmore Pulverizer and Machinery Co., Zenith Carburetor Division, S. L. Allen and Company, Inc., McPherson Concrete Products Co., American Rolling Mill Co., Butler Manufacturing Co., Wichita Maytag Co., Caterpillar Tractor Co., W-W Grinder Corp., Wood Brothers Thresher Co., Ann Arbor-Klughart Co., Wyatt Manufacturing Co., Inc., Garst and Thomas Hybrid Corn Co., Cleveland Tractor Co.

Dodge Truck Division of Chrysler Corp., Derby Oil Co., Folkers Supply Co., Black and Decker Manufacturing Co., Murdock Electric Co., Linde Air Products Co., Motor Improvements, Inc., Mechanics Universal Joint Division, Lincoln Engineering Co., The Heil Co., American Bosch Corp., Productive Equipment Corp., Western Tank and Road Supply Co., R. G. LeTourneau, Inc., S and S Sales Co., Borbein, Young and Co., Wentz Equipment Co., Gar Wood Industries, Inc., Truck Parts and Equipment Co., Johnson Bros. Auto Supply Co., K. O. Lee and Son, M. H. Swanman, Fleming Manufacturing

Co., Anthony Company, Inc., Western Iron and Foundry Co., E. S. Cowie Electric Co., Blood-Brothers Machine Co., De Luxe Products Corp.

Montgomery Ward and Co., Federal Mogul Service Co., Owatonna Tool Co., Bucyrus Erie Co., Stewart Warner Corp., Youngmeyer Hardware Co., Sam H. Denny Road Machinery Co., J. D. Adams Co., Stowe Hardware and Supply Co., Ben Sibbitt Iron and Foundry Co., Standard Steel Works, Crook Furniture Co., Johnson Oil Co., American Electric Ignition Co., Globe Oil and Refining Co., Frank Huse and Son Farm Equipment Co., Huber Manufacturing Co., Gruber Supply Co., Wichita Avery Co.

Smythe Implement Co., Western Implement Co., Molz Implement Co., Krause Manufacturing Co., J. B. Ehram and Sons, Bushton Machinery Co., Inc., Accessories Corp., W. A. Ridell Corp., Precision Screw and Motor Products Co., Evans Motor Co.

-KF-

Third to Kansas Boys

A team of student judges at the Washburn Rural High School, Topeka, has brought national recognition to Kansas, and especially to the Washburn vocational education department of which H. A. Stewart is instructor and supervisor.

The team, composed of Charles Sheets, Bob Chamberlain, Dick Sheets, Dick Kneale, and Bob Wilson, won

third place in the high school division of the National Holstein All-American Judging Contest, conducted by the Holstein-Friesian World. The Topeka team, representing the Washburn Chapter of Future Farmers of America, was only 2 points below the second place team from Randolph, N. Y., and only 27 points under the winning team from Beloit, Wis.

High scorer for Washburn was Charles Sheets, who tallied 104 points out of a possible 150. Bob Chamberlain trailed him by only 1 point. Mr. Stewart, who is one of the "wide-awake" vocational agriculture instructors in this state, is justly proud of the record made by these Kansas boys.

-KF-

Big Lamb Crop

Seventeen lambs from 10 ewes is an early-season report which came from Ralph Wright, Atchison county. Ralph is a student in vocational agriculture at the Atchison county Community High School at Effingham, and the ewes are part of 1,360 head purchased in Texas last summer by Earl Johnson, his instructor.

Ralph practiced approved flock management methods to attain his good lamb crop. In addition to feeding a balanced ration, he provided minerals for the ewes. Last fall, before breeding season, he flushed them by supplying fresh bluegrass pasture and a liberal grain ration.

**FAMILY HARVEST BETTER LIVING
"WEIGHS OUT" IN ...**

When you catch the first handful of grain from your own ALL-CROP HARVESTER . . . something tells you Better Living has come to stay. You know by the feel that the plump, stalk-ripened kernels will weigh out heavier. Look at a sample of last year's crop—weather-stained in the shock, musty. It reminds you of the grief you had with your binder in down grain . . . the dust, chaff, backaches . . . stacks of dishes facing Mother.

This year—you've worked a miracle with your All-Crop Harvester! Your grain is safe in the bin. Nearly enough more bushels to pay the cost of harvesting! Air-Blast Separation and the Close-Cutting Header did it. The Wide Bar Cylinder and Over-Size Threshing Rear kept you ahead of "big combines." With Variable Speed V-Belt Drives, you made simple in-the-field adjustments for legumes, grasses, sorghums as well as grains. And your cost was 10 cents less on every bushel. Bushels that "weighed out" in terms of Better Living!

NEW 1940 MODEL 60
\$545
F.O.B. Factory

ALL-CROP HARVESTER
"Successor to the Binder"

MODEL 60 (ABOVE)
For 2-Plow Power

See the new streamlined 1940 Model 60 at the WICHITA POWER SHOW! All-weather rubberized drapers, all-rubber vulcanized shelling contacts. Full-length power take-off shield. NEW LOW PRICE!

MODEL 40 (RIGHT)
For 1-Plow Power

Like Model 60, needs NO AUXILIARY MOTOR. Gives you a family harvest for 100 different grains, beans, soil-building legumes, grasses, sorghums. Pickup attachment for windrowed crops.

HARVESTER PRICES BEGIN AT \$345
F.O.B. FACTORY

ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 19, Tractor Division, Milwaukee, Wis.
Gentlemen: Please send FREE catalogs checked. I farm _____ acres.

<input type="checkbox"/> '48" All-Crop Harvester	<input type="checkbox"/> 2-Row RC Tractor
<input type="checkbox"/> '60" All-Crop Harvester	<input type="checkbox"/> 2-Plow WC Tractor
<input type="checkbox"/> 1-Plow B Tractor	<input type="checkbox"/> Implements for RC, WC
<input type="checkbox"/> Crawler Tractor	

Name _____
(PLEASE PRINT)
Town _____
R.F.D. _____ County _____ State _____

YOU'LL GET MORE
POWER
FOR YOUR
SPRING PLOWING



FROM THESE FIELD-TESTED FUELS*

1 STANDARD TRACTOR FUEL

A perfect fuel for every two-fuel tractor. Thousands of field tests made on as many farms in comparison with other brands have proved that Standard Tractor Fuel goes much further, does not knock or smoke or form excessive carbon, and gives you more power for your money.

2 STANOLIND GASOLINE

This low-priced, high anti-knock gasoline is preferred by many power farmers because of its sparkling performance under all conditions.

3 STANDARD RED CROWN GASOLINE

Highly recommended for use in the newer high-compression tractor engines because of its quick response, steady power, and economy.

STANDARD CAN SAVE YOU

TIME... Yes, and time's worth a lot more in the busy season !

MONEY... Well, you can bank the money we can save you !

TROUBLE... You'll avoid it by using Standard Oil products !

*YOUR STANDARD OIL MAN HAS THESE FUELS ON HIS TRUCK

No matter where you live, a Standard Oil man is but a few miles away from your farm, ready to deliver your choice of these three fine fuels. He will show you facts and figures which prove how many extra plowing hours other farmers are getting for the same money by buying from Standard, and how much they are cutting motor oil costs, too.

Ask the Standard Oil man to come to your farm today and talk over your petroleum needs before the busy season starts.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Hybrid Companies Satisfied

With Official Kansas Corn Tests



These sturdy, vigorous stalks were found in the field in which the National Corn Husking Contest was held last fall. This hybrid corn yielded about 60 bushels to the acre.

COMMERCIAL hybrid seed corn companies are getting a lot of satisfaction from the Kansas State Corn Performance Test for 1939, results of which recently have been released by the State Experiment Station at Manhattan, under whose auspices the tests were held in various parts of the state.

Everybody knows that 1939 was a sad and sorry corn growing year in Kansas. Too many days of 100-degree temperature with no rainfall worked havoc on most all varieties of corn, no matter whether hybrid or open-pollinated. But in the 5 counties in which extensive tests were completed, the average for the commercial hybrid varieties exceeded in yield 3 popular open-pollinated ones that were planted in all tests, save in Sumner county, where the latter were ahead a fraction of a bushel. The "Box Score of Corn Tests" on the next page gives you the results of the tests.

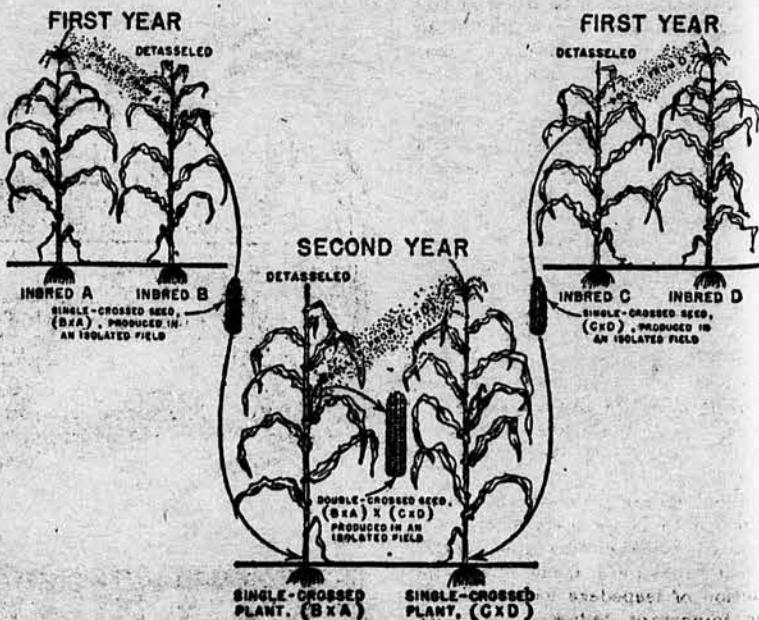
Frankly, no one knows what would have happened had last summer been a good year for corn. The hybrid companies insist that the difference would have been far greater in their favor, and as proof figures are cited from other states where tests have been held the last 2 or 3 years, where drought was not such a great factor in cutting down yields.

It must be remembered that in the average for the open-pollinated varieties, 3 popular ones that were planted in all tests have been used as a basis of figuring. It also should be noted that only the commercial entries were used in the average of hybrids.

The commercial hybrid companies point out that it costs generally only \$1 an acre to use good hybrid seed, and a 2-bushel increase in yield will more than pay the increased seed cost.

It is well worth noting that the Kansas Experiment Station has been developing hybrids thru the use of Kansas inbreds for several years and several were planted in the test fields this year. The results in practically every case were favorable in comparison with the commercial hybrid varieties and also exceeded the open-pollinated tests. But don't get excited about buying any hybrid seed from the experiment station. None is for sale in commercial quantities.

According to officials at the Kansas State Experiment Station, dry weather was not the only unfavorable factor that beset the 1939 corn performance program. In most of Kansas, the soil remained cold until late in the spring preventing quick germination of the seed and gave an opportunity for seed



This diagram shows the method of producing single and double crosses of hybrid corn.

Box Score of Corn Tests

hybrid or Variety	Atchison county	Franklin county	Cloud county	Sumner county	Harvey county	Average in all plots
Average of all hybrids.....	71.98	29.61	16.48	33.01	7.51	32.24
Bays Golden.....	52.96	25.26	13.31	33.01	11.40	27.19
Midland (Atchison county).....	54.49	22.64	8.16	35.57	.87	24.34
Pride of Saline.....	66.04	24.22	9.48	32.98	3.82	27.31
Average open-pollinated.....	57.83	24.04	10.32	33.85	5.36	26.28
Difference between hybrids and open-pollinated.....	14.15	5.57	6.16	-.84	2.15	5.96

ay, field mice, wire worms, and others to greatly reduce the stands. Incidentally, there were a few counties originally set up for tests that were abandoned entirely. Ottawa county and Brown county were discarded because of poor stands. Cherokee county and Wilson county were wanted, but due to such extreme variation in stand and growth, the two were given up in the program. Jefferson county also was abandoned. Individual farmers who co-operated in the 1939 tests, including those in counties ultimately abandoned, were: Atchison county, M. N. Hendrikson, W. Atchison; Brown county, O. J. L. Horton; Cherokee county, Chal-Potter, Columbus; Cloud county, W. Magaw, Ames; Franklin county, W. Wagner, Richmond; Harvey county, Orville Haury, Halstead; Jefferson county, R. Shirley, Rt. 2, Perry; Ottawa county, W. C. Anderson, El Dorado; Sumner county, S. M. Barner, El Plaine; and Wilson county, C. E. Hill, New Albany.

Entries are now being invited for the 1940 program, and virtually every commercial hybrid company is planning to take part in the tests.

-KF-

More Jobs for Combines

continued from Page 13)

This means that Eastern Kansas farmers are now in position to follow the lead of Western Kansas operators who have been combining grain sorghum crops for several years. At present, Colby and Finney milos, and other grain sorghums have increased in importance as varieties that can be combined in Western areas of the state.

Altho the most common method of combining alfalfa and Sweet clover is to take it from the windrow in a pick-up attachment on the combine, many Kansas farmers have eliminated the jobs of mowing and windrowing—they combine the alfalfa and clover seed from standing plants. One who follows this practice is Harry Deaver, a Kansas Master Farmer in Marion county. Mr. Deaver has found this method causes less loss of seed than the method of cutting and windrowing the hay before combining it. Mr. Deaver says that in handling alfalfa and Sweet clover, the best time to combine for seed is about the time as the best time to mow the crop for seed. In other words, he says you must try to "strike" at the time when the maximum number of seeds are mature, and when there is a minimum from opening pods.

According to Mr. Deaver, this procedure brings considerable green seed, and that reason the seed must be handled carefully. He spreads it out on a tarp and allows it to dry before running the seed thru a fanning mill to separate out light material.

John E. Olson, Morris county, and Cleo W. Converse, Wabaunsee county, have both harvested 3 bushels of alfalfa seed to the acre by combining it this way. Mr. Olson, who uses the same for both alfalfa and Sweet clover, states it is the quickest and most economical method of harvesting legume seed.

Another legume from which seed is combined on a large scale in Eastern Kansas is lespedeza. This is especially true in Southeastern areas where the production of lespedeza has become a more important industry. In most cases a combine goes over this land 2

many other jobs. An example of this is the practice of combining Brome grass. Harvesting this light, fluffy seed with combines is a slow, tedious job but it seems to be the best method of getting it. Last season J. D. Martin and Son, of Douglas county, combined a valuable crop of Brome grass seed that yielded 400 to 600 pounds to the acre.

A crop rapidly gaining prominence in Eastern Kansas is flax, and it is another that fits in for use with that same trusty machine, the combine. The acreage of flax harvested in Kansas jumped from 51,000 acres in 1938 to 93,000 acres in 1939, and most of this acreage was harvested with combines.

Let's doff our hats to a "friend" that saves time, labor, and money in harvesting almost every kind of crop.

Eliminating Bindweed

Of the 1,500 acres of bindweed in Mitchell county, 1,000 acres have come under treatment, reported A. R. Loop, county bindweed supervisor. All this area was under cultivation except 50 acres treated with sodium chlorate in 1938 and 1939. In 1938, farmers started cultivation on 238 acres. In 1939, they started work on 703 acres. The bindweed supervisor approved the cultivation work on 537 acres on 66 farms for practice payment in the Agricultural Conservation Program. The ACP payment is \$7.50 an acre, which makes a total possible payment of \$4,032.67 for bindweed cultivation. The amount actually received will be less than that, however, since some farms have earned more than the practice payment set up for that purpose.

times in the same season—once for a cereal grain crop grown with the lespedeza, and later for the crop of lespedeza seed.

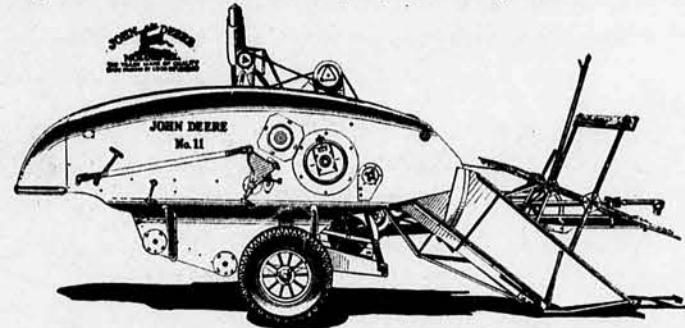
Even grass crops can be harvested with the same combine that does so

This Way To More Profitable Farming

Of course you're going to the Western Tractor and Power Farm Equipment Show, at Wichita, February 20 to 23. Make it a special point to see the John Deere display. You'll be mighty glad you did.

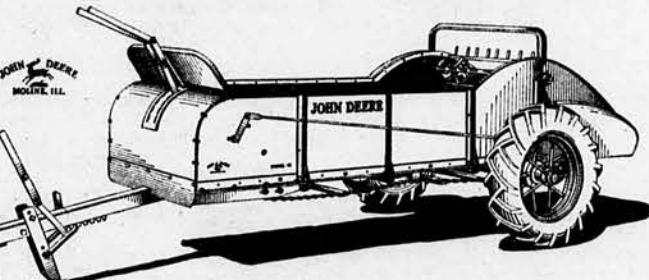
You'll see a complete array of John Deere Tractors, some with electric starting and lighting—you'll see the phenomenal Model "H" and a full line of John Deere equipment—the very latest in modern farm machinery—all on display to help you choose the right tools for your needs.

Come any time—the latch string's always out. Ask all the questions you want. If you can't come, we'll be glad to send you complete information about any equipment by mail.



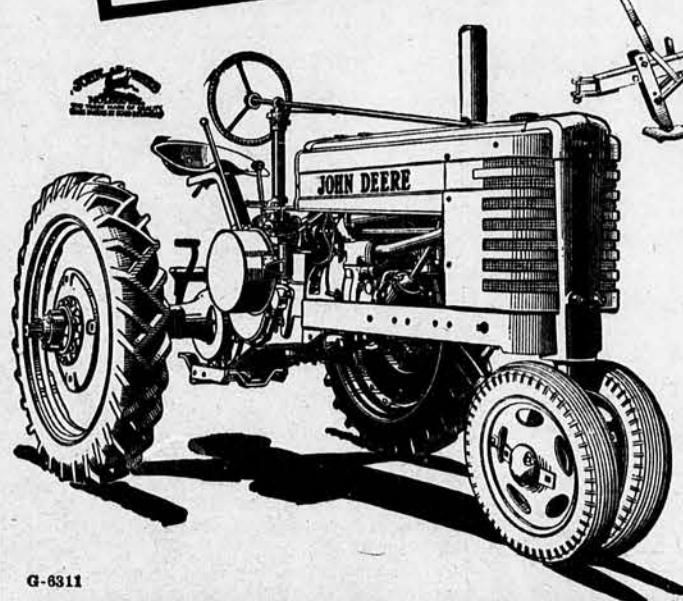
Small, Family-Sized Combines

Never before have you been offered so much value at so low a price in a small combine as you are in the new John Deere No. 11 and No. 12 Straight-Through Combines. Inspect them thoroughly—learn all their features.



Model "H" Manure Spreader

If you're thinking of buying a spreader, be sure to see the Model "H." Extra value is written all over this new, low-priced, tractor-drawn spreader for operation with large or small tractors.



Model "H" Tractor

A new, smaller, lower-priced, one-two-plow, two-row general purpose tractor that handles every job on small farms and many jobs on large farms at remarkably low cost. Be sure to see it and the complete line of integral equipment available.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO.,

KANSAS CITY,
MISSOURI

Miles of Smiles

Oliver "Row Crop 70", below, uses Timken Bearings in front wheels, front wheel post, rear axle, differential, bull pinion, steering worm, pulley shaft and pulley drive shaft.

TIMKEN BEARING EQUIPPED

For the long pull and the toughest work, the Timken Bearing is the farmer's best friend! When a tractor is equipped with Timkens you get the best performance and bed rock economy. No farmer can afford anything short of the best tractor performance. Timkens assure such performance. That is why Oliver engineers provide Timken protection for Oliver tractors—why more Timkens are used in American tractors at all hard service points than any other make of bearing. For Miles of Smiles, select a tractor, truck or automobile Timken Bearing Equipped and you'll save time and money. The Timken Roller Bearing Company, Canton, O.

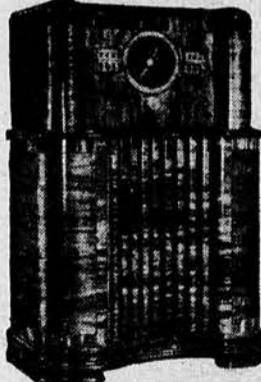
NOTICE—Look for the trade-mark TIMKEN on every bearing, whether buying new equipment, or replacing a Timken Bearing in your tractor, automobile, truck or farm machinery. That trade-mark is your assurance of quality.

TIMKEN TAPERED ROLLER BEARINGS

NEW ECONOMY FARM RADIO!

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ZENITH
HAS THIS

Country Reception
is BETTER
Than City with
the RIGHT SET



Go to your Zenith dealer and see how Zenith fits your needs and your purse. You'll be proud of your Zenith Radio. Its quality is in keeping with the name.

ZENITH RADIO CORPORATION • CHICAGO
America's oldest makers of fine radios—always a year ahead

NEWS NOTE
—for many years Zenith has guaranteed "Europe, South America or the Orient every day or your money back." (On short wave sets.)

ZENITH
—LONG DISTANCE—
FARM RADIO

**No Tax On Wind
—IT'S FREE**
—don't waste wind—
let it run your radio
with a
**ZENITH
WINCHARGER**
—special price when
bought with radio.

BEST BABY CHICKS Are Cheapest

By
**MRS. HENRY
FARNSWORTH**



Mrs. Farnsworth

CHICK catalogs, along with the seed catalogs, those 2 harbingers of spring, arrive at the mail boxes when there is some leisure time available for the housewife and farmer to study and plan for the coming months. Possibly there may not be as many chicks started this spring on the average farm, but that is all the more reason why they should be good chicks. Good chicks mean profitable chicks.

How about investigating the flock from which your chicks are hatched in 1940? Are you interested enough in what you are housing and feeding to take a little extra time to find out the records that are present in the flock from which you purchase chicks? How much of a part does good breeding play in getting good chicks that make good layers?

Male Record Important

An illustration is that there have been ordinary flocks that were laying about 72 eggs average a year per hen. They were mated to males from hens that had laid 250 eggs in a year. This practice was kept up for 4 years. Pullets from the flock then averaged 192 eggs.

What are the records of the males that head the flock from which your 1940 chicks will be hatched? How long have such records been used? Are they well enough established to pass the trait of heavy laying on to their daughters?

I have on my desk a catalog from a Missouri breeder of Rhode Island Reds. This farm has bred this variety exclusively for a long span of years. Males from high-producing hens have been used for generations. Records from egg-laying contests are given and the bloodlines of the males and females that are used in their special and range matings are given. One feels instinctively that these Reds will reproduce their kind. They can be depended on. And prices are little higher than for ordinary chicks.

Cheap chicks can easily be the most expensive. Losses from one cause and another can soon make the chicks cost as much as better ones. If the pullets we raise do not have the egg-laying trait bred into their heritage, we cannot expect much of a production over any period of time.

Extra Eggs Bring Profit

Another thing to consider, a pullet that lays 100 eggs per year will not any more than pay for her feed in ordinary years. It's the next 70 to 100 eggs that brings in the profit.

Successful poultry raisers with whom I have visited all have one trait in common. They have their favorite time for hatching, and have ample reasons for choosing such times. If they are interested in marketing their young chicks as broilers, they hatch early enough to have them ready for certain markets. If their idea is to bring the pullets into laying at a certain time in the fall, they hatch in time to carry out these plans.

Whether heavy or light breeds are raised has some influence on time of hatching. Some breeders hatch early and let their pullets go thru a partial molt in the early winter so they can get fine hatching eggs during the spring months. The equipment available for rearing the chicks must be taken into consideration when deciding on the time to hatch. If there is a tightly-built brooder house and a dependable brooder, then it is possible to hatch earlier than if makeshift equipment must be used.

When chicks are purchased each year and only 1 brood raised, March is the preferred time for the dual-purpose breeds, while April gives ample time for maturing the lighter-weight fowls for fall and winter layers.

If you are one of those old-fashioned souls (and I'll admit I am in that class), how about selecting some of your best producers and penning them with males from high-producing hens. Pullets from such a mating will make good layers and will give you birds with some actual known breeding to use in your pen another year.

Follow this plan a few years and you can soon depend on a steady production throughout the year. If you must start with a flock, knowing nothing of their actual performance and have to select by external characteristics, then place vitality and abundant health first in making the selection.

One leading breeder of this country has noticed that all his high producers have one trait in common: they move about quickly and they are alert. We might term them a nervous temperament. They are always on the move, are always hungry, and inquisitive. Of course, you will want hens of good size and weight for the breed, and free from disqualifications.

—KF—

Most Valuable Crops

"At one time, I thought all this talk about temporary pastures was a lot of foolishness, but after giving some of those ideas a test, I have found that temporary pastures are the most valuable crops I can raise." This statement comes from Walter Pierce, Jr., one of the highly progressive farmers of Reno county.

Last year Mr. Pierce pastured 100 head of cattle on 25 acres of Sweet clover from March until well into the summer. He declares this crop performs a dual purpose in providing excellent pasture and enriching the soil all at once. His program calls for plowing the Sweet clover under for green manure after it has served its purpose as a pasture crop.

For summer pasture, Mr. Pierce thinks there is nothing that will equal Sudan. At present he has 35 acres of certified Sudan, which he calls his pasture reserve. In case the weather is dry and pasture is "at a premium," the Sudan will be grazed. On the other hand, if the season is rainy and Sudan is not needed for pasture, it will be harvested for seed. If conditions are highly favorable, he may take 2 crops of seed from the Sudan, or he may use it for pasture a while and then take one crop of seed from it.

Exactly How to Feed

Raising baby chicks is as easy as 1, 2, 3. All you have to know is what to do and when to do it. That is exactly what is contained in the Hendriks Method of Feeding Baby Chicks. It tells you in 1, 2, 3, style exactly what to feed at exactly what time. It's so simple you can't make a mistake. Hundreds of Kansas poultry raisers have been overjoyed with their excellent results, and for that reason Kansas Farmer wants every Kansas farmer who is going to raise baby chicks this spring to have a copy of the Hendriks Method. All we ask is that you send a 3-cent stamp to help pay printing and mailing costs. Address: Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Pests Thick Over State

By DR. E. G. KELLY

Kansas State College Extension Entomologist

CHINCH BUGS

MORE chinch bugs are going thru the winter in Kansas than at any time since 1923.

Unless something unforeseen occurs, the 1940 chinch bug infestation will be much worse than that of 1934 and will extend west to at least Jewell, Clay, Lincoln, and Reno counties. Present indications are that the state will need 600 miles of chinch bug barriers to protect cornfields when the bugs start moving out of the small grain. That would require 11,000 drums of creosote oil holding 50 gallons each.

If farmers thruout the eastern half of the state keep the chinch bug hazard in mind in planning their spring plantings, they can greatly reduce the probable losses from these insects. A cardinal point in farm planning for chinch control is to keep corn as far as possible from barley and wheat. Since rghums also are susceptible to chinch attack, they should be separated short distance from corn where possible. Atlas sorgo is less susceptible to attack than other varieties.

Planning should provide for as many acres of soybeans, Sweet clover, and pedgea as possible—since chinch bugs do not eat these crops. Flax also is chinch bug immune and fits the cropping system on some farms in Eastern Kansas.

Despite the danger involved, there will be many cases where cornfields must be planted alongside wheat and barley. Where this is true, chinch bug barriers will be needed; and construction of the barriers should be started early. The march of the chinch bugs out of the small grain fields is as certain as death and taxes, and only a well-constructed and properly-maintained barrier will halt it.

First step in preparation of a barrier is to plow a furrow along the edge of a cornfield when the soil is in good condition, throwing the furrow to the side toward the corn. The furrow should be plowed soon after the corn is planted, or at least as soon as the chinch bugs show up in the wheat and barley.

Second step is to locate a supply of creosote oil and crude coal tar creosote. Mix the two at the rate of 9 gallons of oil to 1 gallon of creosote and stir them well.

Then smooth down the top of the furrow ridge somewhat and put a line of the creosote-oil mixture along the ridge, using a pail with a hole in the bottom to lay the line. Sink post holes in the bottom of the furrow at 30-foot intervals and put a tablespoonful of calcium cyanide flakes or granules in each.

The barrier must be renewed at least once a day and must be maintained as long as the bugs are moving, which usually is from 10 to 12 days. Twice-a-day renewal of the barrier is necessary when the movement of bugs is at its height.

County agricultural agents will establish demonstration barriers in different sections of counties where chinch bugs will be an important problem this year, so that farmers who face the task of stopping the bugs can see just how the barriers are made and how effective they are.

Chinch bugs are not stopped when they leave the wheat and barley fields, they will devastate the corn quickly and thoroughly. And when they have finished the corn, they will move into the sorghum fields. The building of necessary barriers to prevent a catastrophe is a major job facing Eastern Kansas farmers this year.

GRASSHOPPERS

One hundred and forty threats to be a big grasshopper year. Throughout the western half of Kansas there are more buried grasshoppers

than ever before. The challenge this year is a challenge. Wide-spread co-operation in the adoption of control measures will enable Kansas to meet that challenge triumphantly and successfully.

JACKRABBITS

Right now, Kansas is serving as the battleground for a war of man against rabbit. Cottontails in Eastern areas and jackrabbits in Central and Western areas are making wholesale invasions on valuable crops.

E. O. Graper, county agent at Colby, reports that jackrabbits in Thomas county are trying to "take the county over." Entire fields of shocked grain have been stripped of heads, and trees are stripped of bark above the snow line. Feed lots are overrun with them and stockmen estimate that 3 rabbits eat as much as 1 sheep.

Farmers report killing as many as 4 and 5 rabbits with 1 shotgun shell and they refuse to admit that they are joking. They say the rabbits are so thick that you just can't miss. Hunting rabbits, they declare, is just like fishing in a fish hatchery.

With feed supplies already none too plentiful, farmers in Western Kansas can ill-afford to have a heavy portion eaten by rabbits. Altho most serious loss is in the form of stacked feed, con-

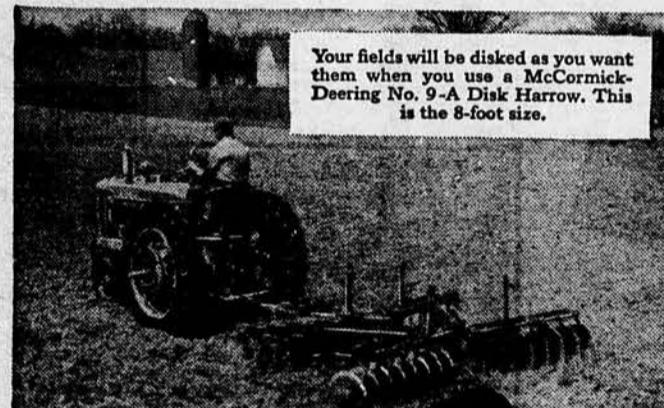
siderable damage has been done to wheat where there is a crop. The rabbits dig holes in the snow to reach tender, green spears of wheat.

Thousands of the rabbits have been killed but they seem as plentiful as ever. Guy Olson reports that on one trip to town, he saw a bunch of rabbits around feed stacks and that there must have been 250 of them. Antone Riedel shot 14 in 5 minutes.

Attempts to poison the rabbits with salt have not been overly successful. However, E. D. Crabb has been getting good kills with a combination of yellow corn and strychnine. Many farmers have fenced their feed stacks to protect them from rabbits. They leave the gates open for a time and then go in and kill the rabbits that have collected.

Farmers are waging a hearty fight against the pests and they declare that any new idea for killing jackrabbits meets with profound popularity.

If you desire more detailed information on chinch bug control, drop a postal card to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and request U. S. D. A. Bulletin No. 1780 entitled "How to Fight the Chinch Bug," and the Kansas State Circular 113, "Chinch Bug Barriers for Kansas Conditions." These bulletins will be sent to you free.



**Be Particular
ABOUT SEED IT PAYS!**

ARE YOU a man who takes pride in well-tilled fields? Then you know the satisfaction that comes from using McCormick-Deering Tillage Tools. You know that it pays to be particular about tillage machines, that it pays to be exacting about the kind of work they do.

The McCormick-Deering line for 1940 includes the most up-to-date disk harrows, peg and spring-tooth harrows, soil pulverizers, rotary hoes, field cultivators, rod weeder, land packers, harrow-plows, and tractor cultivators for every operation.

Get the jump on the calendar and the season—see the nearby International Harvester dealer now about tillage equipment for your spring work. He will be able to show you a great line of machines.

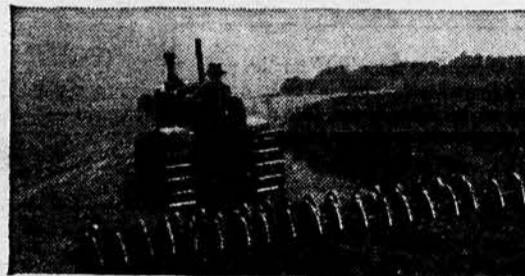
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)

100 North Michigan Avenue

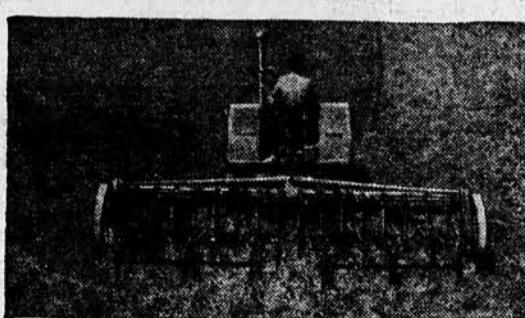
Chicago, Illinois



This 2-section McCormick-Deering Peg-Tooth Harrow is a light load for the fast-stepping Farmall-A.



Thorough penetration with a Model TD-40 TracTracTorb and 18-foot McCormick-Deering Spring-Tooth Harrow.

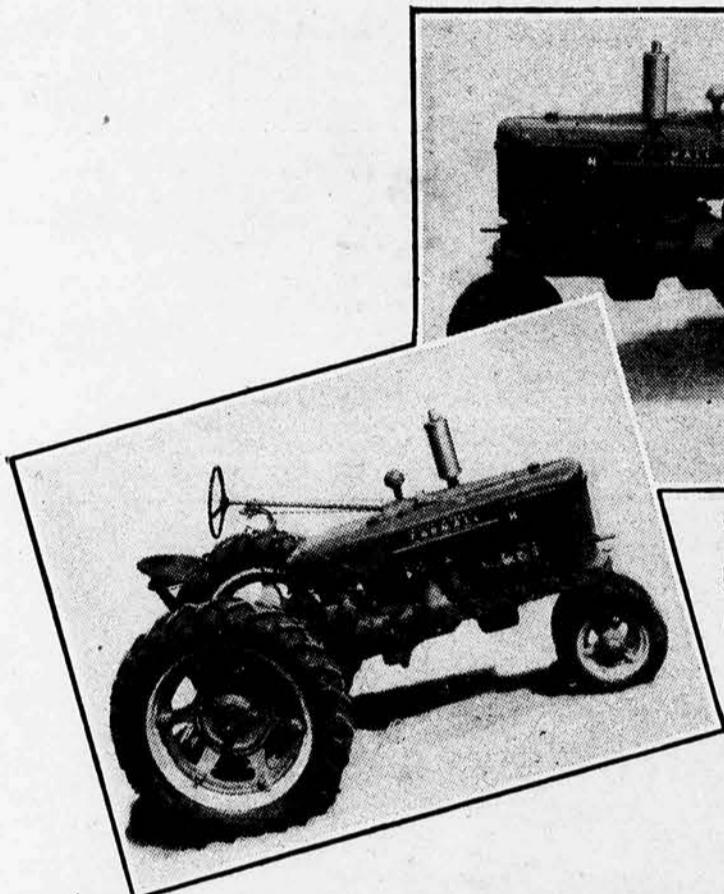


There is a place in your tillage program for the practical McCormick-Deering Field Cultivator. Above: The 12-foot No. 8 with duckfoot shovels.

McCORMICK-DEERING
TILLAGE TOOLS

1940 POWER

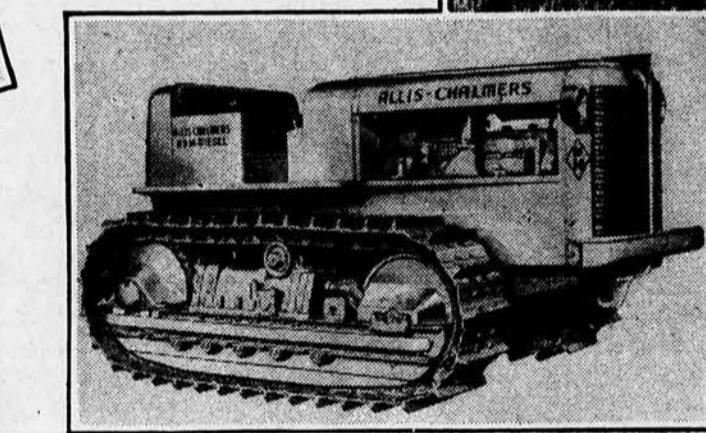
Fits Every Type of Farm



The new Streamline Farmall tractors ranging from 1-plow size to the 5-plow size will be shown in a very complete exhibit at Wichita by International Harvester Co. At left is the H-model, above the M-model.



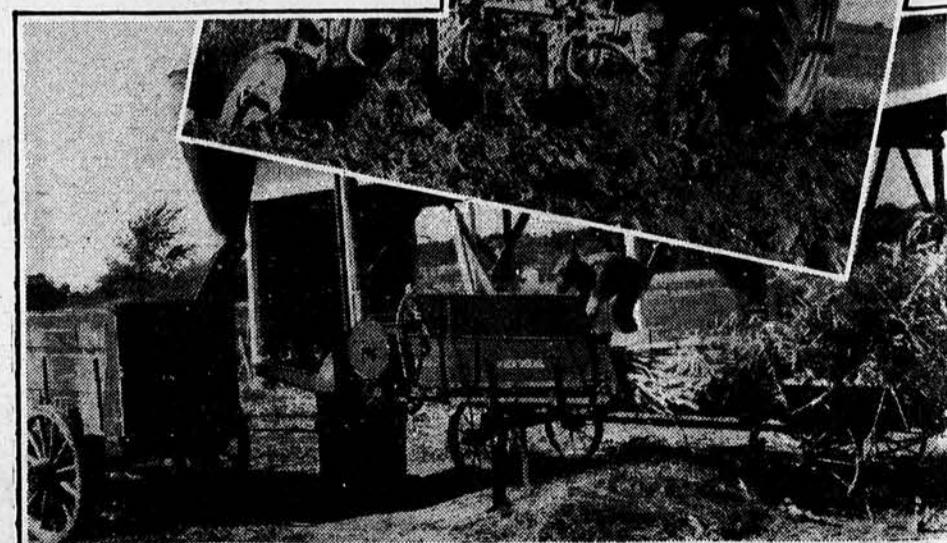
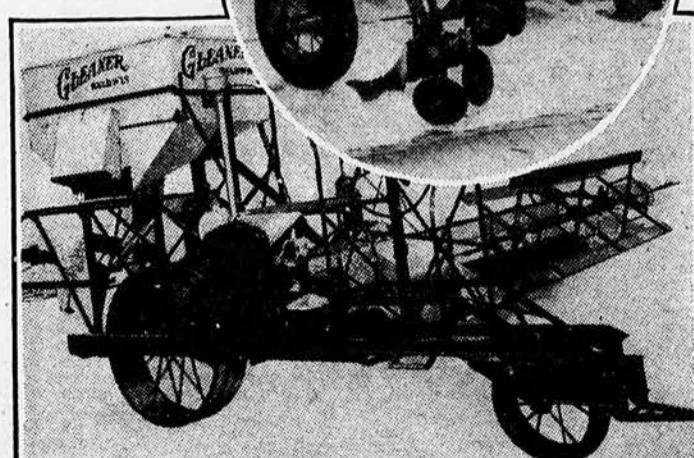
Featured by Allis-Chalmers will be the Model "WC" tractor and famous Model "60" All-Crop Harvester seen above. Also, exhibited for the first time will be the Model "HD 14" crawler tractor seen at left.



At right, Oliver Row Crop "70" tractor, and Model 10 Grain Master combine to be demonstrated at Wichita. Above, Oliver equipment plowing under soybeans in preparation for hybrid corn.



Right, new Dempster low-cost tilling and planting machine. Below, Gleaner combine. Both will be shown at Wichita.



Entirely new in design and construction is this John Deere No. 55 truss-frame plow, below, with greater clearance and adjusting ease. Below, also, chopping fodder with the new John Deere No. 114 roughage mill and feed grinder. They will be shown at Wichita.

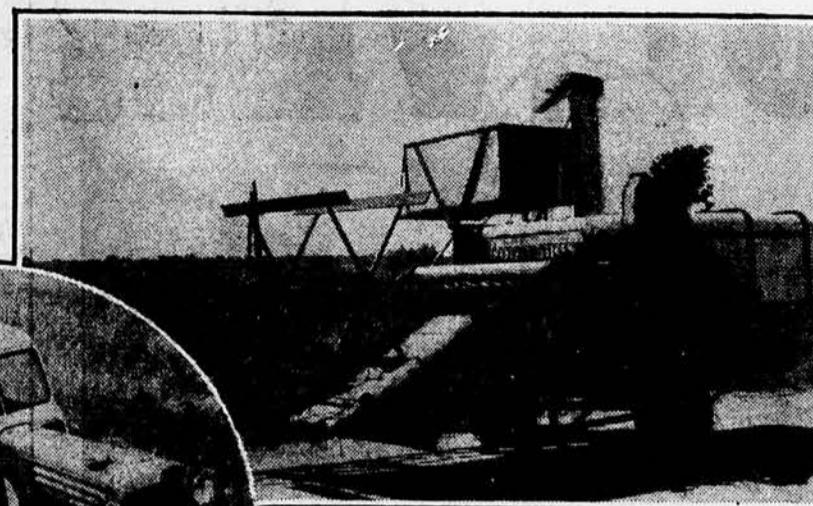


EQUIPMENT

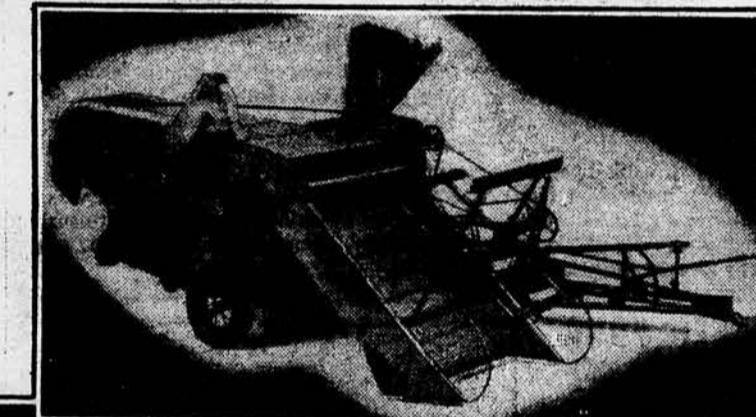
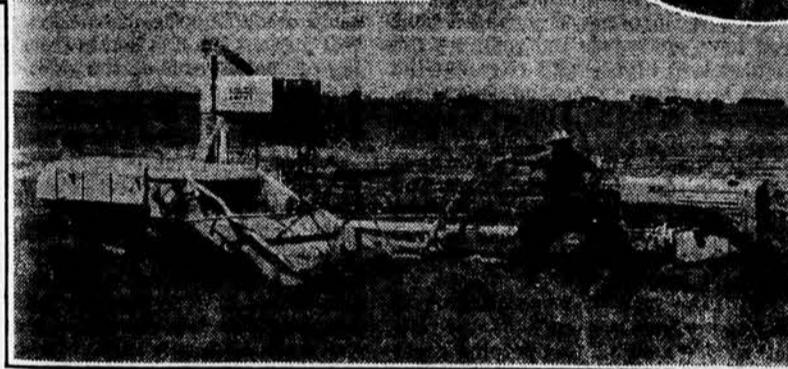
MODERN power farm equipment leads in conditioning Kansas agriculture to meet 1940 demands. Dramatic will be its role in efficiently harvesting the golden wheat crop; and planting again in the fall. But power farm equipment will turn this year more than ever to the tremendously important job of building a better diversified agriculture. Larger acreages will be planted to feed crops, livestock will appear on more farms, planning and future opportunities will take on new dimensions.

A modern system of farming developed around modern farm machinery is simplified by equipment designed to do all types of farm jobs. To conserve fertility and moisture, facilitate timely planting, tending and harvesting; pump floods of water to irrigate thirsty soil, grind crops into better livestock feed. Opportunities in Kansas mean just such progress and a standard of living that looks ahead with confidence.

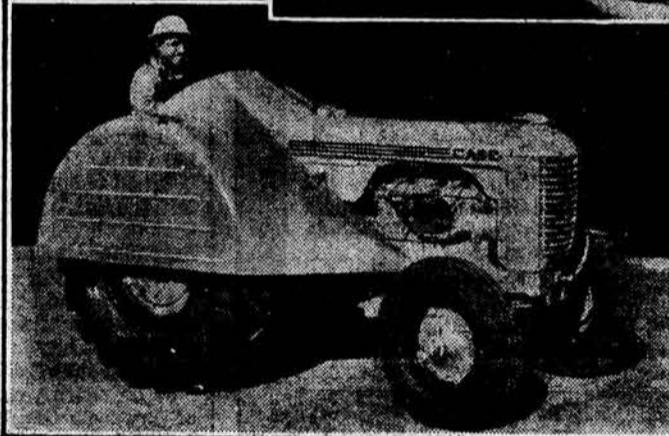
Right, new model combine to be exhibited and demonstrated at the big power farm equipment show at Wichita by Wood Brothers.



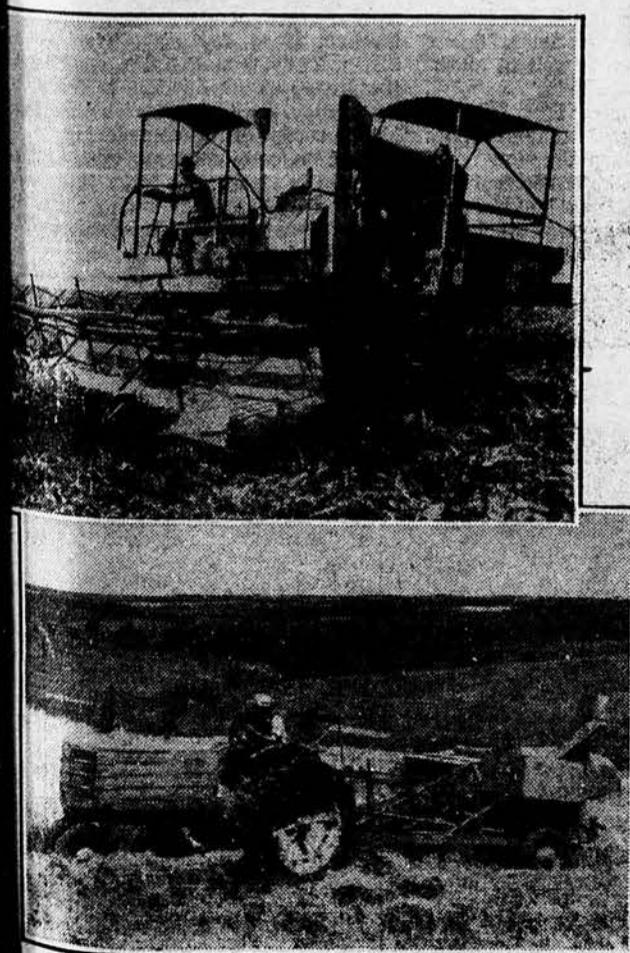
Minneapolis-Moline will feature in the power show the M-M Harvester "69" and the Universal "R" tractor seen in the picture below the circle at left. In circle is the M-M Universal "R" tractor equipped with comfort-cab which is bound to claim great interest at Wichita.



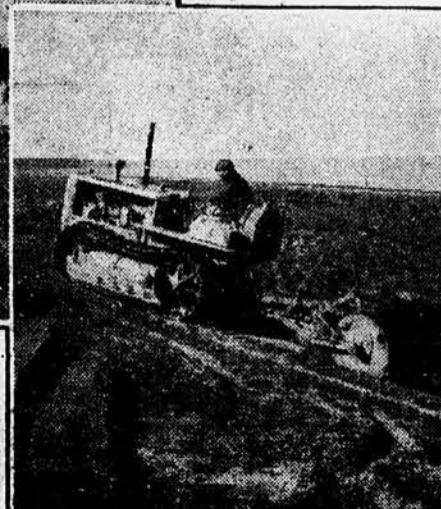
Left, new Massey-Harris 16-foot, No. 20, self-propelled combine, which will be of great interest to Power Show visitors. Bottom picture shows Massey-Harris "101 Super" tractor and popular Clipper combine. Tractor has new "super-finished" engine which the manufacturer says will give long life at low upkeep.



Above, the Case F combine, a one-man machine driven by tractor power take-off, which will be a high spot of interest at the machinery show. Left, the new Case orchard tractor built especially for close work. The new Case hay saver and the tractor side-delivery rake also will be shown.



Above, Caterpillar D2 tractor plowing stubble for corn, and right, a D2 pulling a rotary scraper building ponds. This tractor and the R2 will be shown by Caterpillar at Wichita.



Keep your eyes on OLIVER

AT
THE
WICHITA
SHOW

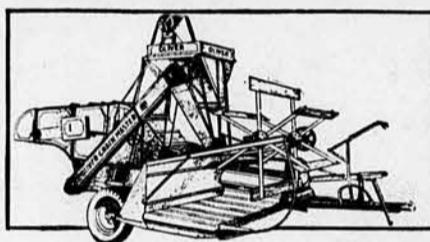
KEEP YOUR EYES ON THE "70"

There'll be a lot of tractors at the Tractor Show this year. Look at them all—but keep your eyes on the high compression "70"—the beautiful green, red and gold brute so familiar to the eyes of wise Kansas farmers. Remember that the "70" was the first of the modern self-starting 6-cylinder, streamlined tractors—the first available with a complete line of proved, mounted tools, to enable you to bring speed and improved performance to all your row crop farming work. Yes, the "70" with its governor-controlled fuel economy, its sensational power and pep, is the proved 2-3 plow tractor—well worth watching—equally well worth buying. Get the whole story at the Show, or use the coupon below to get a free demonstration in your fields.

KEEP YOUR EYES ON THE GRAIN MASTER

See the Oliver Grain Master—it promises to be the star of the Show! If you made the trip

last year, you know what a sensation the Grain Master was—displaying for the first time the Oliver rubberized weather-proof drapers that end draper annoyances. Now, after being proved on thousands of additional farms, Oliver rubberized weather-proof drapers take their place with the famous Oliver Big Cylinder, controlled, straight-in-line threshing, light draft and many other reasons why Oliver's the buy! See all four sizes—6-, 8-, 10- and 12-foot cut. Order early! Be ready for your harvest when crop and weather are right!



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ASK ABOUT THE SENSATIONAL "70"

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F.O.B. CHARLES CITY
AND COMPLETE LINE
OF PROVED MOUNTED TOOLS

Also you'll be able to see the famous, uncannily accurate Oliver Superior Grain Drills, Oliver Planters, Cultivators, Plows, Listers and Hay Tools. Don't miss them. But if you must miss the Show, this coupon will bring you the information you want.

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I farm acres. I would like a free demonstration of the Oliver "70" on my farm.

Name

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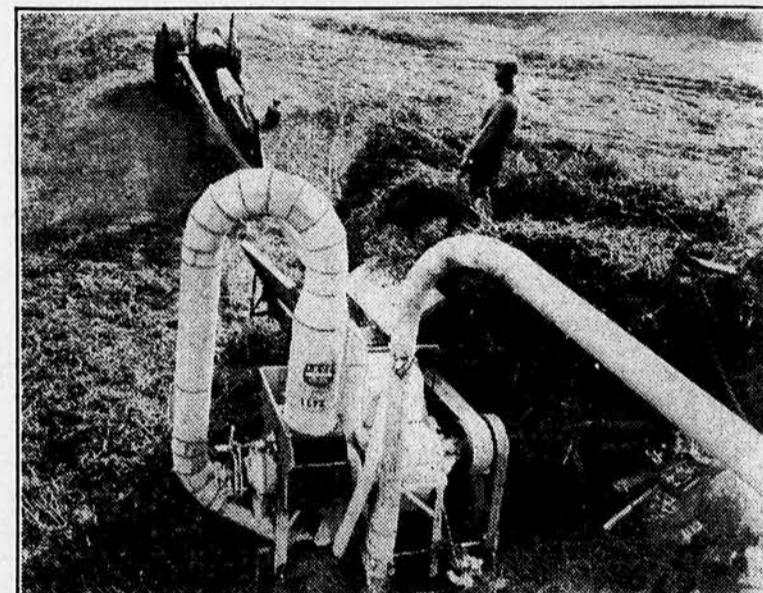
Also send me information on the following Oliver Equipment (check which): Grain Master 6, 8, 10 or 12-foot cut, Planters, Cultivators, Grain Drills, Plows, Oliver "80" "90", and "99" Tractors.

OLIVER

CHOPPED HAY

Lessens Danger of Barn Fires

By CECIL BARGER



Chopping and storing coarse soybean hay. A long sweep elbow starts the horizontal pipe line which is laid on the mow floor.

A SICKENING feeling fills a man's stomach when he looks toward his barn full of new hay to see a faint red haze glow over the roof. As the flames leap higher and consume the barn, he suffers a thousand pangs—remorse for all the little things he might have done to prevent the conflagration.

A tremendous number of barns have burned in Kansas in recent years. The toll of loss by burning has turned into an alarming figure, and has caused farmers to consider their hay-making methods.

With the increased use of chopped hay, many have laid much blame to the use of this method. But nothing could be more erroneous. For of the 3 kinds of stored hay—loose, baled, and chopped—actual statistics show that chopped hay is the safest of all. The biggest percentage of fires occurs in loose hay.

"A wise man is he who avoids trouble," says an old proverb. So, to begin with, we will resolve to be wise and avoid trouble—avoid a fine, fat, barn fire.

When chopping hay and blowing it into the loft, a few precautions assures that the hay will not overheat. In the first place, it is always well to allow plenty of curing in the field.

It may sound crazy at first, but the most successful way of building a pile of chopped hay is from the mow floor up rather than from the top down. Now how on earth would you build a pile of hay from the floor up, you ask?

Simply this: Lay the delivery pipe on

the floor of the mow and blow up against the rear or side of the barn or some other smooth obstruction. That will prevent the fine leaves from fluffing or foaming off at the sides while the heavy moisture-laden stems collect in one spot to make a moisture pocket that becomes a heat center.

A most important detail is to change the delivery spout at least every load. If there is some separation of the cuttings in the first load, the risk will be much reduced if the delivery spout is set at a different angle for the second and each succeeding load. An Alligator-jaw delivery spout, now on the market, serves this purpose unusually well.

Avoid blowing chopped hay on top of beams or around uprights in the barn. The hay settles from around these obstructions leaving air pockets. Without air there can be no fire, so do not provide the feed on which the animal thrives.

One should not expect his hay chopper to be a drier. Experience has shown that if your hay will flow freely thru a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch screen around your cutterhead, it is dry enough to store safely. Many, who do not intend to use the screen at all, put one in the mill when they begin, to see whether the hay has cured enough for storing.

"If any loads come up with tough forkfuls in them, just pitch those off onto the ground and put them thru tomorrow or some other day when dry," hay-chopping farmers say.



Filling the mow from the bottom up, instead of from the top down, avoids separation of light and heavy cuttings—promotes safety.

All users of the chopping method agree that no tramping of the hay should be allowed. "You are already saving about $\frac{1}{2}$ of your mow space by chopping," they say, "so don't try to squeeze in a little more by tramping the piles."

Piles may be leveled off, if you can do it without getting on top of the hay, for it stands to reason that the heat concentrations will always come in the deepest parts. Keep the ventilators, doors, and windows open while the hay is going thru the sweat to dissipate the heat.

But once I get the hay in the barn how can I be sure it is safe and not overheating?

One of the best ways is to get an armored thermometer that you can thrust up to 12 feet into a pile of hay. This will reach to depths you cannot touch with your arm. As long as the thermometer reads less than 185 degrees F. you can sleep tight. Hay won't burn until the temperature gets up to 200 degrees F. But it may char.

If the temperature gets above 185 degrees, it's your next move. Simply take a manure hook and cut a trench right thru the pile a foot or so in width. That generally cools the hay out in a hurry. But suppose you get slipped up

on, and the temperature gets too high before you notice it. Then you'd better take what you fork out some distance from the barn. Sometimes, if it is hot enough, it may burst into flame on exposure to outdoor air.

If you've allowed the heat to go too far and the chopped hay glows—don't lose your head. Fires always start and progress slowly in chopped hay. In reality, wood is more combustible. In virtually all barn fires from spontaneous combustion, the first blaze noticed was in the wood, and fortunately a very slow flame. If you're alert, you'll have time to move out the hay or use a fire extinguisher.

And here's a tip. Don't let the fire department soak your pile of chopped hay with water. The excess weight may cave in the mow floor.

Spontaneous combustion of hay usually occurs within 6 or 8 weeks after storing, and after that you are pretty safe.

Of course, as I have said, chopped hay rarely burns. It may glow, but it seldom breaks out into an open flame. But it pays to know what to do just in case. Overheated chopped hay can be controlled, where whole hay cannot. And that is just one of the reasons many are turning to chopped hay.

Combination Trees on Market

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

DRICHARD work in Doniphan county was at a complete standstill during the whole month of January. It was much too cold to prune and the deep snow on the ground and the drifts made it impossible to do any tree pulling, grubbing, or chopping. When the weather finally does moderate and the snow melts so one can get round, there will be more work to do than we can possibly get done.

This is the kind of winter when field mice do a great deal of damage to trees by girdling just underneath the surface. Orchardists may as well prepare to do some bridge grafting this spring if such girdled trees are to be saved.

Birds that make orchards their home have not fared so well during this severe winter. This is especially true of quail and such birds that depend for their living on seeds and insects picked from the ground. Many of them have starved or frozen to death in the snows.

It has not been so hard on birds of the woodpecker family. They have not had to resort to much food rationing. Their bill of fare has been almost as complete as usual for they depend largely on the worms they find under the bark of the trees. The supply of these worms is inexhaustible here in Doniphan county this winter and we regret that we do not have more downy and hairy woodpeckers, red-headed woodpeckers, flickers, yellow-bellied sapsuckers, and nuthatches to feed them.

A common question heard on every hand these days is, "Are the peaches hurt?" The writer has not examined any peach buds as yet nor have I heard of anyone who has. So I should not attempt to answer that question with certainty. In the light of previous experience, however, I would say that the less hardy varieties like J. H. Hale and Elberta are undoubtedly injured. They do not generally stand 16 below zero temperatures such as we have had here during this long-drawn-out cold spell.

What's on Your Mind?

If you need a good farm bulletin on any subject, name the subject and let us get it for you. Kansas Farmer likes to do things for our folks. Please address your post card to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



COMPARE!... Only Goodrich Silvertowns give you all these Advantages



GREATER SAVINGS—*Total savings on fuel, oil, repairs, and time, as a result of changing from steel wheels to Goodrich Tires, are greater for the average tractor owner than the cost of the tires!

SUPER-POWER TREAD—Scientific tread design of the Hi-Cleat Silvertown checks slippage, throws more of your tractor's power into productive work. Rugged, extra-high cleats dig right down to firm footing—provide real Gear-Tooth Traction.

IMPROVED SELF-CLEANING—The Hi-Cleat's open-center tread has no pockets to cake up with trash. It's a flexible tread...springs right back to its original position after biting into the soil. Mud is loosened, thrown free! And the front wheel Skid-Ring Silvertown's streamlined tread and side-walls actually shake off dirt and mud.

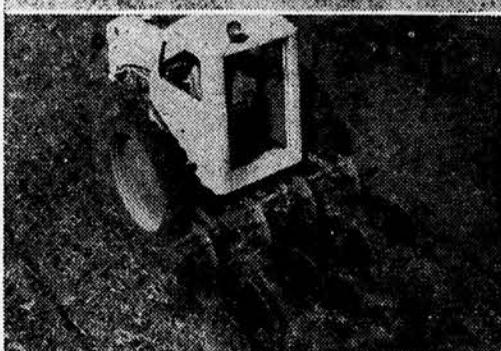
ANCHORED LUGS—Reinforced, guaranteed not to loosen or come off.

AUTOMOBILE STEERING—Smooth-sided, flange-treaded Skid-Ring Silvertowns working up front will make your tractor almost as easy to handle as the family car!

SUN-RESISTING RUBBER—Used in all Goodrich tractor and implement tires. Resists sunlight, weather—even barnyard acids. Assures years of extra tire life.

*Goodrich Tractor Silvertowns Save More Than They Cost!

The HARVESTOR "69"



Above—Universal "R" and Quick-On—Quick-Off 4 row lister with damming attachment.



Above—Universal "R" and MM Spreader.



Above—Comfortractor and Wheatland Disc plow with power lift.
Below—Standard "U" and new 4 bottom Hi-Klearance moldboard plow.



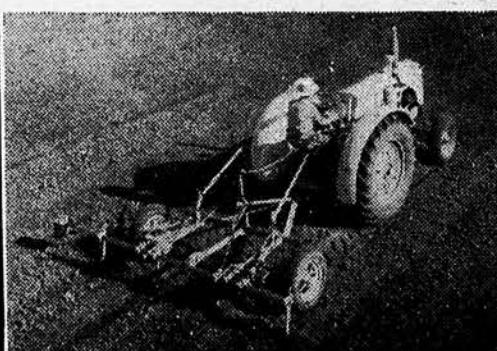
MM Headliners Lead the Parade of Progress

The Wichita Tractor Show is a great occasion to renew old acquaintances and to meet new friends. And when you visit the Show you'll find the entire family of MM tractors and farm implements waiting in line to greet you. You'll find the MM HARVESTOR with new features, which was the first practical light weight high capacity combine, and which since its introduction in 1934 has been the leading seller in its size (12 ft.). You'll be greeted by the new HARVESTORS in 6 and 8 ft. sizes, which since their introduction in 1936 have become increasingly popular with farmers everywhere with a sellout record year after year. And you'll meet for the first time the new proved HARVESTOR "69," ready to match the fine reputation of its older brothers, anxious to outdo their great records in competition with tough, adverse grain conditions, and ready to live up to its great promise as the new Mighty Master of all Crops.

All MM tractors will be on hand with a friendly greeting. And while some of them are veterans of the prairies, plains, and fields everywhere, you'll notice at a glance they're ALL ultra-modern and up-to-date. That's one thing about MM tractors that owners appreciate, and you'll find when you own an MM tractor you'll have a modern tractor for years longer—not only modern looking, but modern acting as well. That's because MM modern tractors have so many outstanding and exclusive features in design that it will probably be 20 years or more before they will be out of date.

Note the modern Visionlined design in all MM tractors design which not only adds to appear-

Below—Standard "U" and Uni-Carrier with rod weeder attachment.



Below—Standard "U" and Uni-Carrier with lister and damming attachment.



Don't

The HARVESTOR

*The
Leading Seller
Year After
Year*

ance but enables you to watch all closely without discomfort and without safety. Notice the many safety and features built into all MM tractors, fenders, seat and levers. Some of VERSAL row crop models will be equipped with attachments, the famous MM line of Quick-Off" implement attachments, a complete set of integral farm tools for preparing, planting or seeding, and cultivating all the original tractor tools with the square

Surely by this time you will have noticed the new tractor members of the MM modern family—the new Universal "U" tractor, with 3-4 with 5 forward speeds from a crawl to with outstanding features in engine and with fully adjustable wheels and all rowments to match its power. And there's a tractor, in UNIVERSAL and STANDARD models, either with or without all season disc wheels with adjustable tread front STANDARD and UNIVERSAL models, disc engine with far fewer parts, and lubricating and sealing provisions conforming to high standards. The "R" also has a complete "Quick-On—Quick-Off" implement attach

Before you leave the MM family, be sure to see the Hi-Klearance moldboard and disc plow, the popular Wheatland plow, MM Drills, Hamer Beet Tools, Corn Huskor, Corn Sheller, Tiller, the All-in-One farm machine. The spirit of the great MM family which since 1865 has been the leader in agricultural machinery progress.

We hope you'll enjoy the Show and the implements. If you can't come and see the show, use the valuable coupon on this page you're interested in.

Just Keep Machines!

Buy MM MACHINES

*that will
Keep and Make Profits for You*

The Harvestor

*World's
Most Popular
12 Ft. Combine*

- 1 Universal "R" with Visionlined Comfort-Cab. All season comfort. Perfect vision for all row crop operations.
- 2 Universal "R." Adjustable tread front and rear wheels. Complete line "Quick-On — Quick-Off" implement attachments.
- 3 Standard "R". 1-2 plow power. Adjustable tread front and rear wheels. Speeds to 12.3 M. P. H.
- 4 Universal "Z". Complete line of "Quick-On — Quick-Off" implement attachments for row crop work. Visionlined.
- 5 Standard "Z". 2-3 plow power. Unique 4-cylinder engine. Speeds from crawl to 15.3 M. P. H.
- 6 Standard "U". Powerful 4-cylinder engine. Speeds from crawl to 20 M. P. H. Many extra features regular equipment.
- 7 Universal "U". Complete line "Quick-On — Quick-Off" implement attachments to match 3-4 plow power. Visionlined.
- 8 "GT" 4-5 plow power and fuel economy champion. Extra heavy duty engine and transmission. 2 to 9 M. P. H.
- 9 Comfortractor. All comfort features regular equipment. 3-4 plow power. Speeds from crawl to road speed of 40 M. P. H.

FREE!

Since it is to your advantage this year particularly to get complete facts and make your own comparisons, we would like to have you tell us exactly what farm machines and what size tractor you will likely buy this year. For the opportunity of presenting the facts about MM modern machines for the farm, we will be glad to send you a free MM bullet pencil.

**MINNEAPOLIS - MOLENE
POWER IMPLEMENT COMPANY** MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Universal "R" and tools | <input type="checkbox"/> Grain Drill | <input type="checkbox"/> Disc or Drag Harrow |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Standard "R" | <input type="checkbox"/> Thresher | <input type="checkbox"/> Regular Disc Plow |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Universal "Z" and tools | <input type="checkbox"/> Tractor Mower | <input type="checkbox"/> Wheatland Disc |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Universal "U" and tools | <input type="checkbox"/> Spreader | <input type="checkbox"/> Plow |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Standard "U" | <input type="checkbox"/> Hammermill | <input type="checkbox"/> Tractor Plows |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Standard "Z" | <input type="checkbox"/> Listers | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Way Plows |
| <input type="checkbox"/> New "GT" | <input type="checkbox"/> Planters | <input type="checkbox"/> Horse Drawn Plows |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Comfortractor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Row Corn Huskor | <input type="checkbox"/> Hay Tools |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Harvestor "69" | <input type="checkbox"/> Corn Sheller | <input type="checkbox"/> Beet Tools |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Harvestor, 6, 8 and 12 ft. | <input type="checkbox"/> Uni-Tiller | <input type="checkbox"/> Free Pencil |

I Farm Acres My Age is

I am interested in buying machines checked—no obligation. Please send facts.

Name

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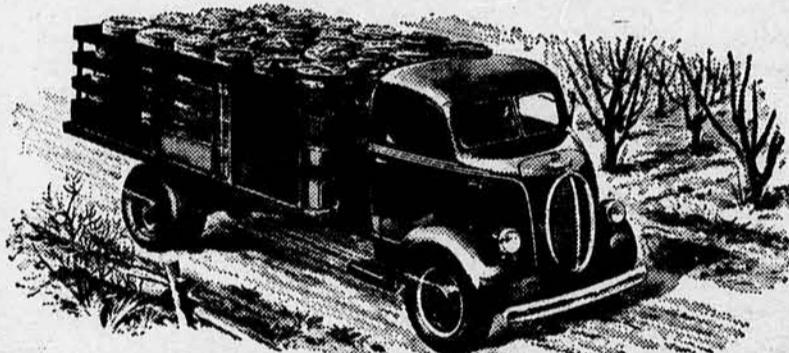
A Ford V-8 Truck for Every Farm Use



If you raise cash crops and feed livestock—you'll find either the 134-inch or the 158-inch Ford V-8 Truck* with platform body ideal, depending on the size of your place. Work a Ford Truck anywhere. It makes money by keeping busy.



If you have a dairy herd—the 112-inch Ford V-8 Pick-Up is just the thing for handling milk cans and doing odd jobs around the place. The bigger dairy will find the medium-size 122-inch Ford Truck a practical unit.



If fruit and vegetables are your main crops—a Ford V-8 Cab-Over-Engine* is just the truck. Ample load room with a minimum of over-all length so that you can back up to an unloading platform without blocking a busy street.

YOU want a truck to be a farm implement today—not just a load mover where the roads are ideal. See if the Ford V-8 Truck isn't just what you're looking for. The quickest way to find out is with an "on-the-job" test in your own fields and roads.

This year brings the most complete line of Ford V-8 Trucks that Ford has ever built.

There are forty-two different body and chassis types. Four

wheelbases for conventional units and three for Cab-Over-Engine trucks. Three V-type, eight-cylinder engines—95, 85 and 60 hp.

This means you can select a Ford V-8 Truck in which engine, wheelbase, chassis and body are matched to fit your needs. You can get a Ford V-8 Truck with gear ratios that not only make time but move big loads. Arrange with your Ford dealer for that "on-the-job" test.

*Dual wheels extra

Ford V-8 Trucks

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, BUILDERS OF FORD V-8 AND MERCURY CARS, FORD TRUCKS, COMMERCIAL CARS, STATION WAGONS, AND TRANSIT BUSES



FOOD FOR AGED

MANY letters come from aged readers who complain of digestive troubles; some from those who have reached the place where fear of errors in diet limits their food to the point of starvation. I do not dispute the fact that anyone, old or young, may have personal peculiarities that forbid the eating of certain foods. I agree to the statement that disease may impair one's digestive organs to such an extent that certain kinds of food must be prohibited. Yet, I am convinced that 9 in 10 of these objections are delusions.

My advice to folks who "can't eat things" is that they cease taking these prohibitions for granted. Let each one face his own problem intelligently with a view to discovering the real source of the trouble. Doctors often make dietary suggestions which forbid, rather than recommend, certain articles and such suggestions are intended usually to cover only a limited period of time. The patient, however, clings to them from that time forth forever more. An inquiry just received from an aged lady says that she is allowed only 3 articles of food at any one meal. Why? I cannot think of any disease to which such a restriction would apply permanently, altho I grant that there might have been an occasion upon which it was important.

This inquirer's letter says: "My doctor told me, years ago!" Advice given to fit a condition that existed years ago is likely to be of little or no value to cover the living conditions of the same patient at the present time.

It is generally agreed that in foods readily available at all times the most easily digested starch is toasted stale bread. The toasting prepares the bread for more ready action of the salivary fluid and that is the particular reason for its recommendation. But a much more important thing than toasting is thorough mastication. Persons whose teeth are decayed, sore, perhaps ulcerated, so that in masticating food they can do nothing but "gum it" need not expect good digestion. Time and money spent with a dentist is likely to give marvelous improvement in the health and comfort of such patient.

To feeble and aged patients on restricted diet, who long for a change, I often recommend gelatin because it can be served in dozens of attractive ways. Milk is always a valuable food and a person who can digest whole milk will enjoy it in ice cream, various forms of milk puddings, or soups and gravies thickened with milk and cereal products which have great nutritional value. Meats may not figure heavily in the dietary of the aged but, when advisable, I suggest that study of special methods of preparation will often give them great improvement, both as to palatability and digestion of meats.

Having found foods that you can digest and enjoy, stay by them, adding others with caution. But when you indulge in new foods please do not start with the expectation of trouble. Do not register a blind conviction that you "can't eat things." My experience with most patients is that their digestion covers a much wider range than supposed.

The Pumpkin Seed Remedy

Several years ago you gave a pumpkin seed cure for tapeworms in the Kansas Farmer. We lost it and would like to have it now.—M. W.

Tapeworm remedies are not without danger. Usually they are powerful drugs that should be watched by a doctor who knows their danger. I do not guarantee the pumpkin seed remedy but it is simple and not likely to do harm as the more powerful drugs may do. In fact, it is the only tapeworm remedy that I consider safe for home treatment. Go without food for 2 days except to chew and swallow 2 ounces of hulled pumpkin seeds 3 times a day. The only beverage should be pumpkin seed tea. On the third night take a

By CHARLES
H. LERRIGO,
M. D.



Dr. Lerrigo.

brisk cathartic; senna is good. Then watch for the tapeworm head. Many find this treatment effective.

Should Consult Doctor

Can you tell me what is the matter with me? I have sleepless nights. If I sleep I dream all night. Sometimes my hands swell. I feel all right in the daytime.—I. O.

Since any or all of the above conditions might be caused by a dozen different things your best plan is to consider them as a warning that the valuable machine that you call your body is much in need of overhauling. Guess-work is of no value. Go to a good M. D. who will go over you carefully.

Commends Aluminum Ware

What we want to know now is, should we continue to cook our foods in aluminum ware? I have always used aluminum in all of my cooking. Just recently a friend visited in our home and was telling us that a doctor had told him it was responsible for so many heart attacks and heart trouble. Mrs. W.

Efforts to discourage the use of aluminum cooking utensils began 20 years ago. The matter has been investigated time and again. Within the last few months the American Medical Association issued a statement commanding aluminum cooking utensils. In my own family they have been in use for 30 years.

Often Heart Trouble

Please tell me all you can about dropsy. Is there more than one kind and does it come from different things?—R. F. M.

There are many causes for dropsy but the most frequent ones are diseases of the kidney and heart disease. In heart disease it is especially important that the patient lie quiet in bed while the heart has a chance to recuperate. This and proper diet are more important than medicine. Diet and rest are also very important in disease of the kidneys but well chosen medicines are also very helpful. There is no one medicine to name. It depends upon the symptoms that the case presents.

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.

Healthy, Happy Babies

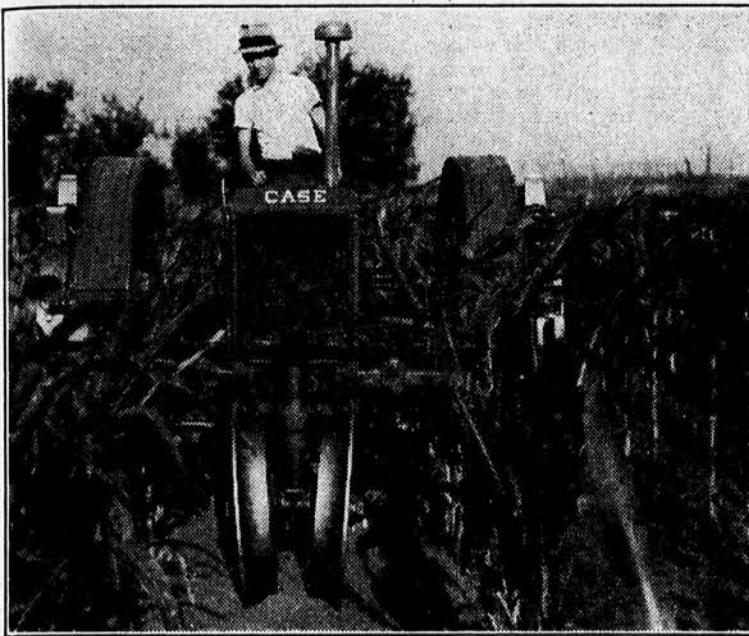
Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, has just issued a new list of publications which we are glad to offer to our readers, free. We shall be glad to send you all, or as many as you desire, in the list below:

- No. 1—The Expectant Mother.
- No. 4—Prenatal Care.
- No. 8—Infant Care.
- No. 30—The Child from 1 to 6.
- No. 143—Child Management.
- No. 202—Are You Training Your Child to Be Happy?
- No. 219—Good Posture in the Little Child.
- No. 225—Guiding the Adolescent.
- No. K98—Better Care for Mother and Child.
- No. K99—The Premature Baby. Separate from Infant Care.

Please order by number and address your card to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

FEED CROP MACHINERY

Joins Livestock in Western Kansas



Row-crop machinery is following the march of feed crops and diversified farming practices in Western Kansas.

PEOPLE in Western Kansas have long been leaders in the use of power farm machinery. Until recent years, however, most of this machinery consisted of heavy tractors and implements suited only to large-scale wheat production.

Right now the picture is changing rapidly. Row-crop tractors are appearing beside the old "iron horses" that have pulled heavy plows and combines. With the row-crop tractors we see additional listers, cultivators and all the other implements necessary for production of feed crops.

The reason for all this is that Western Kansas is gradually, but surely, becoming a diversified farming area. To stabilize their business, farmers there are producing more beef cattle and sheep. They are milking more cows and feeding more hogs. Flocks of turkeys and chickens are found in ever-increasing numbers.

Forty-two counties, comprising approximately the Western two-fifths of Kansas, have only 22 per cent of the state's population. Yet, this industrialized area can boast possession of 24 per cent of the state's beef cattle and 22 per cent of the state's milk cows. In these 42 counties, we also find 17 per cent of the state's poultry and 11 per cent of our hogs. This system of livestock and poultry production requires feed crops, and Western Kansas will be producing those crops in enormous quantities in 1940.

A typical example of the modern Western Kansas farm operator is Carl Trued, of Greeley county. Located in the extreme Western tier of counties, Mr. Trued has a system that makes for profit and assurance. He maintains a flock of 250 ewes, which produces an annual income in the form of lambs and wool. Mr. Trued keeps a purebred

herd of Milking Shorthorn cows, and they never fail to bring regular checks for sale of calves and dairy products.

Additional income is realized from a flock of about 600 turkeys each season. If wheat fails, Mr. Trued has these other things to depend on, and he says he has never seen the time when they all failed in the same year.

Feed crops, with Colby milo ranking as the favorite, receive major attention in Mr. Trued's cropping program. It is programs like this that are bringing row-crop tractors and implements to Western Kansas.

From present indications, it appears that most of the 1940 income from land in this area will come thru the route of feed crops and livestock. The line which marks off our 42 Western counties would closely approximate a line dividing the area of fair to good wheat prospects from the area where wheat appears to be nearly a complete failure.

In this Western two-fifths of Kansas considerably more than 6 million acres were planted to wheat last fall, and it now seems probable that most of this acreage will be turned to row-crops or summer-fallow next spring. If the abundant winter snowfall is followed by a reasonable amount of spring moisture, planting of feed crops on abandoned wheat land will undoubtedly be practiced on a large scale.

These crops will feed livestock and they will bring an income to take the place of a wheat crop. At the same time, this turn of events will introduce more farmers to the system of diversified farming, and this in turn will speed up the movement of row-crop equipment to Western Kansas.

Most rapid changes to diversification in this area are found in regions where irrigation can be practiced.

(Continued on Page 28)

IN THIS AREA IS:
22% of Rural Population
46% of Kansas Pastures
20% of Horses
12% of Milk Cows
22% of Other Cattle
17% of Sheep
11% of Swine
17% of Chickens

IN THIS AREA IS
Kansas' 1940 Wheat
Crop That Should Bring
Good Prices.

Chances for a good Kansas Farm income in 1940 cannot be spoiled by poor wheat prospects in Western counties. Reason for this is that Kansas farmers are not 1-crop farmers, not even in the West.



New 3-plow, 2 or 4-row Model DC New 3-plow Model D The 2-plow Model R

Buy Your Tractor by the ZONE SYSTEM

**"GET ECONOMY
AT BOTH ENDS"**



Everybody knows that Case tractors are famous for economy in the power production zone—fuel economy at actual farm work, plus economy of upkeep. Now new Fuel-Miser carburetion makes fuel go still further.

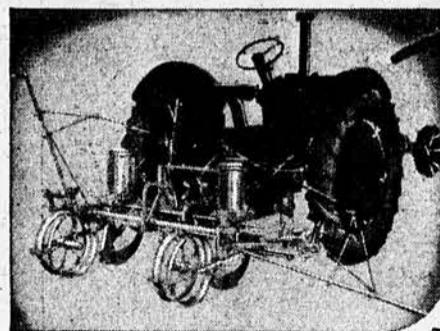
But if you want complete economy . . . lowest cost per acre of work . . . look into the things that make the big difference in tractor costs—the hourly or yearly cost of ownership and upkeep. Look back of the flywheel into the power application zone, where parts cost real money . . . where wear or damage calls for a major operation.

In Case tractors you get the famous Power-Saving Transmission, which has proved itself a money-saving transmission, too. It has conquered wear so completely that cost records covering more than four million hours of work by

tractors 8 to 10 years old reveal TOTAL upkeep averaging only about a penny an hour.

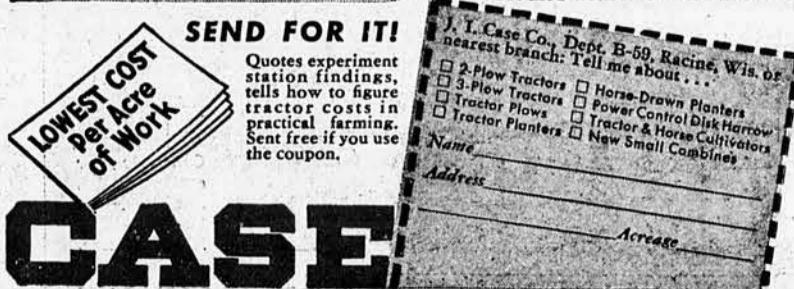
Every gear tooth and bearing works at moderate speeds and pressures. This makes it easy to have continuous-film lubrication that renders wear almost impossible. Bevel gears ahead of the transmission and differential ahead of the axle carry only a fraction of the load there would be with ordinary design.

Go to your nearby Case dealer; see for yourself the secrets of this amazing endurance in the power application zone. See how the clutch never needs greasing because it is continuously oiled by pressure from the engine . . . how its power plates are cushioned and well-nigh wear-proofed with oil mist . . . how it is completely sealed against destructive dust.



**NEW
MOTOR-LIFT IMPLEMENTS
That Won't Wear Wobbly**

This new 2-row planter offers most of the same features which have made the Case 4-row tractor planter a favorite with farmers who appreciate speed and convenience combined with three-way accuracy of drop, depth, and cross-check clear to the end of the rows. Available also with fertilizer attachment.



CASE

The Meat Special

Wouldn't you like to have a brand new 40-page recipe booklet, A Treasury of Meat Recipes? It is a wealth of reliable recipes for beef, veal, pork, lamb, bacon, sausages, and meat specialties, with many illustrations. In addition, there are several menus for special occasions such as Washington's Birthday Dinner, St. Patrick's Day, and Easter.

Included in this Meat Special combination are other beautifully illustrated booklets which will be a fine addition to your recipe files. The titles are: Mealtime Marvels—133 Lard Recipes, Meat Carving Made Easy, and All About Pork for Your Menu. These are all free to our readers and may be ordered by addressing a post card to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and requesting the "Meat Special" booklets. Please PRINT your name and address.



SINCE 1878

CLEANEST SKIMMING LONGEST LIFE EASIEST TURNING LOWEST COST PER YEAR OF USE

The world's first continuous-flow centrifugal cream separator was invented by Dr. De Laval in 1878. Shown is De Laval's first hand-operated model.

NOW YOU CAN BUY
THE BEST FOR LESS

DE LAVAL Separators

Beginning with the invention of the first continuous-flow centrifugal cream separator in 1878 by Dr. De Laval, the history of De Laval Separators has been one of "firsts"—first in skimming efficiency, longest life, easiest turning and lowest cost per year of service; first in popularity and number in use; first both in worthwhile new features and improvements.

And today De Laval Separators are still first in the estimation of dairymen, for with their never-matched efficiency, wide range of sizes and styles and new lower prices they are even more than ever before the world's best separators.

See your local dealer today or send coupon to nearest De Laval office for complete information.

FIRST IN
1878

WORLD'S
STANDARD
SERIES

BEST IN
1940



Prices slightly
higher on the
Pacific Coast.

\$21.25
AND UP

Now—Lower Prices on De Laval Separators.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dept. 42-3
New York, 165 Broadway
Chicago, 427 Randolph St.
San Francisco, 61 Beale St.
Please send me, Separator
without obligation, Milker
full information on check which
Name
Town
State RFD No. Cows

WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF SEPARATORS AND MILKERS

NEW
**DE LAVAL MAGNETIC
SPEEDWAY MILKER**

This new De Laval Milker is giving remarkable milking results—it is without question the world's best milker and is unequalled for fast, clean milking; for its exclusive uniform, rhythmic action; for convenience and ease of handling and complete sanitation. Has many new and improved features. See De Laval Dealer or mail coupon.

WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF SEPARATORS AND MILKERS

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

TRADE MARK

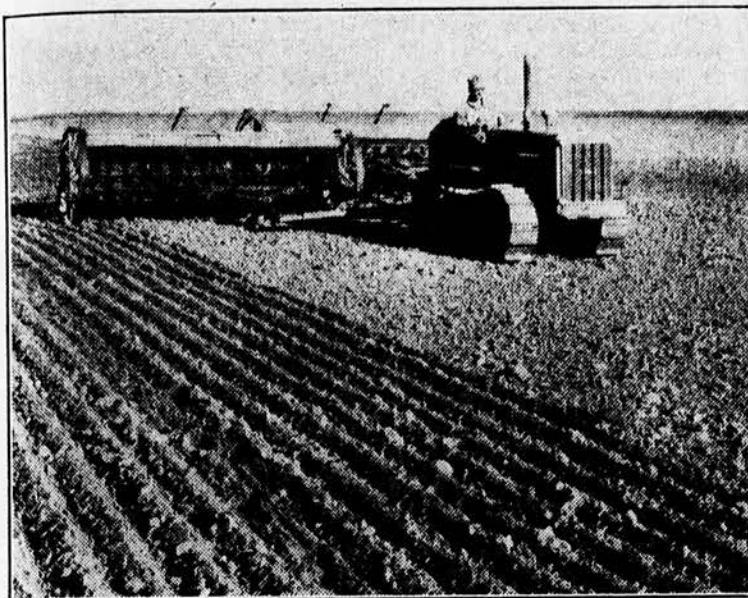
U.S.R.C.

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

U.S.R.C.

SEEDING EQUIPMENT

Gets More Attention



Modern seeding equipment has been "streamlined" to fit all kinds of conditions and circumstances which confront Kansas farmers.

IF YOU don't get the seeds sprouted and the plants up, you can't expect to raise a crop. This is the slogan of hundreds of Kansas farmers who are paying increased attention to the matter of improved seeding implements for use in getting good stands under all types of conditions.

As a result, the present day "planting lingo" includes a number of relatively new terms, such as deep furrow drill, semi-deep furrow drill, lister-type drill, press drill, fertilizer drill, and various others.

Implements of this type have proved their worth for obtaining stands of wheat, sorghums, and other crops, especially in Western areas where moisture conditions at seeding time are often somewhat of a problem. During dry years the deep furrow drill gained favor in Western Kansas. It is still extensively used, especially in regions where irrigation is practiced.

One of the few fields where a successful stand of wheat was obtained in Stevens county, this last fall, was on the B. W. Parsons place. Mr. Parsons seeded the wheat with a deep furrow drill and then irrigated. The prominent furrows made ideal lanes to facilitate even distribution of water while flooding the field.

However, in many areas, the deep furrow type has been replaced by semi-deep furrow drills. Vern Albrecht and Lee Bolton, of Smith county, explain that the semi-deep type has proved most successful for Northwestern Kansas. They have found that this type of drill has the advantage of getting seed in deep, when necessary, yet does not have the disadvantage of causing danger of the seed being covered. According to Mr. Albrecht and Mr. Bolton, the most serious objection to deep furrow drills is that the prominent furrows leave opportunity for silting over the rows by blowing, and for deep covering of seed or plants during heavy rains.

Both men use a 10-inch semi-deep furrow drill. Mr. Bolton has found that with this type of seeding implement he can seed 35 to 40 pounds of wheat to the acre and obtain better yields than he obtained by seeding twice that heavy with the old-type drills.

John Newlin, of Edwards county, puts in a strong word for his "low-down 8-inch press wheel" type. With this model, in which the entire weight of the drill is carried by the press wheels, Mr. Newlin has found it possible to obtain good stands when other types failed. He attributes the success of this method to the fact that soil is well-packed around the seed, preventing any air-pockets or holes which might retard germination.

A still different type has "done won-

ders" in seeding wheat and grain sorghums for O. W. Wooden, of Gray county. Mr. Wooden, who has made a rather thorough study of the matter of seeding equipment, uses a lister-type deep furrow drill. On this drill are 9-inch sweeps, located 14 inches apart. Each sweep is equipped with a baffle-plate which scatters the seed, making a row about 5 inches wide.

Mr. Wooden claims an advantage for this system in that it scatters the seed over a greater area of soil, thus giving greater distribution to the demand for moisture and plant food. Let's analyze his figures. Mr. Wooden's deep furrow drill has a sweep every 14 inches and each sweep makes a row 5 inches wide. This means that $\frac{1}{14}$ of the ground surface is reached by seed.

If you take $\frac{1}{14}$ of 100 it shows that by this system seed is scattered over the surface of nearly 36 out of every 100 acres. Now, consider the old-type drill. In most cases the discs are 8 inches apart and they make a furrow about 1 inch wide in which the seed is dropped. This means that in every 8 inches of ground surface there is a row about 1 inch wide.

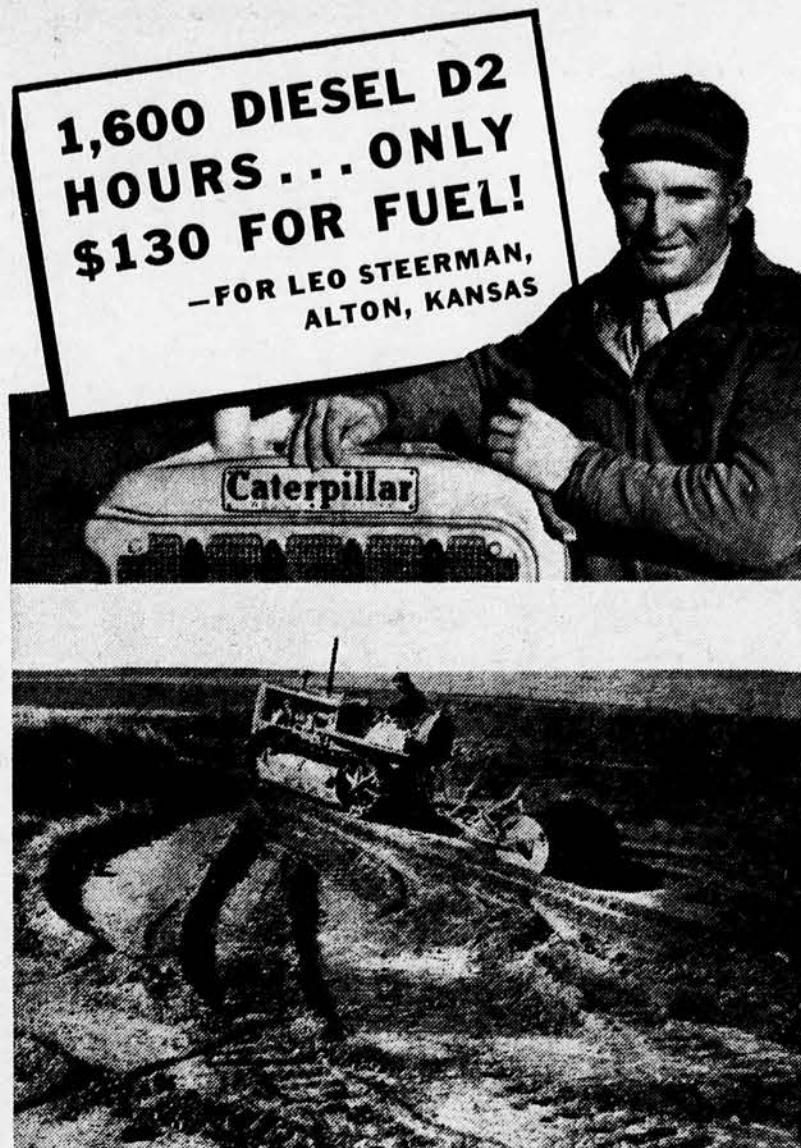
Take $\frac{1}{8}$ of 100 and you find that only $12\frac{1}{2}$ out of every 100 acres is in close contact with seed. These figures indicate that the drill used by Mr. Wooden distributes seed over about 3 times as much surface area as that covered by the old-type drill. He seeds only 31 pounds of wheat to the acre and finds that is too heavy in some instances.

Mr. Wooden has found his lister-type drill highly satisfactory for seeding grain sorghum crops. By use of a special attachment with a reduction gear, maize can be seeded at a rate as low as 3½ pounds to the acre. This may sound like an extremely light rate of seeding, but Mr. Wooden and other farmers in that area will say, "If you ever try a light rate of seeding for grain sorghum, you'll never seed heavy again." Mr. Wooden does not recommend the lister-type drill for sandy soil.

In Eastern Kansas one of the greatest seeding equipment needs is more drills with fertilizer attachments. Value of phosphatic fertilizer, especially for wheat and alfalfa, is generally accepted in this area. Yet, there is still an acute scarcity of suitable drills for use in this practice.

In many counties the problem is being solved by various plans. One system often found is for 1 or more farmers to purchase a fertilizer drill in partnership. In other instances, 1 man owns the drill and rents it out to other farmers at a charge of so much an acre.

Linn county has made commendable progress in having more than the average number of these implements.



On October 30, 1939, Leo Steerman's "Caterpillar" Diesel D2 Tractor registered 1,600 hours of work on its hour meter. And in that time—doing what equals two full years of heavy work on the average farm—Mr. Steerman's 3-4-plow Diesel D2 burned only \$130.00 worth of fuel!

"The Diesel D2 saves me \$250.00 per year, on fuel expense alone, compared to the spark-ignition tractor it replaces," reports Mr. Steerman.

His D2, for example, pulled the combine to harvest 420 acres, on only \$10.95 worth of fuel. It drilled a 50-acre field on a fuel cost of 5c. It pulled the rotary scraper to build a 600-cubic yard dam—in only 22 hours—and

on only \$1.75 worth of fuel!

"I do plowing, pond-building and any other work for neighbors, that requires plenty of power, in addition to my own farming," adds Mr. Steerman. "Outstanding features of my Diesel D2, besides fuel economy, are its trouble-free operation and lack of adjustments needed to keep it operating satisfactorily. The 'Caterpillar' Diesel is the cheapest tractor to buy, regardless of price."

In addition to big savings on fuel expense, there's a bonus of extra pulling power—because these tracks harness the heavy-duty engine's power with non-slip traction! If you belong on this tractor's deep-cushioned seat, why do without its advantages any longer?

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO. • PEORIA, ILLINOIS

DIESEL ENGINES TRACK-TYPE TRACTORS TERRACERS

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO.
Dept. K-102, Peoria, Illinois

Gentlemen: I want to find out whether I should own a "Caterpillar" track-type Tractor.

I farm acres. My power is

How can I obtain, by mail, a competent survey of my equipment needs?

Name..... R.F.D.

Town..... County..... State.....



WHIPPING WINTER...with a telephone

HELLO, CENTRAL I WANT
NUMBER 624. THAT'S THE
SMITH HARDWARE STORE

BILL, MY WATER PUMP BROKE
DOWN AGAIN. CAN YOU SEND
ME A SECTION OF PLUNGER
ROD AND TWO COUPLINGS BY
THE MAIL MAN TODAY?

BOY, OUR TELEPHONE SURE
COMES IN HANDY—THIS TIME
IT SAVED US A TRIP TO
TOWN IN THIS AWFUL
WEATHER.



Yes, the telephone is a mighty handy thing to have on a farm—especially when winter plays its pranks. If your telephone is not working well—if you don't have a telephone now—talk it over with the telephone people. They'll be glad to help you.

SOUTHWESTERN BELL **TELEPHONE COMPANY**



JUDGED WORLD'S BEST!



The Hoffmans Say:—

"Our prize winning Hogs and Cattle at the International this year, the same as in the past, have had free access to Cudahy's All-Purpose Mineral Feed during the entire time they were on feed. We feel that a Mineral supplement is an absolute necessity and we prefer Cudahy's."

KARL AND GEORGE HOFFMAN

Free Book—

A book entitled "The Mineral Needs of Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry" explains how mineral feeding can help you to make more money. It's FREE. Write for it today.

— 8 —

THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.

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

THREE men, who stole chickens from W. E. Ripley, Independence, and also from C. V. Aldrich, Coffeyville, were giving officers, who were investigating the case, considerable trouble until it was learned that part of the chickens stolen from Aldrich were marked for identification. The outside web of each foot had been slit, which, on healing, had formed a V-shaped notch. Then, some of the chickens, sold to a local market by the suspects, were examined and it was found that they bore the identical mark Aldrich had used on his birds. After that, it was comparatively easy to get a verdict of guilty. The thieves were given 4- and 6-month jail sentences.



Too Eager to Sell Loot

In their effort to get rid of the magneto and grease guns stolen from the farm of A. J. Coomes, Rt. 1, St. Paul, Elmer Thomas and Gene Quirin called on a number of prospects. One of these persons reported to Undersheriff Seth Brown, who arrested the suspects, who were proved guilty and given penitentiary sentences. Kansas Farmer reward was distributed among Service Member Coomes, H. S. Nelson and Seth Brown, of Erie.

“Business” Too Good

Stealing chickens and turkeys from L. A. Montray, Rosalia, was such a snap that the same thieves decided to continue that sort of business. With the Montray poultry still in their car, they stopped at another farm house and this farmer called the sheriff. A little later, the industrious thieves called at a third farm house, knocked at the door and, on getting no response, helped themselves to the poultry there, also. This time, the sheriff was quick enough to take the stealers into custody. They were given 6-month jail sentences. The Kansas Farmer reward of \$25 was all sent to Service Member Montray, who expressed the intention of dividing

Suspect Knew About Gas

Shortly after Wilmer Romig, Rt. 4, Independence, discovered that gas drums and chickens had been stolen from his premises, he began trying to recall who knew where the articles were. It occurred to him that a certain young man had knowledge of Romig's unloading a quantity of gas on his farm and possibly he may have done the stealing. Bits of information were picked up here and there until 3 different individuals were implicated. Two of them were given jail sentences of 60 and 90 days. The \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, has been distributed among Mr. Romig, Sheriff Gillispie, Deputy Sheriff Art Pond, William Dillon, and a neighbor who gave an important clue.

Takes License Number

Desire of a local poultry dealer to help farmers protect their property is responsible for the capture of the thief who stole 25 chickens from Mrs. B. W. Simpson, Sparks. The dealer thought things might not be just right when the chickens were brought to his market. For that reason, he made note of the license tag used by the persons selling the chickens. Leg bands on some of the fowls proved that they belonged to Mrs. Simpson. Those 2 bits of information were sufficient to aid the sheriff in a successful search for the offenders. The 2 persons, proved guilty of the theft, were given 1- to 5-year reformatory sentences. The \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, was divided between Mrs. Simpson and the dealer.

To date, in its war on thievery, the Kansas Farmer Protective Service has paid a total of \$30,137.50 in cash rewards for the conviction of 1,867 thieves who have looted posted property.

Clock Without Hands

Running a farm business without records is like trying to tell time from a clock without hands. Yet keeping records takes little time. A farmer who has kept records for more than 40 years says 3 minutes a day will do the job. Because keeping records is so important, Kansas Farmer will send you free a handy pocket-size record book. PRINT names of those who want a record book on a card or letter and mail to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

BLACK SILAGE

By C. W. McCAMPBELL

SARCELY a day has passed since farmers started feeding this year's silage that the animal husbandry department of Kansas State College has not received one or more inquiries about the cause and value of black silage. Many of these inquiries have been accompanied by samples. These samples have varied in color from dark brown to almost black and in moisture content from wet to bone-dry. This situation has prompted this brief discussion of the major factors responsible for black silage.

About 70 per cent moisture and little or no free air are necessary to insure the best quality of silage. Under these conditions the temperature usually does not rise above 100 degrees F. When excessive amounts of free air are present in the silage mass, together with an amount of moisture that would otherwise insure good silage, heat develops to much higher temperatures. By the time the temperature reaches 175 degrees F. all bacteria and molds are killed and the mass begins to turn dark. If sufficient free air is present, the heat may become great enough to drive off all the moisture, in which case a charred-like mass is left.

This emphasizes the necessity of excluding free air from the silage mass and 3 things in particular help to achieve this end:

PRESSURE—The greater the pressure the more tightly the mass packs and the less free air there is in the silage mass. Other things being satisfactory, enough pressure develops in the taller upright silos to insure good silage, except possibly in the upper portion where tramping may be desirable. On the other hand, special means of

packing silage is necessary in trench silos because of their comparative shallowness. One good method is to run a tractor over the silage mass as the silo is being filled. The importance of packing silage into a compact mass must not be overlooked.

SMALL PARTICLES—The smaller the particles the more tightly the mass packs and small particles are tremendously important in making good silage. This is particularly true in the case of trench or other shallow-type silos. It is recommended that the cutter be set for quarter-inch lengths and that the knives be kept sharp.

MOISTURE—Moist masses pack more tightly than dry masses and moisture replaces free air, hence the reason for the presence of all the moisture possible up to the maximum limits for good silage. Not infrequently the silage crop contains plenty of moisture at the time it is cut to insure good silage, but is left lying in the field so long that much of the moisture has evaporated by the time it goes into the silo. This results in poor silage.

Results that one may expect from improper amounts of one or the other of free air and moisture may be summarized as follows:

- (1) Proper amount of water and no free air produce good silage.
- (2) Proper amount of water and an excessive amount of free air produce black silage.
- (3) Insufficient moisture and an excessive amount of free air produce moldy silage.

Black silage is not injurious to livestock but it has lost much, sometimes most, of its feeding value.

Tractor Care in Winter

By MACK M. JONES
Agricultural Engineer

IT IS not a common practice now to put tractors away for the winter as it was some years ago. Modern tractors are much more versatile, and farmers find it convenient and profitable to keep them ready to run all thru the winter.

There are several points regarding the use of tractors in winter that should be kept in mind. They should not be run, even for a few minutes, without water in the radiator and cooling system. There sometimes is a temptation to crank the engine and drive the tractor from the shed to the water tank and then fill the radiator. Running the engine even for a minute without water in it will likely burn the oil off the pistons and cylinders and cause considerable wear, if not actual scoring and scuffing of pistons and rings.

If a tractor is to be used frequently in winter it may pay to protect it with antifreeze as is common practice with automobiles. Warm water poured into the radiator on a cold morning will make for easier starting. Water that is boiling or near boiling should not be put in a cold engine, however, nor should cold water be put in an overheated engine. Too rapid change in temperature may cause cracking of a cylinder block.

The water in the radiator should be kept just under the boiling point, around 190 to 200 degrees, for satisfactory operation on heavy fuels. It is difficult to keep an engine hot when used for short jobs or light loads.

If the tractor is to be kept ready to run for feed grinding or other jobs possibly once or twice a month, it is a good plan to crank the engine and let it run until it is thoroly warmed up, every 10 days or 2 weeks. This is to make sure that all inside parts are kept well oiled to prevent rusting.

Possibly the most important precaution an operator can take, winter or summer, is to keep dirt from getting inside his engine. Dirt is the worst enemy of fine machinery. Modern tractors are amazingly well sealed against the entrance of dirt if the operator will only keep his fuel and oil clean, use only clean containers and funnels, and clean the air cleaner and oil filter periodically according to suggestions in the instruction book.

A lighter grade of oil should be used for cold weather operation. Experience indicates that most wear comes on an engine just after it is started and before it reaches normal operating temperature. Light oil lubricates much better than heavy oil during the warm-up period.

The manufacturer's instruction book should be consulted for the proper grade of oil, and his recommendations observed.

If a tractor is to be used for much work in extremely cold weather, the oil in the transmission and differential should be thinned with kerosene or engine oil. Then it should be drained and filled with normal weight oil next spring before heavy summer work.

If the tractor is to be put in the shed and not run for several weeks or a month or 2, then it is well to observe the following suggestions: Jack it up off the ground if rubber tires are used. Be sure to thoroly drain the radiator and cylinder block.

Drain the fuel from the fuel tanks, as gasoline has a tendency to form a gummy deposit in tanks, fuel lines, and carburetor, when stored for long periods. Remove spark plugs and pour half a teacup of oil in each cylinder; then turn the engine over a few times with the crank to thoroly coat the cylinders with oil. Replace the plugs.

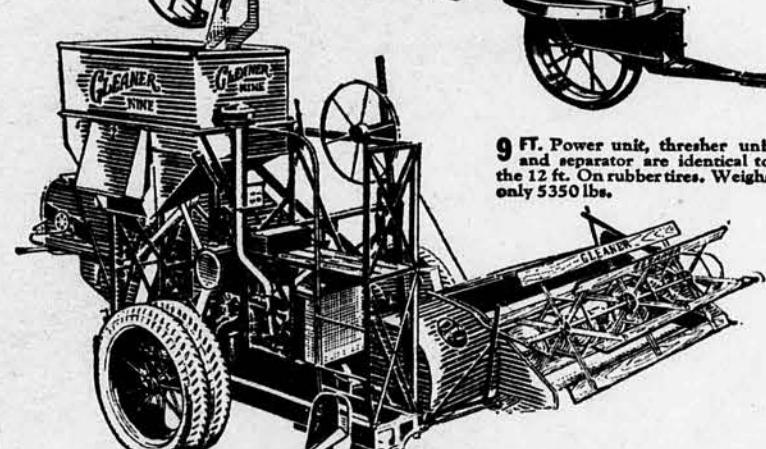
GLEANER BALDWIN

The Original Auger Type Combine

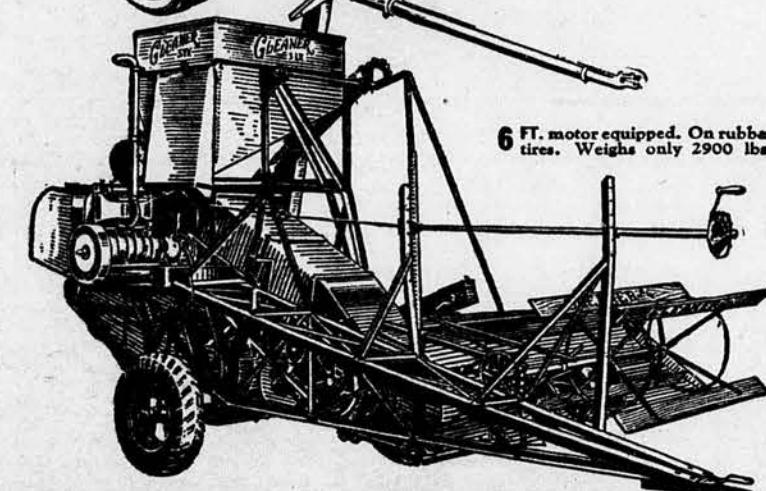
Gleaner Baldwin originated and pioneered the auger type combine which was promptly recognized by the farmer as simple and practical. Its popularity and reputation have never been equalled. The direct feed to the rasp cylinder and the two fan system of separating and cleaning affords the most efficient separator ever designed for combine use. The higher resale value of used Gleaner Baldwins is evidence of their superior construction and performance. Over twenty-five thousand satisfied owners is its best recommendation.



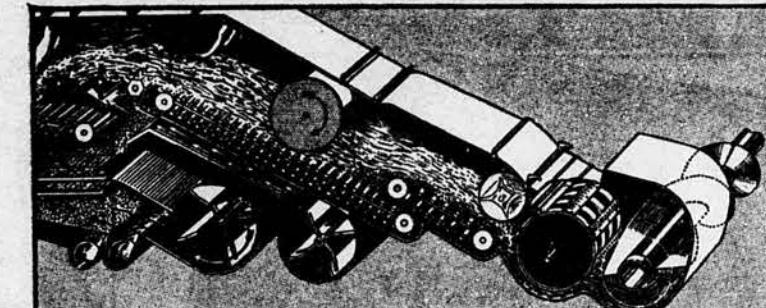
12 FT. deep rasp cylinder with width threshing surface, 13 feet of separating length. 32 H.P. Ford "A" engine. Every bearing a ball or roller bearing.



9 FT. Power unit, thresher unit and separator are identical to the 12 ft. On rubber tires. Weighs only 5350 lbs.



6 FT. motor equipped. On rubber tires. Weighs only 2900 lbs.



The illustration above shows the direct feed from the auger to the cylinder and the two fan system of separating and cleaning.

GLEANER HARVESTER CORPORATION

INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI Dept. KF-1

Please send me without obligation your new catalogue covering your 1940 model 6 ft., 9 ft. and 12 ft. combines.

NAME _____

TOWN _____

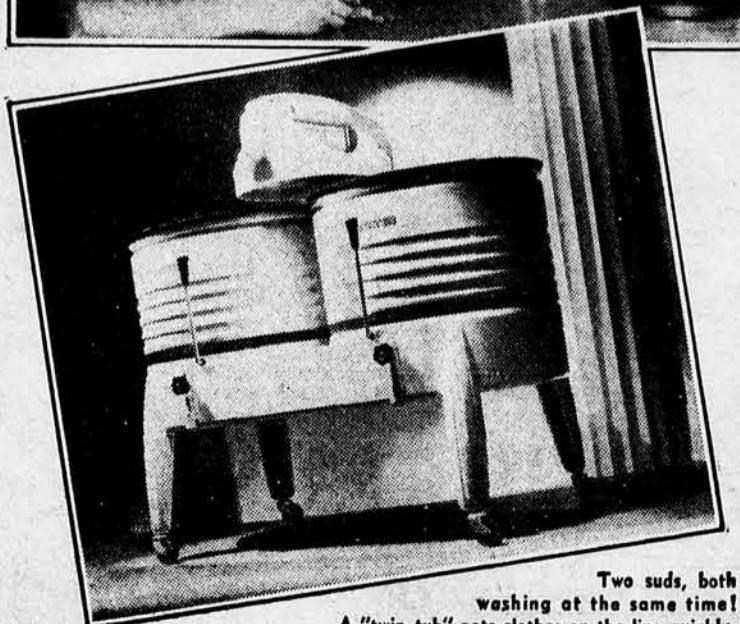
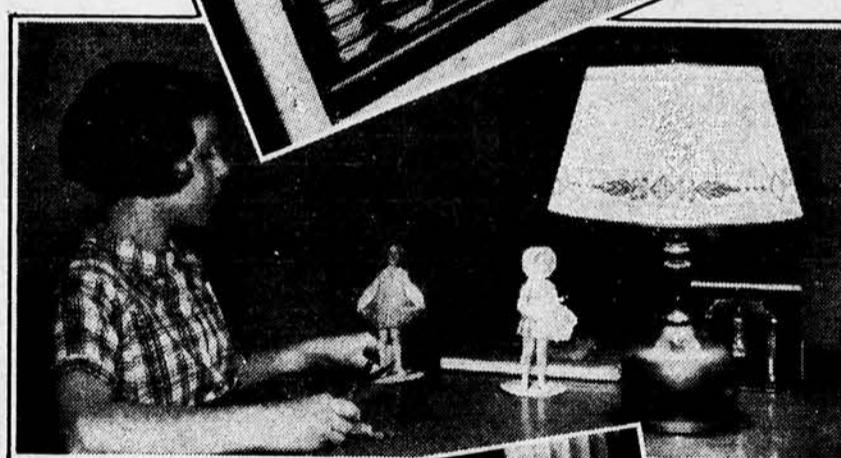
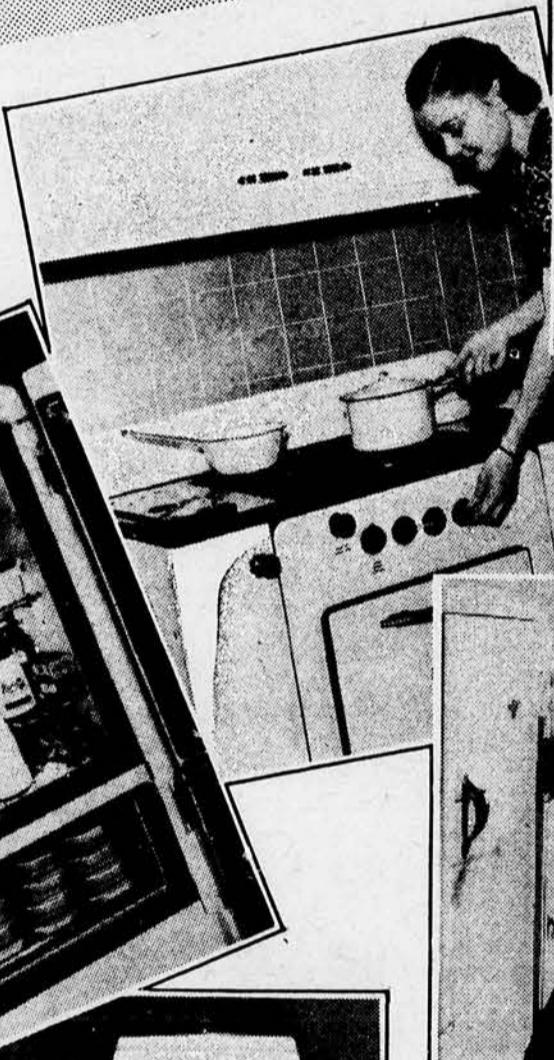
STATE _____

Take a Tip From Ruth Goodall

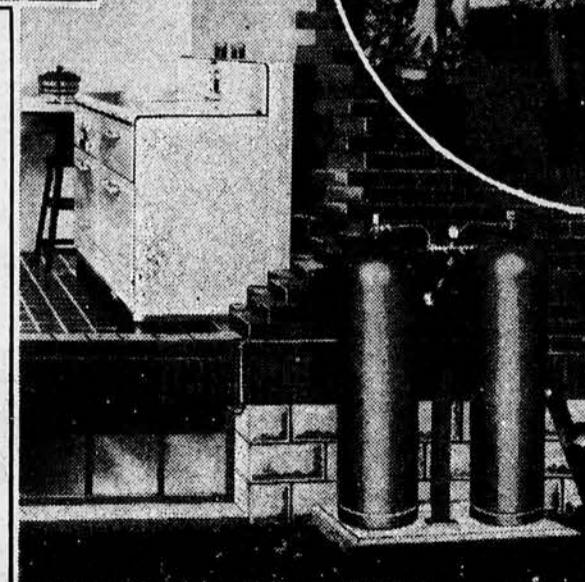
MORE KITCHEN POWER Will Triple Your Leisure Hours

Right—No fires to build—no smoke—no soot—no ashes—no blacked pots and pans—just light the burners and start cooking. Surely that brings all advantages of city gas right to your finger tips.

Below—Oh the joy of a refrigerator commodious enough to take care of a can of milk, with space to spare for plenty else. Better still is the freezing locker below, where you can freeze right at home that excess produce or turn out a bushel of ice cubes.

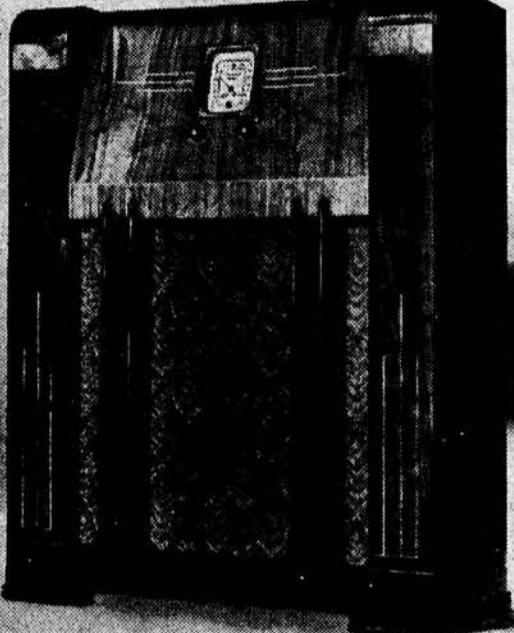


Two suds, both
washing at the same time!
A "twin-tub" gets clothes on the line quickly.



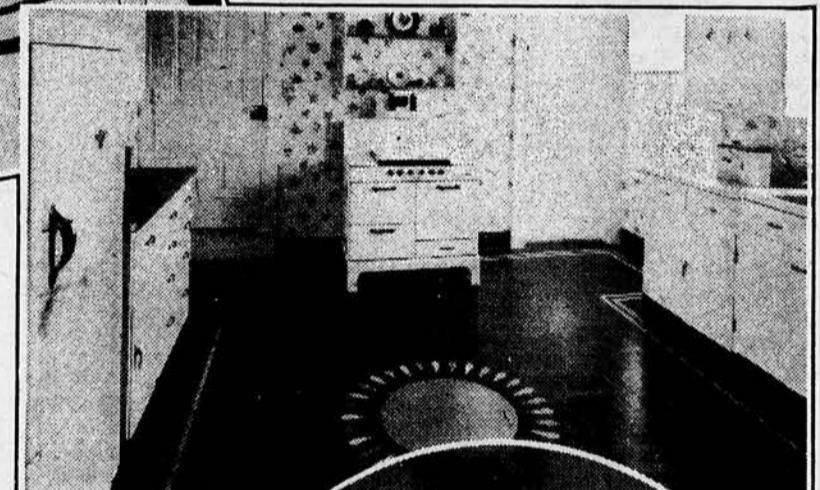
Above—Taking lessons young, isn't she? Care of the "milk things" usually falls on the women folks, and every young girl soon learns a good separator is no less important than a tested dairy herd.

Left—Gas piped in from outside tanks far from an open flame is a real achievement in safety. No need for farm homes to lack city advantages these days.



Above—Latest news reports, favorite musical programs—one turn of the dial, and they come pouring in, no matter how far your doorstep from the bright lights or even cross-roads. No electric set surpasses the tone and reception of this battery-operated radio.

Below—Getting meals in a kitchen like this is a cinch. Take a look at the floor! It's pretty enough to serve dinner on.



Left—No one ever has more than one pair of eyes, so why risk eye-strain—even in so unimportant a matter as cutting paper dolls? The white light from this shaded gasoline-burning lamp is adequate for close reading and fine handwork.



Master Farm Homemakers of 1940

By RUTH GOODALL



Mrs. Carrie F. Williams.



Mrs. Anna M. Hansen.

THE honor most coveted by Kansas farm women the length and breadth of the state is that of being known as a Master Farm Homemaker. Kansas Farmer takes equal pride in conferring this honorary degree upon two outstanding women whose homemaking it finds typical of the highest standards of farm home life. We proudly present as our second class of Master Farm Homemakers, Mrs. Anna Miner Hansen, Ottawa county, and Mrs. Carrie Ferbrache Williams, Smith county, as the honored homemakers of 1940. They will be publicly recognized at the Achievement Day banquet climaxing Farm and Home Week activities, Friday night, February 9.

Selection of women honored as Master Farm Homemakers is based on a 5-fold program. First, consideration is given to the farm home itself—not as to its size or luxury—but whether it is an adequate place for developing family life and healthful living, how it

qualifies as a home work shop; is it well-kept, and has it been developed in proportion to the farm income? With that as a basis to work on, judging proceeds to how the homemaker is using the materials provided her. How does she manage her time, energy, and income? What of the health and living habits of her family? Do family relationships, the recreation and social development of each and every member of the household reflect the highest type of homemaking? Last, but not least, does she as a homemaker recognize her responsibilities in community homemaking as well as the homemaking job within her own 4 walls?

To pass the rigid specifications set for master homemaking is not easy, and choosing 2 women, and 2 only, from the great numbers of fine homemakers living on the farms of Kansas calls for the wisdom of a Solomon. However short the judges may have fallen in that respect, they felt that Mrs. Hansen and Mrs. Williams had,

of all this year's candidates, accomplished the most thru their own efforts, for both are widows.

Mrs. Anna M. Hansen lives on an 880-acre farm, on Rt. 4, Minneapolis, Kan., northeast of the little town of Tescott, to which she came as a bride 25 years ago. Her husband, the late H. P. Hansen, had just bought a section of what was then pasture land. Altho heavily mortgaged, they paid off the debt, bought more land and developed it into an attractive and prosperous farm with a comfortable and well-equipped 8-room home. Having no children of their own, 15 years ago the Hansens adopted 2 children, a brother and sister, who since then have shared this fine home, and have been given every advantage possible in the way of education, social, business, and home life. In 1932 Mr. Hansen was honored as a Master Farmer. To his wife he gave much credit for the contribution she had made to his success. Since Mr. Hansen's death in 1935, Mrs. Hansen and the adopted son, Kenneth, who is now only 21 years old, have continued the operation of the farm, making it do a profitable business. The daughter, Ethel, 26, attended Kansas State Teachers College at Emporia, taught 3 years in the Tescott schools and, altho now is in business at the Bank of Tescott, still lives at home. Mrs. Hansen does much outside her home as well as in it. She holds a position on the school board, is teacher of the young women's class in the Methodist church, is active in Farm Bureau work, and since Mr. Hansen's death has taken over his business interests and is president of the Bank of Tescott.

The second woman to merit this year's homemaking honors is Mrs. Carrie F. Williams, Smith Center, and has the backing of Smith county's Farm Bureau Units to a woman. Born in Smith county, she is carrying on the traditions handed down from pioneer parents. The Williams home is a large and attractive 10-room house they planned and built 22 years ago. It is located 3½ miles west of Smith Center on a 600-acre cattle farm, which the

last 6 years Mrs. Williams has operated with the assistance of her 3 fine sons. The oldest, John, is now married and lives in Bend, Ore., where he is an aviation instructor. The younger boys, Henry and Walter, are still at home. Faced with the sort of conditions that have downed many a man farmer in her community; asking help of no one, Mrs. Williams has "fought thru" and conquered misfortunes, as few men could have done, yet one is ever conscious of her womanliness. While she has not forsaken the cattle business, she is turning her efforts to turkeys, and at the holiday season marketed 1,400 birds which netted about \$2 each. In her community she has always held a large place, giving readily of her time and talent. Always active in Farm Bureau affairs, she has been both president and secretary of her unit. At present she is the president of the Smith county Advisory Council. She is president of the P. T. A., president of the Smith Center Domestic Science Club, president of her neighborhood club.

This Home-Mixed Cough Remedy Is Most Effective

Easily Mixed. Needs No Cooking.

Cough medicines usually contain a large quantity of sugar syrup—a good ingredient, but one which you can easily make at home. Take 2 cups of granulated sugar and 1 cup of water, and stir a few moments until dissolved. No cooking! No trouble at all.

Then get from your druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of truly wonderful medicine for coughs due to colds. It makes a real saving for you, because it gives you about four times as much for your money. It lasts a long time, never spoils, and children love it.

This is actually a surprisingly effective, quick-acting cough remedy. Promptly, you feel it taking hold. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes and makes breathing easy. You've never seen anything better for prompt and pleasing results.

Pinex is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, a most reliable, soothing agent for throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

Don't Miss the Model Kitchen

By RUTH GOODALL

WOMEN who have been accompanying their men folks to the big Farm Power and Road Shows in constantly increasing numbers the last few years are to have a "machinery show" of their very own. A home appliance exhibit, featuring the latest wrinkles in ultra-modern kitchen and household equipment, will adjoin the model farm kitchen which, for the eleventh successive year, is to be a special feature of the annual Western Tractor and Power Farm Equipment Show, to be held in Wichita, February 20 to 23.

Come with your husband if you possibly can. He'll enjoy your company and the trip will do you good. Of course, he'll want you to see—and you'll want to, too—all the bright reds, greens, orange, and yellows of the freshly-painted machinery up and down Tractor Row. Doubtless you'll be asked for your opinion on this or that type of tractor or combine—farm women have to know all about such things. Maybe your judgment will be the deciding factor in the kind your husband buys.

However, I've a hunch it will be the more subdued white, beige, gray, and pale-green tones of the latest model stoves, refrigerators, washing machines, and other time-and-step-saving devices that will "take your eye." I'm pretty positive, too, you'll go back again and again to take another look at the model kitchen in order to carry home a better mental picture of it.

mindful, naturally, of what can be done to improve your own home workshop.

While plans are not yet complete, as we go to press, it may be safely said that the kitchen will be conveniently arranged to speed up work and save steps for the housewife. It will be well-lighted and the windows will be so placed as to give the maximum light in the right corners where work is to be done. This we can be sure of, for the plans for the model kitchen were drawn by E. C. Warner, architectural engineer at Kansas State College.

The kitchen is being built this year, as it has been the 10 previous years, as a co-operative effort by the Kansas State College, the Sedgwick County Farm Bureau, and the Tractor Show. Each new kitchen differs from its predecessors. Thousands of kitchens over the southwestern portion of the state have been modernized in accordance with ideas picked up at the model kitchen. While the kitchen is designed for the modern farm home, it also is inspected every year by city women, who come to see it for new ideas. After all, no matter whether a house is on a power line or far removed from such conveniences, whether the stove one cooks on is electric, gas, gasoline, kerosene, or wood-burning, kitchen equipment is given much the same arrangement for convenience sake. City and country color schemes can be just the same, and are, these days.

(Continued on Page 41)



Mother! It's a Crime to "GROPE"

When Your Child CATCHES COLD

WHEN colds strike and spread misery—stiffness, coughing, muscular soreness or tightness—it's no time to "grop". It's no time to experiment with untried remedies or risk upsetting the stomach with constant internal dosing. Most mothers realize this.

So to relieve discomfort they use the external poultice-vapor treatment developed specially for children . . . VICKS VAPORUB.

Massage throat, chest, and back thoroughly with VapoRub at bedime—then notice how this home-approved treatment works! You will like it, and so will your child.

Relieves Misery 2 Ways... Almost before you have finished applying VapoRub, it starts to relieve colds misery two ways at once. It acts on chest and back like an old-fashioned warming poultice. And at the same time its pleasant—helpful—medicinal vapors are released by body heat and are breathed into the cold-irritated upper air passages.

On into the night VapoRub's poultice-vapor action keeps on bringing relief. It invites refreshing sleep as it soothes away misery. And by morning you will probably understand why Vicks VapoRub is a family standby in 3 out of every 5 American homes.

Ideal for Children . . .

VICKS
VAPORUB

Just as Good for Adults

FREE

Valuable new 32-page Book, sent Free, tells how to save up to 50% on cost of feeding new chicks to maturity. Yet with feed savings running as much as 1/2 to 1/4, this Ful-O-Pep Plan helps chicks develop sound health, sturdy growth, strong bones, good digestion, and a fine coat of feathers. Read how the famous Ful-O-Pep Plan helps poultrymen win extra profits.

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GREATEST-ECONOMY-EFFICIENCY
Maintains perfect lubrication by HEAT AND FILTRATION
Replaces ALL oil filters—Autos—Tractors—Diesels. Saves 50 per cent oil and motor wear. Sold and guaranteed by local Imp. Dealers and Garages. See your dealer now or write—

RECLAIMO SALES CO., Elgin, Neb.

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SENSATIONAL BARGAIN ITEMS

PILLSBURY'S "BALANCED" FEEDS

Here's an opportunity you won't want to miss—a chance to buy useful, quality merchandise at amazing bargain prices, with trademarks from Pillsbury's Feeds. Every member of your family will want at least one of these practical, good-looking items—and they're easy to get! The red folder sewn into the top of every Pillsbury Feed sack contains valuable trademarks and full details of the offer. Next time you order feeds, ask your dealer for PILLSBURY'S and start right away to take advantage of this unusual money-saving offer.

NEW PILLSBURY FEEDS CONTAIN U.S. CERTIFIED COLOR INDICATOR

Now, for the first time, you can buy feeds that you know are evenly, thoroughly mixed. All Pillsbury Feeds containing fish oils are now manufactured by a patented process that enables you to make a simple, accurate uniformity test, by means of the color indicator these feeds contain. Pillsbury only—and Pillsbury dealers—can offer you this easy-to-prove guarantee against spotty, uneven distribution of vital ingredients in your feeds. Ask your dealer, or write us for more information on the new color-controlled Pillsbury Feeds.

PILLSBURY'S "Balanced" FEEDS



NEW MASTER FARMERS

Selected for Signal Honor

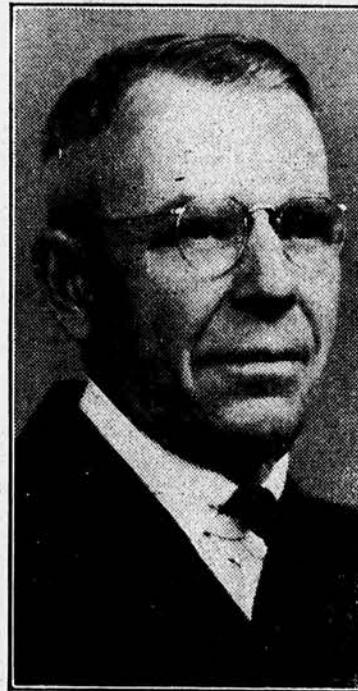
FIVE outstanding individuals, selected thru Kansas Farmer Mail & Breeze, have been named for the 1939 class of Kansas Master Farmers. They are: R. D. Ely, Harper county; Laurence Brush, Sedgwick county; Charles Plank, Rice county; O. O. Wolf, Franklin county; and Russell J. Baker, Osage county.

These men were chosen on the basis of their sound farming practices, their ability to provide wholesome, comfortable homes and other advantages for their families, and their rating as valuable, public-spirited citizens. Kansas Farmers selected the first class of Master Farmers in 1927, so this is the 13th class to receive the honor.

Selections for the 1939 class were made after a "hard" day of careful work by the judging committee, composed of J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture; L. E. Call, Dean of Agriculture, K. S. C.; and William Ljungdahl, president of the Kansas State Livestock Association. Members of this group who had served in previous years declared they found an unusually large number of honor-worthy work sheets in the group filled out by 1939 nominees.

Several different phases of agriculture are stressed by different members of the 1939 class of Master Farmers and each individual is highly accomplished in his own line of endeavor. However, they all have about the same idea of how to make farm living worth while. On each of the 5 farms is a modern, attractive farm home which provides comfort and pleasure for every member of the family.

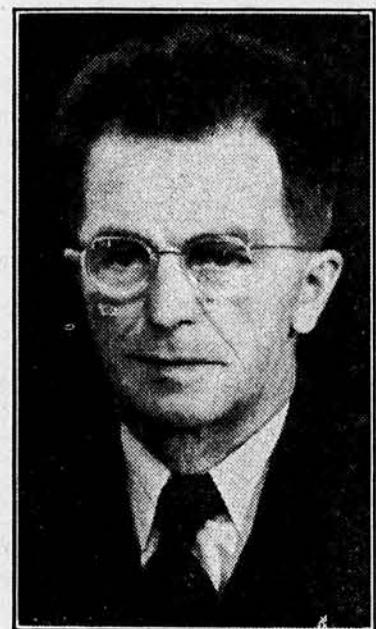
R. D. Ely fits his farming program around a choice herd of 230 purebred Hereford cattle. Of 1,810 acres controlled by Mr. Ely, all is devoted to pasture and feed crops except about 460 acres used for raising Red Turkey wheat. Of his total acreage, Mr. Ely owns 1,650 and rents 160. He practices



Charles Plank, Rice county

summer fallow in his wheat production methods. Alfalfa, cowpeas, and Sweet clover are grown for legume feed and for soil improvement. Sweet clover is plowed under for green manure. Mr. Ely's principal feed crops are Wheatland milo, Kansas Orange, and common 6-row barley.

Laurence Brush is a dairy farmer who owns and operates 260 acres about 3 miles from Wichita. Altho 224 of his 260 acres are under cultivation, Mr. Brush doesn't devote a single acre to either wheat or corn. Instead, he raises crops to be pastured off or to provide silage for 125 head of dairy cattle. The cattle are purebred Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys, with about 50 in production each month of the year. Mr. Brush follows, rather closely, a definite 12-year crop rotation system. This plan calls for: Alfalfa, 4 years; sorghum crops, oats, and Sweet clover, 2 years each in the order named; barley, 1 year; oats, 1 year; and then fallow for alfalfa again. Mr. and Mrs. Brush have a son and a daughter, Robert and Ellen, both of whom are attending Kansas State College.



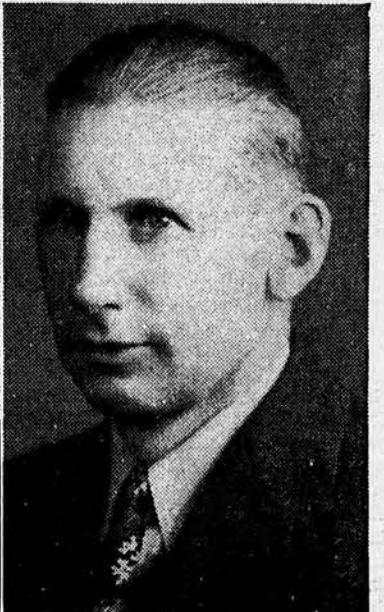
R. D. Ely, Harper county



O. O. Wolf, Franklin county



Laurence Brush, Sedgwick county



Russell J. Baker, Osage county

Clutching Enemy

Wherever cultivation is practical, it is always considered the best method of eradicating bindweed because it is more economical, prepares land for next crop, stores moisture for next crop, has no injurious effects on soil as do chemicals, and destroys bindweed seeds in soil as well as other weed seeds. Plan now for an intensive cultivation campaign next spring to rid your farm of this clutching enemy. Kansas Farmer's leaflet, "Best Method of Eradicating Bindweed," contains in step-by-step form all the latest information on ridding your farm of this pest. Send a 3-cent stamp for a copy of this thoro leaflet to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Reds. These features, always an important part of his farm program, are especially appreciated during years of poor wheat. Production of oats, alfalfa, and sorghums, along with native pasture, supplies necessary feed. Mr. Plank has an accurate record of all his receipts and expenditures for many years past.

O. O. Wolf is known throughout the country as an outstanding farm leader. However, his selection as a Master Farmer was based primarily on his sound, practical farming methods. Mr. Wolf lives on a Franklin county farm which he bought in 1907, after work-

ing by the month as a farm hand. He owns 1,027 acres and rents an additional 322 acres. His profitable farming system has always centered around a well diversified livestock program. At present he averages about 200 head of beef cattle, 300 sheep, 150 to 350 hogs, a small herd of dairy cattle, and a good flock of chickens. Mr. Wolf's cropping system also is highly diversified, to meet the demands of his livestock program. A great believer in use of pasture, Mr. Wolf has 47 acres of bromegrass, in addition to 556 acres of permanent pasture. A member of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for 30 years, Mr. Wolf has been called on for different kinds of farm leadership in an ever-increasing demand. He has given of his time and abilities freely, and for the most part without financial compensation.

Russell J. Baker, who owns and operates a well-improved half-section, might well be called a "master feeder." Rated as one of the best feeders in Kansas, Mr. Baker has been highly consistent in realizing profit from fattening cattle and hogs. Cattle are fed on grass, with the hogs following. Under this system, Mr. Baker has only 70 of his 320 acres under cultivation, while the remaining acreage is devoted to pasture. His most profitable crops have been alfalfa and clover. These legumes are utilized principally as hay in the cattle-feeding program. The Bakers have an exceptionally good flock of purebred Single Comb Rhode Island Reds which brings in extra farm income. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have 2 children, Ardelle, a daughter, is a graduate of Kansas State College, and Wayne, is now attending school at that institution. This is his first year.

Capper Urges Low Interest, Also More Time on Loans

SENATOR CAPPER has made another strong plea in the Senate for lower interest rates on farm mortgages, and for a limited moratorium on principal mortgage interest payments to the Federal Land banks and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

The senior Kansas Senator presented resolutions from some Kansas county farm loan associations, urging such action. In his remarks to the Senate, he said:

Mr. President, I desire to call the attention of the Senate to the necessity of lower interest rates on farm mortgages; also to the fact that the continuance of drouths and low farm prices have made it impossible for many farmers to meet their mortgage payments as these come due.

I am not speaking now of those farmers who thru their own fault may have failed to make enough income to meet these payments. I mean the great number of good, thrifty, intelligent, industrious farmers who are delinquent thru no fault of their own, but because of weather and unfavorable economic conditions.

I would call attention of the Senate to the fact, as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, that the purchasing power of the farmers at the close of 1939 was only 79 per cent of what it was in 1910-14, when farm and factory income was in fairly equitable balance. Secretary Wallace says that farm income nationally is close to 2 billion dollars less than it should be, if parity of agriculture and industry is to be attained.

Mr. President, the 7 million farm families in the United States constitute one-fourth of the entire population. They receive one-eleventh to one-tenth of the national income. On that income, admittedly close to 2 billion dollars below parity income, they are expected to pay taxes, mortgage indebtedness, operating costs of their business, living costs of their families, and in addition educate one-third of the boys and girls of school age in the entire country.

I am receiving resolutions adopted by county farm loan associations in Kansas at their annual meetings, which are held at this time of year. These are the local associations which handle farm mortgages taken thru the Federal Land Bank system, under the Farm Credit Administration. They are stockholders as well as borrowers in that system. And the burden of these resolutions is that interest rates should be lowered; that more lenient foreclosure policies be adopted thru this farm financial crisis.

Ask 3 Per Cent Rate

Most of them urge that interest rates on Federal Land Bank loans be reduced to 3 per cent; on Land Bank Commissioners loans, which are distress loans, that the rate be not higher than 4 per cent. There is now an act in effect, which expires next June 30, fixing Land Bank loan interest rates at 3½ per cent and Land Bank Commissioner loans at 4 per cent.

I have a bill pending in the Committee on Banking and Currency which would fix these interest rates at 3 per cent for 3 years after next June 30. It also would grant a moratorium on principal payments on these loans until July 1, 1943, if the borrower is not in default with respect to any other covenant or condition of his mortgage.

I say the farmers, under depressing conditions such as now exist, for which the farmers themselves are not responsible, are entitled to this moratorium on principal payments, and these 3 per cent interest rates on their mortgages held by Government agencies. And I earnestly request early action by the Committee on Banking and Currency on this matter. Also I send to the desk copies of resolutions from the County Farm Loan Associations of Doniphan, Osborne, Marshall, and Barber counties, and from the Kimee National Farm Loan Association of Greenleaf, Kan., urging such action, and ask these be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Federal Aid for Ponds

Federal aid is to be extended South-eastern Kansas farmers in developing stock water supplies. H. H. Finnell, regional conservator of the Soil Conservation Service, said recently approval had been given for water facilities development in the drainage basins of the Marais des Cygnes, Verdigris, and Neosho rivers. Farmers will be able to obtain pond loans from the Farm Security Administration.

The program will be administered thru offices of the Soil Conservation Service and FSA county supervisors. Counties included in the river basins: Johnson, Miami, Linn, Bourbon, Crawford, Cherokee, Labette, Neosho, Allen, Anderson, Franklin, Douglas, Osage, Coffey, Woodson, Wilson, Montgomery, Elk, Greenwood, Lyon, Wabaunsee, Morris, Chase, Marion, Butler, and Chautauqua.

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To Relieve DISTRESS!

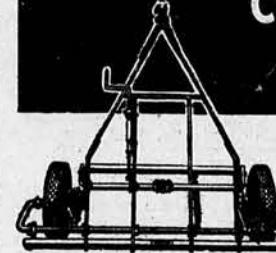
To quickly relieve chest cold misery and muscular aches and pains due to colds—it takes MORE than "just a salve"—you need a warming, soothing "counter-irritant" like good old reliable Musterole—used by millions for over 30 years.

Musterole penetrates the outer layers of the skin and helps break up local congestion and pain. 3 strengths: Regular, Children's (mild) and Extra Strong, 40¢.



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A NEW LOW
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For Either 2 or 3 Row Lister, Bindweed Eradicator, Field Cultivator and Tillage Equipment!

This new Dempster combination carrier with several attachments makes it practical for most every tilling and row crop operation and can be used throughout every month of the growing season. It is modernly designed to meet the new method of moisture conservation, preparing seed beds with mulch left on top, contour listing, middle-busting, subsoiling, etc.

For Nearly Every Type Tractor

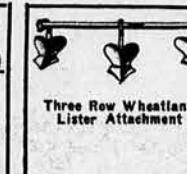
This simply designed, ruggedly built Dempster carrier equipped with power lift and adjustable hitch, can be used with most all makes and models of standard tread and row crop tractors. Attachments consist of 8 or 10 foot bindweed eradicator or field cultivator, two row middle buster, three row wheatland lister, two or three row lister with seeding mechanism equipped with either rotary or moldboard bottoms, and many different types of sweepers and shovels for tillage work.

Write for Details Because of its wonderful diversity, it reduces the first cost of tilling and row crop planting equipment. So write to-day for full details and prices.

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Eradicator and Field
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Three Row Wheatland
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Three Row Lister With
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Before you build or remodel, get the BEST planning counsel. This same service helped over 50,000 farmers plan and equip more efficient and profitable farm buildings last year! No matter what kind of farm building you remodel or build, you'll be dollars ahead if you send for the Jamesway man. Remember—there's no cost or obligation—so send coupon TODAY!

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preparation of land where wheat is to follow wheat it is sometimes necessary to work a stubble field shortly after harvest to kill weeds and volunteer. If the stubble is heavy and volunteer is rank, the large-disk one-way plow is a handy implement for this work. Being a good weed killer this machine can cut thru trash effectively and yet not turn under too much of the stubble, thus permitting a rough trashy surface to help catch and hold water and still prevent soil from blowing.

If land is to be left for fallow it sometimes is desirable to kill volunteer wheat and weeds in the early fall if heavy rains following harvest have stimulated such growth. Otherwise the land to be fallowed can be left in stubble over winter to catch snow, and when the weeds start in the spring the

land may either be basin listed, worked with a heavy-type duckfoot or a one-way. If basin listed it is frequently necessary to get in before the weeds make very much growth, otherwise weeds may cause some difficulty on the shoulders of the furrow.

It is rather difficult to determine the proper time to level off basin listed ground. Two factors, however, will help in making the decision. The first is weed growth. If the basins have received 2 or 3 good rains and weeds have started to grow it would be good practice to work the ground. The ridgebuster is the most effective implement

for this job but if one is not available the duckfoot weeder is helpful in destroying the weeds. If the dams are high and basins deep, dam-busters on the tractor, depending upon the type of tractor, are helpful in taking out the dams ahead of the wheels, thereby making an easily operated and effectively completed tillage job.

Ridges Hasten Evaporation

The second condition would be one of evaporation. Basin listed ground exposes more surface to evaporation and if a series of good rains have been had, despite the fact that it is early to level off the ground, it might be desirable to ridgebust or tear down the ridges and dams. It is not necessary to tear them down completely. If the basins are only partly torn down they would still be effective in holding some water in case a rain came along.

If rains come in the fall and start weed growth before it is time to plant wheat the one-way plow set to cut shallow, with a subsurface packer attached, will get the weeds and the packer will firm the soil and prevent it from drying out too rapidly. This firming of the soil just before seeding holds moisture near the surface where it can do the most good in germinating the wheat when it is planted. The subsurface packer is an effective implement and should be much more widely used.

There is probably more controversy over the kind of drill to use for sowing wheat than any other implement used in wheat production. If the soil is in good condition and the drill in good state of repair there is found to be very little difference in yield from most of them. For the most part, however, the extreme types have not proved as satisfactory as the medium types. By medium types is meant drills of 8- or 10-inch spacing.

Press Drills Favored

Press drills, sowing in 8- or 10-inch spaced furrows under varying conditions and particularly heavy trash or dry top soil, seem to give the best all around performance, due to the fact that the press drill puts more weight on top of the drilled wheat, pressing the moist soil firmly around the seed, thereby insuring uniform and quick germination. The narrower spaced drills up to 8 inches have difficulty in going down to moisture if the top soil is dry and in moist trashy ground the disks drag on the trash instead of cutting thru, thereby causing considerable trouble to the operator. The wide-spaced, deep-furrow drills frequently get the wheat in too deep for best results and under dry top soil conditions more difficulty is had from blowing. Some of the wide space semi-deep furrow machines spread the wheat in a comparatively flat furrow. Under good seedbed conditions the results from these are satisfactory but, in these very

dry years, stands have not been good because the soil dried out before the wheat germinated satisfactorily.

The necessity for diversifying farming operations has long been stressed by many far-seeing farmers and those interested in the agricultural welfare of the country, but it has taken the long series of drought years thru which we are passing to emphasize the fact and bring home to many farmers, landlords and tenants that one-crop farming in the long run is not an economically sound farming practice.

It is true that livestock on some of the smaller farm units in this western part of Kansas has had to be disposed of because of inability to grow feed. On the other hand some of these farmers were able to maintain their livestock holdings intact by altering farming operations thru summer fallowing much of their land and thereby producing sufficient feed for all needs. When moisture conditions improve, less summer fallowing will need to be done. Some summer fallow, however, is a good buffer against a bad crop year.

Sweet sorghums or kafir, row crop or drilled feed fed as dry roughage with protein supplements or concentrates, such as grain sorghums and cereals, provide satisfactory rations for the fattening of beef cattle.

Sorghum Silage Good Feed

Sorghum silage made from sweet sorghums or kafir is equal in value to corn silage and is greatly relished by beef and dairy cattle. Sorghums produce twice as much silage to the acre as corn in this area. The utilization of silage has been greatly stimulated by the coming of the trench silo and the ease with which these silos can be filled and the silage removed for feeding.

Years of feeding results at the Fort Hays Experiment Station indicate that an acre of sorghum put in the silo is worth from 1½ to 2 times as much as the same crop fed as dry roughage. If the dry roughage is ground it approaches more nearly the feeding value of silage. The increase in feeding value of the ground bundle feed lies largely in grinding the grain in the head.

Preparation of land for feed production can well begin in the fall, particularly if the land does not carry a heavy straw stubble. A good basin listing job done in November when most other field work is out of the way will catch and hold snow and rain. Freezing and thawing mellows the soil and the ground warms up earlier in the spring. Early weed growth can be killed with a ridgebuster or curler. Where track-type tractors are available the first weed killing and deep tilling job can be done in one operation with a heavy-type duckfoot run diagonally across the rows.

Modern tractor cultivating equipment properly operated gets the job done better than horse-drawn machinery ever did it, and covers the ground much more rapidly and economically. With the early spring tillage destroying one or more weed crops before the crop is planted the number of cultivations required is considerably reduced.

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JOIN THE THRIFTY THOUSANDS WHO
SAVE UP TO 10c A POUND ON A&P's FINE, FRESH COFFEE

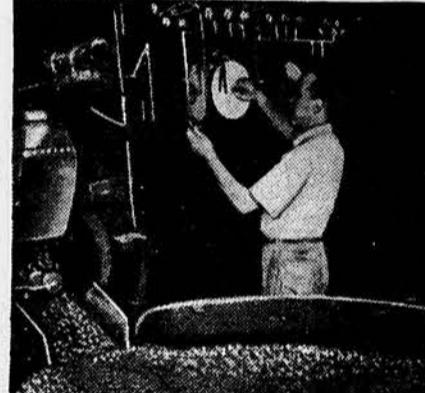
To provide you with truly fine coffee, nothing is left to chance by A&P. Our own resident South American experts choose the pick of the crops. These choice coffee beans are blended and roasted in A&P's own modern plants in the United States—and ground fresh to your order in A&P Stores.

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Mild and Mellow



**3 LB.
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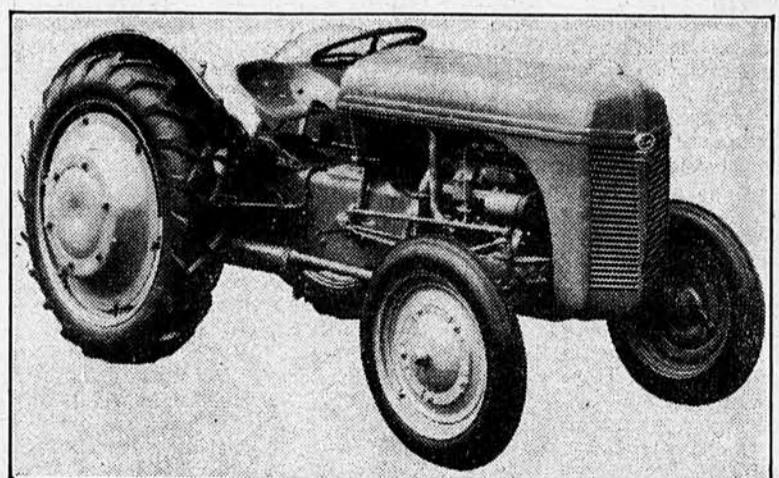
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Here is the new all-purpose Ford tractor as it will be seen at the Power Farm Equipment Show at Wichita. Advance notice states it has many unusual features of special interest.

Congress Slashes Farm Budget

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

SECRETARY of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace declared the other day that the per capita income of the American farmer will purchase only three-fourths as much of the things he buys as it would in 1910-14—that the total national farm income is 1,800 million dollars short of what it has to be to give the farmer the same purchasing power that he had in 1910-14.

Secretary Wallace is sharply critical of the House action cutting appropriations for the Department of Agriculture almost in two, as compared with the appropriations made last year. So President Roosevelt.

On the other hand, a correspondent for a metropolitan newspaper summed up what a lot of folks back here think about it.

"Trouble with those farmers," he declared, "is that they want to own autos and send their kids away to college."

How much the revolt against continuing subsidies to farmers from the public treasury will amount to, no one can predict with certainty at this time. President Roosevelt, in his budget message to Congress, recommended that total agricultural appropriations be reduced from 1,350 million dollars under 900 million dollars—just about enough to pay the 460 million dollars' "emergency increase" he recommended for the Army and Navy.

In his message he included no allowance for parity payments to wheat, cotton, or corn growers, but indicated that if income prospects later were still bad for next fiscal year, these might be necessary. He said omission of the parity payments did not mean abandonment of the principle, but stated "in passing" that Congress the last 2 sessions had not provided additional revenue to make the parity payments allowed, 212 million dollars for 1939 and 225 million dollars for 1940.

Cuts "Terrific"

Agricultural appropriations, made by the Department of Agriculture last session, totaled 1,290 million dollars, in round figures. The budget recommendation this time was for 881 millions. The House Committee on Appropriations brought out a bill for approximately 730 millions.

President Roosevelt, from Hyde Park, issued a statement that the cuts made by the House Committee were "terrific" and that any reduction below the 900 million total he had recommended was unthinkable.

Secretary Wallace issued a statement that "this is no time to scuttle the Farm Program," and that he felt compelled to "put the farmers on guard." So, Wallace threatened, the farmers could not stand for too drastic reductions, nor for abandonment of the Farm program.

From Chicago, Ed O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, issued a stronger blast than either, calling on the farmers to resist with all their strength.

The House ignored the President, Secretary Wallace, the farm organizations, and replaced only some 48 millions of the 150 millions less than the budget which the committee had recommended. The House put back some 7,790,000 for sugar payments, and—interest to western Kansas—reversed the \$126,000 cut in the appropriations for dry land farming experiments stations, allowing the same \$28,000 appropriated last year. This means that the stations at Garden City and Colby will be continued another year. The committee also voted for abandonment of these 2 stations, and nearly a score of others in the Great Plains area.

As the bill goes to the Senate—where we expected some of the slashed items will be restored—it carries the full

500 million dollars for soil conservation payments; reduced appropriations for practically all activities of the Department; no cash outlay for surplus disposal operations, for which 113 million dollars was appropriated last year—however, there will be from 90 to 100 millions of customs receipts available for this purpose, under permanent annual appropriations; and no mention of parity payments.

In the House no attempt was made to insert the 225 million dollars of parity payments appropriated last year. There will be a fight in the Senate to restore these.

May Curtail Stamp Plan

If nothing is appropriated directly for surplus disposal operations, the food stamp program, now operating in 29 of 42 cities certified for it, will be considerably curtailed next fiscal year. However, it has been announced that Topeka and Shawnee county, Wichita and Sedgwick county, Salina and Saline county, and Hutchinson and Reno county, will have the food stamps in operation this spring and at least for the rest of this fiscal year, which ends next June 30. Senate is expected to provide at least the 72 millions recommended for surplus disposal in the President's budget. Perhaps also a 25 million dollar item for loans under the Bankhead-Jones farm tenancy act, which the budget recommended but the House sustained the committee in striking out.

What will be done about parity payments is anybody's guess. There will be a big fight in the Senate to insert at least 225 million dollars, the same as for the current year. The item may go in—New England influence is small in the Senate, very big in the House.

Something will depend upon the outlook for farm prices toward the close of the session. If they promise to be low again next fiscal year; if Europe still is pursuing the policy of buying its armament in the United States, and its foodstuffs elsewhere, chances are that the Administration will throw its weight back of a parity payments appropriation, and attempt to have the income certificate plan adopted to finance them. But today this is pure speculation as to what will happen later in the session.

—KF—

Books for Farm Readers

By JANET McNEISH

Growing Plants Without Soil—By D. R. Matlin. Chemical Publishing Co., \$2. Contains complete and authoritative information on growing plants in water. Valuable to beginners and students, those desiring a new hobby or new sphere of avocation, and those who are engaged in commercial fields of plant culture.

Poultry for the Many—By William W. Broomhead. Chemical Publishing Co., \$2. An elementary text for the poultry raiser, presented in plain language. Author draws information from 50 years of experience.

Plant Growth-Substances—By Hugh Nicol. Chemical Publishing Co., \$2. Explains how to promote plant growth and hasten rooting of cuttings. Much of the book is necessarily technical, but 2 chapters are written in ordinary terms for the layman.

To Have, To Keep—By Jane Abbott. Lippincott, \$2. The novel opens with the wedding of Diane Tarrell to Bill Arden, and the story concerns itself with the adjustments that follow.

Kansas, A Guide to the Sunflower State—Viking Press, \$2.50. Illustrated with 6 maps and 79 photographs. Contains much useful information about our state.

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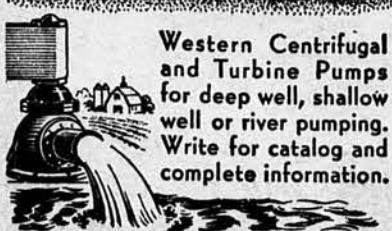
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IRRIGATION PUMPS



Western Land Roller Co., Box 16, Hastings, Nebr.

Here Comes the Spud Special

(Continued from Page 8)

excellent feeding grounds and the Kaw Valley potato farmers found a potato bug problem on their hands with no simple solution.

The idea of using poisoned sprays to kill insects was generally known, but when the growers tried using Paris green and London purple—the commonly available poisons—they found that these substances burned the foliage of the potato plants. In desperation, some growers developed novel machines for knocking the bugs off the plants and crushing them, but the potato bug problem remained unsolved when Dr. E. G. Kelly, extension entomologist, proposed to the late Senator Edwin Taylor, of Edwardsville, in 1918, that arsenate of lead be used to spray 2 rows of Senator Taylor's potatoes. Reluctantly, the senator consented, remembering how badly he had seen potatoes damaged by Paris green.

Spray Kills Bugs

With the aid of County Agent A. G. VanHorn, of Wyandotte county, Kelly sprayed 2 rows of plants early one morning. "By night of the second day," Kelly recalls, "virtually all of the insects were dead and more were moving in. New leaves were in evidence on the plants on the third day, so another application of spray was made. These 2 rows produced real potatoes."

Senator Taylor later estimated that more than 2,000 potato growers of the valley watched those famous 2 rows grow to husky maturity while the other plants in the field remained stunted and scarred. That demonstration, and others like it, made arsenate of lead a standard control measure for potato bugs and resulted in the purchase of numerous large power sprayers on farms throughout the valley.

World War brought prosperity prices to the potato growers just as it boomed the price of wheat. In 1919, the Kansas potato crop of 3,945,000 bushels was valued at more than 7 million dollars, the highest figure in the history of the state. Thirty years earlier, the state's largest potato crop—11,432,000 bushels—had sold for less than 4 million dollars.

War Hurts Market

Because of the shortage of new burlap bags which it caused, the World War also was responsible for the Kaw Valley growers returning to the practice of marketing their crop in second-hand bags. Grading potatoes was all but forgotten. And when the war closed, growers did not return immediately to their former careful methods.

Many of the experienced growers and dealers recognized the danger that this situation brought to bear on the entire industry. To a buyer in Chicago or Detroit or Minneapolis, a Kaw Valley potato is a Kaw Valley potato and any car of potatoes from this area is considered as representing the quality of the entire valley's crop. A few cars of low-quality potatoes arriving on an Eastern market from anywhere in the area could easily damage the reputation of the entire crop. Clearly, some kind of program to unite all the growers in a campaign of potato improvement was needed.

First step in the post-war campaign to safeguard the market for Kaw Valley potatoes was the holding of the first annual Kansas Potato Show in 1921. For 16 years, that show has continued to be an annual mecca for serious-minded growers. Only in 1934 and 1935 was the show omitted.

Nineteen hundred and twenty-one also saw the inauguration of a "More and Better Spuds Program" which enlisted the co-operation of the growers, the College, dealers handling the Kansas crop, and railroads that transported the crop to out-of-state markets.

Reflecting the growing interest in potato improvement and expansion, a "Kaw Valley Potato Train" operated between Manhattan and Kansas City in March, 1922. Like the 1940 train, it was conducted by the Union Pacific Railroad Company co-operating with the College. Seed treatment, methods of insect control, soil management, and potato shipping were subjects stressed. Nearly 3,000 growers visited the train at its 11 stops.

In June of that same year, the valley's first potato tour was held, and this event, like the annual potato show, has been held virtually every year since.

Kansas potato growers were among the first in the nation to consider shipping-point inspection. As early as 1923, Shawnee county producers organized an association to obtain shipping-point inspection service, and a total of 856 cars were graded and inspected according to United States standards that year. Despite strenuous objection in some localities, the demand for inspection service gradually expanded in the years that followed until in 1926 the growers attending the annual potato show unanimously requested the state legislature to pass an inspection law requiring the inspection of all carloads of potatoes moving out of commercial districts during the heavy marketing season. Such a law was adopted in 1927. This law was later repealed; and at present, potato inspection in the valley is on a voluntary basis.

Potato Club Work

During the years that followed, the "More and Better Spuds Program" continued to encourage progress. Nineteen hundred and twenty-five brought the starting of 4-H potato club work and also saw the hot formaldehyde potato seed treatment method take precedence over the older corrosive sublimate treatment in the recommendations of College specialists.

In 1930 came the beginning of fertilizer work on Irish potatoes in the valley, and in this same year the long-felt need for a grower-owned marketing organization to handle the merchandising of the crop was filled by the setting up of the Kaw Valley Potato Growers Association. Altho it now is inactive, this association was a powerful factor in the industry for several years.

In 1934, scientific methods of disease control took another step forward when specialists recommended the acidulated corrosive sublimate method of seed treatment as being more effective than anything previously used. Interest in irrigation climbed considerably that year and during the several dry summers that followed. And today there are several large-scale

irrigation systems in operation in the valley—visible proof of the Kaw Valley potato growers' determination to surmount the obstacles of climate.

Another proof of Kansas determination to overcome the effects of weather upon its potatoes is to be found in the washing and pre-cooling experiments conducted, beginning in 1938, by the College and several interested growers and dealers with financial assistance from the State Board of Agriculture, whose secretary, J. C. Mohler, has consistently supported the Kaw Valley industry in its efforts to solve its production and marketing problems. Using the latest methods for reducing the temperature of potatoes quickly after they are placed in the railway car, the experiments are designed to discover how much improvement these methods might bring in the condition of Kansas potatoes arriving at distant markets and how much the value of the potatoes could thus be increased.

Co-operation Results

In the Kaw Valley today, results of the 20 years of grower co-operation to improve the industry are evident in almost every step of potato production and marketing. Seed treatment affords a good example. In 1921, commercial growers of the valley planted 2,200 acres with treated seed. In 1939, they used treated seed on 4,151 acres, and the seed treatment method used was far more effective than in earlier years. It is estimated by J. O. Miller, Kansas State College extension plant pathologist, that seed treatment alone increased the valley's production by 100,000 bushels in 1939 and that the use of good seed added another 237,000 bushels.

The shift in varieties of potatoes chosen for planting also reflects the careful attention given to consumer preferences and to the relative performance of different varieties under Kansas conditions. In 1921, the Early Ohio was the major variety used, northern seed was obtained from Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and certified seed was used on only 1,500 acres. In 1939, however, the Irish Cobbler was the preferred variety, seed was obtained from North Dakota and Minnesota, and certified or field inspected seed was used on 7,700 acres.

Still more progress lies ahead. And the growers are looking forward to the coming of the potato train as a chance for close-up inspection of more new ideas that they can use. There are new disease problems to be conquered, such as bacterial wilt or soft rot. There are problems of discrimination against Kansas potatoes that need to be overcome, for potatoes from this state have recently brought considerably less a bushel on the Chicago market than potatoes from California and Idaho. There are new varieties to be studied that may prove better than the now-favored Cobbler. And it's getting near potato planting time.

-KF-

Horse Business Good

Use of better stallions is the key to the Kansas horse problem, in the opinion of J. J. Moxley, extension livestock specialist. Stating that the combined value of horses and mules in Kansas is about twice that of the milk cows and three-fourths that of the beef cattle of the state, Mr. Moxley predicts the production of draft horses for replacement purposes should be a satisfactory business for the average farmer who does so as a side line to his farming operations. Typical Western Kansas wheat farms average about 2 horses a farm, with 280 acres of crop land for each horse available. Typical Central Kansas counties show an average of 4 horses for each farm, with 133 acres of crop land for each available horse.



Show here is Goodyear's new Type-X Sure Grip tractor tire, a low priced addition to the company's line, primarily for old tractors being changed over to rubber. Look for Goodyear tires on the power farm equipment at Wichita during the big tractor show.

Pasture Contest Winners Named

MORE than 250 farm leaders from 4 states gathered in Kansas City, February 2, for the second Livestock—Pasture Conference, called by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce. Of those in attendance, more than half were farmers from Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Oklahoma.

Following the objective of trying to increase farm incomes in this area, the theme of the meeting centered around means and practices for improving livestock production, and ways of developing consumer demand for livestock products. L. E. Hawkins, Agricultural Commissioner of the Chamber of Commerce, pointed out the value of pasture crops in economical livestock production. Mr. Hawkins cited results of experiments where land capable of yielding 20 bushels of corn to the acre had been utilized for pasture crops. An acre of this land in orchard grass and Korean lespedeza produced steer gains equivalent to gains produced by 43 bushels of corn. Wheat and lespedeza pasture ranked nearly as high, while rye and lespedeza and plain bluegrass pasture followed in close succession.

In discussing ways of producing firm, high-quality pork, Prof. L. A. Weaver, of the University of Missouri, stressed the general adoption of a profitable type of hogs. Prof. Weaver mentioned the fact that a present-day movement is calling for thicker, meatier hogs. He approved this trend but warned against the danger of "going too far" in this direction. Prof. Weaver pointed out that extremely short, chuffy hogs are not profitable to either the farmer or the packer.

An important part of the meeting

DIVISION I—Feeder Calves: 1st, Henry A. Fischer, Ellis; 2nd, Elmer Broadie, Ashland; 3rd, H. P. Parkin, Greensburg; 4th, Elizabeth Briggs, Mullinville; 5th, Chas. Mabry, Lincoln; 6th, Roy W. and H. W. Ellis, Coldwater; 7th, Drummond Bros., Elmdale.

DIVISION II—Grain Fed Calves: 1st, T. J. Mudd & Sons, Gorham; 2nd, A. N. Claassen, Potwin; 3rd, E. M. McIlvain, Mound City; 4th, Rodger Blanchard, Bennington; 5th, W. R. Lillequist, Medicine Lodge; 6th, George McCallum, Elmdale; 7th, Purley Horne, Alta Vista.

DIVISION III—Finished Yearlings: 1st, Claude Baker, Minneapolis; 2nd, Russell Baker, Overbrook; 3rd, C. G. & P. U. Claassen, Whitewater; 4th, Claassen Bros., Whitewater; 5th, Alfred Claassen, Whitewater; 6th, George Whitcomb, Cedar Point; 7th, Henry Gaus & Son, New Cambria.

Pasture contest winners selected in Eastern Kansas last fall are: 1st, Merle Lathrop, LaHarpe; 2nd, T. G. Schweiger, Lenexa; 3rd, D. B. Allison, Paola; 4th, Sun Farms (Lester Combs), Parsons; 5th, C. A. Payne, Altamont; 6th, Josephine Weith, LaHarpe; 7th, Theo. Myers, Fredonia; 8th, W. A. Thompson, Waverly; 9th, M. A. Martin, Paola; 10th, Walter Bradford, Earlton; 11th, Tom Merritt, Burlington; 12th, L. J. Catlin and J. E. Cutsinger, Neodesha.

—KF—

Proper Use of Wrenches

By M. R. WILSON

Wrenches are your best friends when working on machinery. Good tools will not make a mechanic, but good tools in the hands of one who has acquired some skill will make that person more skilled.

Crescent wrenches, monkey wrenches and all other forms of adjustable wrenches are your worst enemies after they have been used improperly, for then the jaws are sprung out of line, or the web of the movable jaw is cracked. Use of wrenches of this kind that have been abused usually results in skinned knuckles or bruised hands, and in some cases a wrench that slips results in a sore head or maybe a cracked crazy bone!

Adjustable wrenches develop their greatest strength and will remain in good condition almost indefinitely if the jaws are always adjusted properly to the nut; if the corners of the nut are not rounded; and if the pressure of the hand always is applied to the same side of the wrench which carries the fixed jaw. In the case of the monkey wrench, the pressure of the hand should be applied to the side of the wrench on which the hammer face projects.



Kansas Farmer for February 10, 1940



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More than 70,000 garages, service stations, and dealers clean and regap spark plugs by the famous "AC Method." They give this service because all plugs need cleaning and adjusting every 4,000 miles. Today's fuels and modern driving habits cause plugs to get dirty quickly. Dirty plugs misfire intermittently, especially under load. Then gas is wasted, power is cut, and starting ease is lost. So, have your plugs cleaned every 4,000 miles "the AC way." It costs only 5¢ a plug.

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More cars and trucks are factory-equipped with AC Spark Plugs than with any other brand. This has been true for years. Of the cars built in the last ten years which are still in use, 55% were originally AC equipped. The spark plugs that satisfy the men who build cars and trucks are safe for you to buy, and sure to satisfy you, too. They are also easy to get, because automotive retailers of every kind, everywhere, stock and sell AC Quality Spark Plugs.

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Put your money in the car that's BIG IN MORE THAN SIZE!

Try a new Ford yourself! Not only in actual measurements, but in looks and feel and ride and action, you'll find it bigger money's worth than you ever thought low price would buy!

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Longer and roomier than any Ford car has ever been. Up to 4 inches more legroom in sedans. More seatroom, elbowroom, luggage space too. And not just big . . . but big where bigness counts!

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Springbase in a Ford is longer than in any other low-priced car. In addition, an exclusive new ride stabilizer and new longer, softer springs (on 85 h.p. mod-

els) give a soft but steady big-car ride that's one of 1940's big surprises!

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Gears shift easily and quietly, with finger-tip gearshift on steering post. Brakes are the biggest hydraulics ever used on a low-priced car. You enjoy the easy action of a semi-centrifugal clutch, and the fine-car advantages of full Torque-Tube Drive and free action on all 4 wheels.

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Learn for yourself what a difference 8 cylinders make . . . why they are used so extensively in the more costly cars. Own a Ford and you enjoy 8 cylinder performance . . . at low operating cost.

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This premium-quality galvanized sheet is stronger than ordinary galvanized sheets. You'll also like the nice appearance of ZincGRIP stock tanks and other equipment.

AMCO ZINCGRIP will give you more years of service per dollar you spend. Ask your dealer for ZINCGRIP equipment, or use the coupon to get the money-saving facts. It will also reserve for you a valuable free booklet, "Care and Use of Sheet Metal on the Farm."



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Then There's Maxine

(Continued from Page 7)

He scurried for the elevator, mashed an insistent buzzer, waited approximately one and one half seconds, decided in favor of and dashed for the stairs, upsetting a cuspidor that chanced to be in his path.

A dusky maid, faithful to her sweeper, stood by in frank astonishment. She was about to recover when he came again, suitcase in hand, shoved a bill in the general direction of the clerk, made for the door and was swallowed up in the street of swarming humanity. His long legs came to his rescue as he stretched the stride. He was thinking of only one thing. Five minutes. Five minutes to catch the train. He remembered that he should say good-by to Katy. But one cannot pause for the amenities when one's heart, one's love, swings in the balance. He wondered who Maxine's guy was. Probably Jim Page. He was long and loose-hung. Larry reflected bitterly as he purchased a ticket.

Dusk was falling as the train steamed into his station. He surrendered the newspaper wherein he had been devouring "Advice to the Lovelorn." He descended to the station where by a rare fluke of fortune a friend obliged to drive him to the ranch. Arriving, Larry alighted and started for the bunkhouse. Passing the park, however, he could discern someone sitting on the bench, silhouetted in the moonlight.

"Hello," he called, peering closer.
"Larry! you're back!"

Why it was Maxine! He recognized the little blue sweater she was wearing, matched by no other on the place. He assumed careful nonchalance and dropped by her side.

"It's good to see you," he announced lightly.

"In fact—wonderful!"

He was thinking of this rival fellow. "Very delicate matter," he thought. "Requires uh—discretion, diplomacy; like selling refrigerators to Eskimos."

"I suppose you are happy?" he ventured. She seemed faintly surprised at this question. "Why yes, Larry, I'm happy. Why do you ask?"

"Well—I just wondered. I'm glad for you, of course. He must be a right guy. But he couldn't care for you more than I. You see—"

"Wait a minute Larry!" she interrupted. "I'm afraid that—"

"No! Don't say it! Don't say you're sorry, that you want me for a friend, and the usual things. Let me say it. I've been—"

"Don't, Larry!"

"Oh, yes, I have," he persisted. "I've been a fool, but I love you more than you know."

He paused a moment searching for some tender expression that would do justice to his utter devotion.

The girl had opportunity to speak.

"What I've been trying to tell you, Larry, is this. I am not Maxine. I am Geraldine! And if I were Maxine I would tell you that—that you are—"

A Laugh a Line

"To think my son would marry a mere maid," sobs Mrs. Van Snoot.

"She's not a mermaid, Mother. She's a girl!" replies Charles.

That's 2 of the 5 characters, and one of the many funny situations that arise in the 1-act comedy, "Hitch Your Family to a Star." There's lots of laughs, lots of fun, when a movie star arrives at the Van Snoot home and is mistaken for the new maid. And when the maid arrives, there are more complications. For this easy-to-present play, send 10 cents to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. So the director and each of the characters may have a copy, send 25 cents for 6 copies.

But he didn't hear any more. He sagged in his seat. "Why—oh, why," he moaned, "must you wear Maxine's clothes?" His manner indicated it to be a great sacrilege.

Geraldine's eyes twinkled and she had to laugh.

"If you'll be a good boy," she said, "I'll keep your great love for me a secret. Are you in the mood for bargains, Romeo?"

"Who is Max stepping with?"

"No one."

"But the letter," he puzzled. "It mentioned a fellow—tall and awkward or some such thing."

"Why that sounds like your description doesn't it?" she answered.

The curtains, so to speak, fell from Larry's eyes and he saw Bill's letter in its true light. So he thought that was clever, eh? In imagination he was making Bill eat the thing.

But Maxine suddenly appeared, and he became immediately concerned telling her that he wanted nothing more than a plow, a pipe and her.

From behind a tree Bill and Geraldine looked fondly on. "You know," Bill confided, "Larry was wounded with Cupid's arrow on the day he met Maxine. He only needed someone to wiggle it and remind him it was there."

"You are so wise," Geraldine responded worshipfully.

Bill shuffled his large feet. "Shucks. Twasn't nothin'," he said.

—KF—

Defrosts Car Windows

To easily defrost the car windows in winter weather, use a small bag of salt to rub over them occasionally. I keep a small tobacco sack filled with salt, in the car for this purpose.—Mrs. Irvin Jackson, Butler Co.

—KF—

Freshens Apples

If towards spring your apples get dry and withered, you can freshen them in this way: Wash them and place them in a stone jar filled with a weak brine using $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of salt to 3 gallons of water. Change the apples every 3 hours and continue until the apples are plump and firm again.—Mrs. Cleve Butler, Anderson Co.



Grinds any feed—green, wet or dry. This feeder really takes in loose roughage, bundles or bale flakes and no unnecessary business about it. Large capacity guaranteed with ordinary 10 HP. arm tractor. Grinds grain, or snapeds corn with roughage or separate. Has cutter head and swing hammerhead. Get full information on this real honest-to-goodness Grinder. Write Western Land Roller Co., Box 135, Hastings, Neb.

Distributors for Missouri and Kansas
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Kansas City, Mo.



PICK-UP SELF-
FEEDING 2-
MAN BALIER.
Average tractor
will pull and op-
erate to capacity
for traveling or
stationary use.
Double feed head.
28-in. feed open-
ing. 34-in. feeding
space. Smooth
timings. Easy
feeding.

Bear Cat Feed Mills — Fox Cutters
See us at the Wichita Farm Power Show
ANN ARBOR-KLUGHART CO.
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If Ruptured Try This Out

Modern Protection Provides Great Comfort and Holding Security

Without Tortuous Truss Wearing

An "eye-opening" revelation in sensible and comfortable reducible rupture protection may be yours for the asking, without cost or obligation. Simply send name and address to William S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 66-K, Adams, N. Y., and full details of the new and different Rice Method will be sent you free. Without hard flesh-gouging pads or tormenting pressure, here's a Support that has brought joy and comfort to thousands—by releasing them from Trusses with springs and straps, that bind and cut. Designed to securely hold a rupture up and in where it belongs and yet give freedom of body and genuine comfort. For full information—write today!



Cheap to install. Free from trouble. Steel reinforcing every course of tile.
NO
Bowing In
Bowing Down
Freezing
Snow Roller Scouring Knuckle Cutters.
Buy New
Erect Early
Insist on
Good territory open for live agents.
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This announcement is neither an offer to sell, nor a solicitation
of offers to buy, any of these securities. The offering
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Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained by writing to

CAPPER PUBLICATIONS, INC., TOPEKA, KAN.

The Forward Look

By MRS. L. A. SMITH

I was in a grocery store the other day when the grocer refused to buy certain canned goods from a salesman. "It would take 6 months to move that goods off my shelves," the grocer said. He had to make a quick profit. I'm not saying the grocer wasn't smart; he knew his own business.

But farmers have to be smart, too. Anyone who calls a farmer "dumb" just doesn't realize how much imagination and foresight and courage it takes to run a farm! In the farming business we have to look a year, 2 years, ahead, or even more. We save our best grain for seed, our best chickens and turkeys and cattle for breeding stock—sacrificing a few dollars now for later gains. My husband is even now making what he calls his "darn" lister—so he can summer fallow land for wheat and harvest a crop in next summer a year.

Well, these are just the rambling thoughts of a plumpish, middle-aged woman as she worked today canning the front quarters of a newly-butchered beef. I'm rather tired as I write

Scalloped Hipline

IS SO SLIMMING



4368

Pattern 4368—Here's a gay deceiver in a slimming housefrock. From the back approach, Pattern 4368 looks like a trim 2-piece style with a scalloped jacket. But closer inspection reveals the scallops simply end the long bodice, and continue around to either side-front in a decorative, slenderizing hipline. The center-front panel of the bodice forms one piece with the skirt—no easy to cut and stitch. And more scallops may appear at collar and cuffs, which look refreshing in contrast. Another attractive version shows the neckline cut into a becoming square, with pretty ruffling at both neck and sleeves. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, and 48. Size 36 takes 3½ yards 35-inch fabric and ½ yard contrast.

Pattern 15 cents. Address: Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

this evening, but when I open a can of roast next summer, I'm not going to begrudge these few days of work.

It's snowing now, covering the wheat fields with precious moisture. In June, I may be opening cans of beef to feed harvest hands!

Made a Wise Choice

By BEN'S WIFE

Ever look at the "men you might have married?"

There's Tom—with his fine house and two sections of land.

There's Jake—dressing so well and looking so handsome and distinguished.

There's Ned—come back to the old home town as our most capable, best-liked doctor.

But, oh, I mustn't forget—Tom has grown so pompous he thinks no one else ever succeeded in life. It's more than whispered about that Jake's fine suits and motor car are never paid for. Ned—well, he's the best of the three, but even he is so busy he hasn't time for a decent meal with his wife.

My Ben may not own much land or look like a movie hero or have people calling him out to save a life—but he's my own, merry, dependable Ben. Somehow, thinking it over, I've never been sorry to live in a 3-room frame house, with our credit good as gold, and time for fun and frolic around our dining table!

Treat for Washday

By MRS. E. ROMIG

Some Monday morning when you are "head over heels" with the family washing, taking down curtains and other household activities, try a mock chicken pie. This single dish is a luncheon meal in itself, will enable you to avoid the many little "fixings," and does not even require a chicken.

Use 1 cup tuna fish, 1 cup diced carrots, 1 cup diced potato, 1 cup peas, 1 cup cream sauce. Cook carrots and potatoes, add a little onion. When the carrots and potatoes are done, pour off the water. Add peas, fish and sauce. The sauce is made of milk, thickened with flour and seasoned with salt, pepper, butter, and a little sugar. One and one-half cups sauce is not any too much. Then make baking powder biscuits and put over the top. Bake until the biscuits are done. Be sure to have the mixture boiling hot before you put the biscuit dough on.

Flowers for Winter

By MYRTLE ZIRKLE

My home would be bare, unlivable, without a few flowers. However, I have about given up all those flowers that have to have lots of sunlight. They are beautiful and lots of care will pay you double for your trouble if you have a good south window and a nice holder for them, but on the window sill they soon spoil it, and they grow lopsided if you don't turn them daily toward the sun.

The most adaptable house flowers are cacti, ferns and vines. These plants require so scant amount of sun that we grow them from our mantles, bookcases and wall-pockets. They require a scant amount of water also, yet give us greenery in the deepest snows for little care. Always cheerful, tho they have no blossoms, they hold every leaf if watered correctly. The dirt should be well-soaked about once each week.

The Model Kitchen

(Continued from Page 33)

Former kitchens have done much to popularize the show with women—and this year's model will be no exception. Mrs. Laura B. Willison, Sedgwick county's home demonstration agent, or some of her assistants will be on hand to answer your questions not only about power equipment, but on curtains, cabinets, floor coverings, and any

special decorations or gadgets on display.

Well aware as I am of the truth of that aptly paraphrased old axiom, "A tip to a wise woman is superfluous," I am venturing to suggest that it might not be a bad idea at all to make sure "the mister" gets steered thru the women's part of the machinery show before his sight-seeing is over. No telling what it might net you sooner or later.

Use for Old Shoe Bag

By MRS. HOWARD LACEY

That old shoe bag you are ready to discard has second advantageous use as a special rag bag. One pocket may be kept especially for rags to clean silverware, another pocket for those used to polish furniture, and one for dust rags. You will find this a handy bag indeed.

**THE ENTIRE FAMILY PREFERS
PANCAKES MADE WITH**

**VICTOR
PANCAKE FLOUR**

A **VICTOR**
FOOD

MAKES DELICIOUS
WAFFLES, TOO!

VICTOR PANCAKES — ah, there's a treat to delight the entire family for breakfast, luncheon or supper. It's so easy to make tempting, golden, light pancakes with VICTOR PANCAKE FLOUR. It is self-rising, prepared from the finest flour and other choice ingredients under rigid laboratory control. Try VICTOR PANCAKE FLOUR for breakfast tomorrow morning!

THE CRETE MILLS CRETE, NEBRASKA

We Believe
You'll Like This New Yeast So Well
WE'LL SEND YOU A PACKAGE Free!



MACA YEAST Works Fast—Needs No Refrigeration

By simply sending in the attached coupon you can introduce yourself to one of the greatest baking advances in years. In return for the coupon we'll send you *absolutely free and without cost* a FULL SIZE package of the new MACA YEAST—the new yeast that combines two advantages you've always wanted: 1—MACA YEAST is fast. 2—MACA YEAST doesn't require refrigeration!

We ask you to take advantage of this *free offer* so that you may more quickly learn about MACA YEAST, and because we feel that once you use MACA it will become your favorite—just as it has with thousands and thousands of other women. So you

do a favor for yourself and for us when you send the coupon for your free package.

Nothing New to Learn

There's no need to make any changes in your bread recipes when you use MACA—no tricks to learn. Just stir MACA in a cup of lukewarm water and it's ready to go to work for you. Think of the convenience of using yeast that you can keep on the pantry shelf—and still have a yeast that acts fast!

Send the coupon now. Get your first package of MACA as a gift! Most grocers have MACA or can get it for you. (If not, send dime for 3 packages, postpaid.)

FREE OFFER COUPON

Answers to Questions
About Maca Yeast
In addition to its baking use of course Maca
can be eaten. It contains vitamin B₁ and
B and the other vita-
min factors of yeast,
all naturally present.
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NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO.
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Please send me FREE and POSTPAID
a regular size package of MACAYEAST
and attractive recipe booklet.

Name.....

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



You may paste this on a penny postcard.



EMPIRE OF OIL

Puts Joker in European Political Deck

By ROBERT C. VANCE

Our traveling Corn Belt farmer visits 3 old world cities—Jaffa, Beirut, and Alexandria. This is the tenth in a series of articles on Mediterranean countries.

PORT of Haifa, located in Palestine near the Syrian border, is the capital of an invisible empire—the empire of oil. It is here that the mighty pipe lines empty the oil they have brought from Iraq and Trans Jordan into the holds of the oil tankers that ply the Mediterranean. This oil empire is one of the jokers in the European political deck.

It is now in the hands of the British, but Mussolini looks upon it with a jealous eye. The British claim that the Italians have provided the radio sets found in every Arab coffee shop, and Italian gold is paying the Arabic orators who thunder daily broadcasts against the British rule in Palestine. With canny British thrift, London has now hired orators of their own to preach British propaganda which comes in over the same sets.

The British are not, however, relying entirely on propaganda. A truck load of British sailors, armed with rifles, guarded nearly every street intersection. Despite these precautions, 2 people were killed by snipers the day I was in this port.

I ventured into the Arab section in quest of pictures. At one place a small boy came out of a shop. He picked up a large brass bowl, placed it on his head and signaled me to take his picture. Before I could do so, the proprietor came out of the shop. He seized the boy, nearly slapped the kid's ears off and made irate motions for me to move on.

"You Jew? You Jew?" questioned another Arab who was loafing at the curb. I shook my head and exhibited my passport. There are enough American oil men in Haifa to make American passports familiar. When the loafer had explained to the shopkeeper

that I was not a Jew, the shopkeeper picked up the bowl he had seized from the boy and signaled that I was to take his picture. All of which made me realize that I looked too much like a Jew to be prowling an Arab town, so I went back to the boat. The next morning we were docked at Beirut, Syria.

Viewed in the early morning sunlight, Beirut is a beautiful place. A steep slope raised from the water to the mountains of the Lebanon. White houses nestle in the green foliage of orange and olive groves. It was from these hills that King Hiram of Tyre supplied the "Cedars of Lebanon" that went into Solomon's Temple, or so the guide books say. They were cut here and floated down the coast in great rafts to the present port of Jaffa, then known as Joppa, and transported overland to Jerusalem.

An American girl of Syrian parentage, who had spent the summer in the Lebanon villages, told me it was possible to get a satisfying lunch of bread and cheese for as little as one piaster—worth 5 U. S. cents. And, if you must have your luxuries, an American oil man brought several cases of Syrian champagne on board the boat for which he had paid 30 cents a quart.

One of the 3 Syrian boys who boarded the boat here, bound for New York, told me his village specialized in furs. This village had representatives in all the American and Canadian cities where fur garments are manufactured. They made the rounds of the factories daily and gathered up the remnants that had been discarded and thrown away. These scraps and remnants were the ones to be baled and shipped back to Syria. In this lad's village some 2,000 people made a living by sorting the remnants and sewing them together with needlework so fine that the furs could be shipped back to America and sold to the garment factories that had thrown them away.

This boy told me that in addition to gathering up the fur scraps he ex-



This stone lion is part of the beautiful ruins in Alexandria, Egypt. Tex, an American oil man, was not impressed, as he had blasted his way thru better ruins than these.

pected to attend high school and possibly college later.

Another night at sea and the domes and minarets of Alexandria, Egypt, came into view. Compared to Palestine, where most history goes back to King Solomon or Abraham or even Adam, Alexandria is sort of a Johnny-come-lately sort of a place as it wasn't founded until 332 B. C. Still, considering the comparatively short space of time they have had to do it in, the sore-eyed populace can compete even with Palestine for dirt, degradation and human misery.

The Texas oil man and I paired up to see the city. We would have preferred to prowl about the city alone, but we were not allowed to have our own way. No sooner had we stepped from the gangplank to the pier than we were surrounded by a mob of beggars, porters, taxi men and guides.

"Please mister, gimme money." "Bucksheesh (alms). Bucksheesh." "Gimme cigarette." Ragged urchins tugged at our coattails and veiled women held up starved and sore-eyed babies for our inspection. The more pitiable a baby looks the more it is prized by the female beggars that work the piers. If they have none of their own they will rent one.

"Taxi, mister. Taxi. Taxi." And the term taxi covers every conveyance from a horse drawn phaeton to an automobile.

"Dragoman? Me very good guide. Recommend of fine American gentleman." A tall, cockeyed Egyptian, wearing a red fez and a soiled white suit thrust an American's business card into my hand. On the back of it was written: "Warning. Ali is a liar and a thief. He is totally unreliable."

One of our countrymen had played a cruel joke on Ali. We hired him, by way of making it up, and he slapped and kicked a path thru the beggars to a horse-drawn carriage. We would have preferred an automobile but, from then on, we were slated to do as Ali wished and not to follow our own inclinations.

The Egyptian government is trying to break up the traffic in narcotics and the piers are surrounded with a high fence. Everyone is searched before they are allowed to pass out of the gates. Ali had already explained that it was against the law to take pictures and had stowed our cameras under the carriage seat. We were given a personal and painstaking going over at the gate but, with the usual Egyptian efficiency, the carriage was not searched and the cameras were not molested.

Tex had lost all of his baggage in Syria and my own whites were getting rather travel-worn, so we first drove to the shopping district. Tex purchased a suit of whites and I bought one of gaberdine. The asking price was 2 Egyptian pounds (\$10) each. I would have paid this without question. Compared to values in the states they were cheap.

Tex, an old hand in the East, started bargaining. After several false starts toward the door he reduced the price to 1 pound each. He told me that no

merchant in this part of the world ever expects to receive the asking price and that, if he finally concludes a bargain at 50 per cent of the first price, considers he has done a sharp piece of business. He also claimed to have received written applications for clerical positions in his company, in which the applicant set down his ability as a liar and made the claim that he could cheat anyone with whom he did business.

The Egyptian Fellah (laborer) leads a most primitive life and worries about it not at all. He lives in a mud hut and subsists on a diet of wheat, with an occasional fish thrown in for good measure. Labor-saving devices are unknown, and he will stagger along with incredible loads on his back. His children may die in infancy or, if they survive go blind from ophthalmia, but he neither rails at fate or thinks that sanitation has anything to do with it. According to the Koran, a man's life is preordained. "It is so written. Kismet."

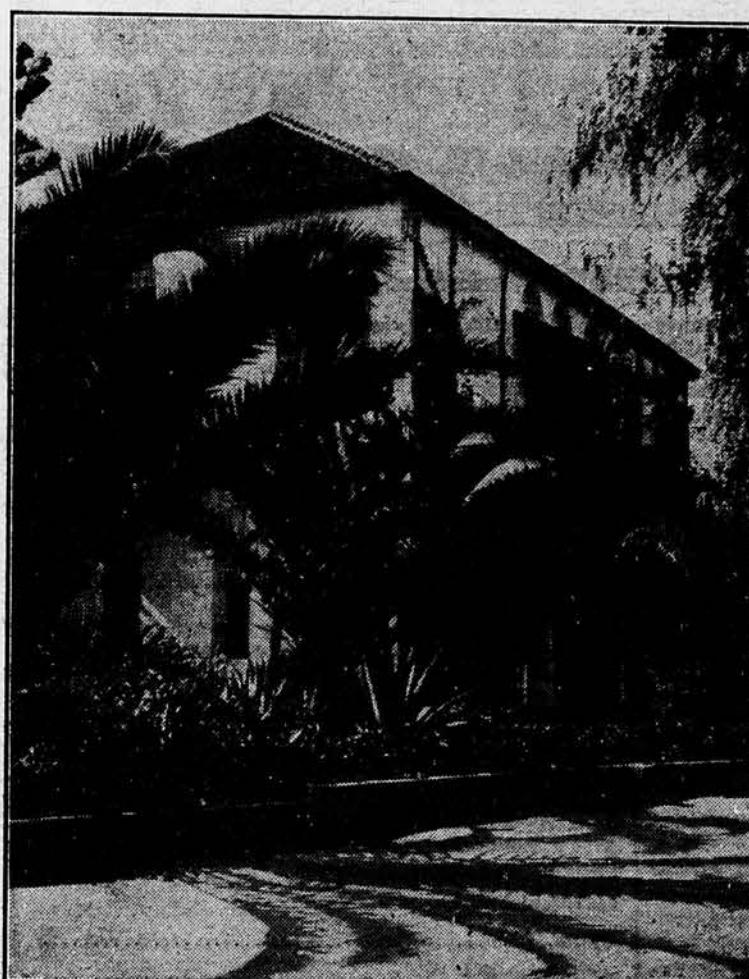
We drove down the bazaar streets of the poorer section of the city, but bazaars are much the same from Alexandria to Beirut and bazaars are no longer interesting.

Ali then had us driven to a hill where one of the Ptolemy boys had once built a temple. There were numerous stone lions and a tall pillar known as the Pompey's Pillar. But Tex had blasted his way thru better ruins than this to make a way for his pipe lines and, after viewing Adam's grave, I did not have any time to waste on a young upstart like the younger Ptolemy. We interrupted Ali's sales-talk with a cold, "So What?" and instructed him to find us a car to take us to Cairo.

While we were waiting on Ali to find a car we parked ourselves at a table of a sidewalk cafe and were entertained by a strolling fakir. We were sipping our coffee when the fakir stopped beside us. He held a 3-week-old chicken in his hand and, when he had our attention, seized it with the other hand and jerked off its head.

Tex drew back his foot to deliver a kick where it would do the most good when the fakir opened his hands and there was a chicken in each, both unharmed. He then put one chicken in his pocket; gave the one he still held in his hand a gentle stroke and behold it had laid an egg. He then placed the egg in his ear; gave it a slap with his open palm and then fished the egg out of his mouth. These tricks were performed within 3 feet of us, but neither Tex nor I could see how they were done. Then squatting on his heels beside our table, he pulled some 5 feet of paper tubing from his mouth.

Here at last we had him. The tube simply telescoped within itself and had been concealed in his mouth. Mighty simple trick that—or it was until he tore the tube open and showed that it held a live snake of the same length. That fellow's talents were wasted. He would have gone over big at the county fair back home, but when we gave him 2 piasters (10 cents), he showered us with the blessings of Allah.



White houses nestle in the green foliage of Syria. The Syrians are a thrifty people, and veiled women are rare.

\$100 HANDFUL

—YET COSTS ONLY 50¢
A fifty cent can of NITRAGIN will frequently bring extra profits of \$100 or more in bigger yields and better quality of legume crops.

NITRAGIN INOCULATION

FOR ALL LEGUMES
• ALFALFA
• SOY BEANS
• CLOVERS
• LESPEDEZA, etc.

Don't depend on uncertain inoculation from previous crops. Inoculate all legume seed for every planting with NITRAGIN and see the difference. NITRAGIN inoculation increases yields, makes richer feed and builds up the soil. It is the oldest, most widely known inoculant...built up by years of strain selection and testing, used by farmers for 40 years. Leading seed dealers everywhere sell it.

New Book FREE!

Tells of new future for your farm through better use of legumes—as cash, feed and soil-building crops.

THE NITRAGIN COMPANY

2709 N. Booth St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin

OLDEST, MOST WIDELY USED INOCULANT



BETTER
Hay &
Grass
SILAGE

A NEW MILL

Better Feeds—Less Work
Send for this book—learn how Letz construction insures plentiful, good cheap feeds, green and dry.

SEE IT RUN—COMPARE FEEDS

Saves its cost and more, first year used. Chops and stores feeds faster, better, at lower cost. Only mill that separates and saves beans, corn and grain. Fills the silo—chops and stores green hay, cured hay or fodder—grinds grain correctly—mixes molasses. Increase profits this year. Send for book, "BETTER GRASS SILAGE." Mailed FREE.

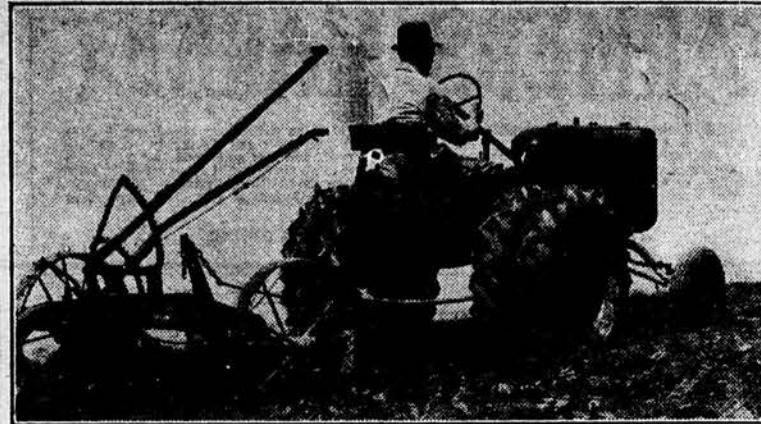
LETZ One Mill
Prepares All
Feeds
THE LETZ MFG. CO., 241 North St., Crown Point, Ind.

CRACK-DOWN ON SMUT
with New Improved CERESAN

Kill oats and sorghum smuts! Reduce barley diseases! Fight seed decay and damping-off of flax! Keep your yields cleaner for more grain profit. Just dry-treat your seed with New Improved CERESAN—the double-acting treatment that works by both contact and vapor to kill seed-borne disease organisms. Costs little; generally increases yields; highly recommended by many authorities in all grain areas. Treat your own seed, or go to an authorized Du Bay Treating Service. Ask dealer for free pamphlet.

DUBAY
REC. U.S.
PAT. OFF.
SEED DISINFECTANTS
A TREATMENT FOR EVERY MAJOR CROP

The Bartoldes Seed Company
Lawrence, Kan. Denver, Colo.



Kansas Farmer readers report that rubber tires increase the amount of work their tractors can do as much as 30 to 50 per cent, but at no greater fuel or oil expense. These Firestone tires, above, are typical of those to be seen at the big farm show at Wichita.

Ready Help for Readers

NOW is the time for finding out all you can about tractors, tires, radios, implements, cars, trucks, and anything else you may be interested in buying sometime in the future. This Farm Power issue contains a variety of advertising of many items to be featured at the Tractor Show in Wichita.

Complete knowledge is, of course, necessary to really make an intelligent purchase. The best method of obtaining it is to write for the information that the advertisements offer. Use the coupon when it appears and send your request directly to the manufacturer of the article.

Be sure to act immediately, however. Decide on your articles, send in your request. Here is a list of the ads containing offers of this material in this issue:

Anyone with machinery equipped for rubber tires will want to send in the Firestone coupon on page 2. Send to the address appearing in the ad.

Right on time with the Tractor Show Allis-Chalmers has some mighty interesting and useful information to send you. Be sure to use their coupon on page 15.

You folks who own cows, whether it's 2 or 22, will be interested in the information De Laval Separator Company has on both milkers and separators. Use the coupon on page 28.

"Keep Your Eyes on Oliver at the Wichita Show" is the theme of the Oliver ad on page 22. And be sure you know all there is to know about this brand of machinery, price, performance, and models. Send in the coupon.

Livestock raisers will want their free copy of the Cudahy Packing Company booklet entitled "The Mineral Needs of Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry." Request it at the address given on page 30.

The big Minneapolis-Moline ad on pages 24 and 25 has a coupon that will bring you lots of interesting information. Send it in immediately.

You can save up to 50 per cent on chick feeding, according to the Quaker Oats Company, and they have a free booklet to tell you how. See their ad on page 34.

J. I. Case will be on hand at the Tractor Show, too, with new tractors and farm tools. Get complete information on these items with the coupon on page 27.

Gläneer Harvester Corporation is a new advertiser in Kansas Farmer and has some interesting combines. Mail the coupon on page 31 for your copy of their catalog.

Most of you are acquainted with the quality of the Dempster line of farm equipment but it's hard to keep up-to-date with the latest improvements. Send for the details offered on page 35.

Are you building or remodeling? Be sure to get the facts from the Jamesway folks with the coupon on page 35 of this issue.

A fully illustrated, practical book of facts and information about the soil, how it was formed, developed, and how farmers can use it to build fertility will be sent free by the Keystone Steel and Wire Company. Their ad is on page 38.

If you are interested in wind power electricity for your farm, get the free literature on the new Jacobs System that is advertised on page 38.

How about a new stock tank or grain bin? And do you know how to care for metal on the farm. Post the coupon on page 40 for your copy of the Armco booklet.

With irrigation becoming of increasing importance, you will want the Western pump catalog advertised on page 38.

Storing feed is a big farm problem. See the 2 concrete silo ads on page 40 and write to the one nearest you for complete details.

The Bear Cat Grinder catalog, containing full information on this important machine, is yours for the asking. See page 40.

Home bakers will find the coupon on page 40 brings a free sample of Maca Yeast with recipe booklet.

"Better Use of Legumes" is the subject of a new book published by The Nitragin Company. Send for your free copy to the address on page 43.

Letz Manufacturing Company, maker of feed mills, has a book entitled "Better Grass Silage" which will be mailed to you free on request.

According to the Iodine Educational Bureau, chicks show improved digestion of rations when the feed bears the Iodine Seal. Send for your free feeding booklet by mailing the coupon on page 43.

Be sure to mention Kansas Farmer when writing to advertisers.

Hunks and Chunks of Fun

Come on everybody, on the run, join our fun and win some "mon." Absolutely all you have to do to win a \$2 prize is write the best last line for the jingle printed below. Easy as pie and hunks and chunks of fun! Look thru the advertisements in this issue. Find some idea that is appropriate for the jingle below. Then write a last line. Name the ad from which you got your idea. You, and your whole family, may enter as many last lines as you wish. Enter today!

Here's the winner of the January 13 contest—none other than—Mrs. Josephine Ward, Fall River. Her line that wins the \$2 prize is—"Truckin' with Chevrolet, gives the right to be sporty." Honorable mention for next best last lines goes to Buddy Pennington, R. 3, Hutchinson; Mrs. G. Beagel, Alta Vista, Mrs. C. O. Rees, Nickerson, and Mrs. M. W. Flomerfelt, Eureka. Congratulations!

If you care to, you may order any bulletins or leaflets offered in this issue in your letter, or on your post card, and the Jingoleer will be glad to send them to you. That will save you postage. Address Jolly Jingoleer Club, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

A wise shopper is Tim Tolliver, He knows what a dollar's for, When a tractor he buys, He uses his eyes,

FOR
RAPID
STURDY
CHICK
GROWTH



Look for
this seal

Sufficient Iodine in well-balanced starter and growing mashes helps your chicks make more complete use of the feed they eat. It helps digestion of proteins for body development—minerals for bone building.

So, insist that your starter and growing mashes bear the Iodine Seal of Approval. The Seal really says: "Rapid, sturdy, money-saving growth." Go to your dealer. If he cannot supply you, mail the coupon for free feeding booklet.

SEND for Names of Manufacturers

Iodine Educational Bureau, Inc., Dept. K-2
120 Broadway, N.Y.

Send free feeding booklet and names of manufacturers who sell Seal-Approved Iodized Rations.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

The Nearest Thing To PNEUMATIC TIRES

Replace Steel Lugs this new, Improved, Economical Way

FOR STEEL TRACTOR WHEELS

For a very small cost, you can install these new, solid rubber BAR-CLEATS. They bolt on easily . . . permit smoother riding, faster work, less fuel consumption. Grip like steel . . . ride like pneumatics!

BARTRUM
BAR-CLEATS

Approved by the State Highway Department for travel on any road. If your local implement Dealer cannot supply you, write direct to us, giving make of tractor and size of wheel. Agents and Dealers Wanted.

THE BARTRUM RUBBER COMPANY
P. O. BOX 70 BARBERTON, OHIO

GOOD FARMING PAYS

New Patent Greatly Improves Work.

WESTERN SPROCKET PACKER & MULCHER

New patents again put WESTERN 17 years ahead. It pulverizes, mulches, mellows and firms soil deep as plowed better than ever before. Saves time, labor and horsepower preparing perfect seedbed. Leaves surface mulch without grooves, prevents washing, conserves moisture and increases all crops 20% to 30%. Saves 1/2 seed because every good seed grows. Great for rolling in alfalfa, clover or grass seed and breaking crust on wheat in Spring. Make sure you get genuine WESTERN before buying. Made for horses or tractor; 13 sizes. Write for free catalog and freight paid prices direct to you.

WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO., Box 836, Hastings, Nebraska

TURKEYS



McLeod mammoth bronze blood-tested Turkeys bring premium prices at all ages... the big "beefy type" bronze are No. 1 grade. Also chicks fanned for viability. Free catalog.

McLeod Hatchery, Shawnee, Kan.

Walker's and Mammoth Bronze toms, pullets. Bred for meat; 1940 approved; pullovers free; vaccinated; shipped on approval. Garland Glasson, Emmett, Kan.

Leading Turkey Magazine, devoted exclusively to turkey raising. Explains newest methods. \$1.00 a year. Turkey World, Desk 53, Mount Morris, Illinois.

Turkey Poults—That Live and Grow. Broad breasted Northwestern Stock. Order early and insure delivery. Feight Turkey Hatchery, Clyde, Kan.

Kupitz Strain broadbreasted, streamlined turkey poult, and hatching eggs. The Perry Hatchery, Hanover, Kan.

Purchased Bronze Toms, 26 lbs., \$5.00; EGGS \$12.00. Clara McDonald, Wallace, Nebr.

Purchased Bourbon Red Toms \$5.00. M. M. Noonan, Greenleaf, Kan.

POULTRY MISCELLANEOUS

Seventy Varieties Thoroughbred chickens, ducks, geese, fowls, eggs, chicks. Catalog. Neubert's Farm, Mankato, Minnesota.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

Eggs. Broilers, Hens Wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

AUTO SUPPLIES

Thousands of Orders Wanted. World's greatest tire-tread automobile tire sale. These tires retreaded by experts with new long life rubber for long service. Wholesale price sets of four (4) size 600-16, total only \$14.50. Chicago freight. Send draft or money order direct to Fred F. Kepke Brokerage Company, Hutchinson, Kan.

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

CHINESE ELM

200 Chinese Elm, nice 6 to 12 inch trees... \$1.00
100 Chinese Elm, nice 2 to 3 foot trees... \$1.00
50 Chinese Elm, nice 3 to 4 foot trees... \$1.00
25 Mammoth Rhubarb, red whole-root... \$1.00
25 Horseradish Crowns, white Bohemian... \$1.00
12 Hardy Garden Sage, nice 2-year plants... \$1.00
100 Asparagus, Washington frost-proof... \$1.00
30 Asparagus, 12 Rhubarb, 12 Horseradish... \$1.00
100 Radish Bulbs, choice, blooming size... \$1.00
12 Concord Grapes, best 2-year... \$1.00
25 Spires Vireo, white, 18 inch... \$1.00
50 Lutetria Dewberry, the best Dewberry... \$1.00
50 Cumberland (black cap) raspberry... \$1.00
10 Spirea Thunbergii, 2-3 ft. very fine... \$1.00
30 Iris, six hardy, assorted colors, 2-year... \$1.00
12 Korean Chrysanthemum, hardy, asstd. 100
Quality stock; careful packings; all prepaid. Prichard Nurseries, Box 146-H, Ottawa, Kan.

Strawberry Plants, \$1.98-1,000 and up. Giant Blueberries. Boysenberries. White Blackberries. Yellow, Black, and Red Raspberries. Blackberries. Fruit Trees. Asparagus. Grape Plants. Shade Trees. Shrubs. Hedge Plants. Roses. Evergreens. Perennials. Glads. Giant Dahlias. Garden Seeds. Big Discounts for early orders. Catalog free. Zilke Nursery, Baroda, Michigan.

Certified Frostproof Cabbage and onion plants. Cabbage, all varieties. Parcel Post Prepaid, 200, 65c; \$50, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75; express collect, 2,500, \$2.00. Onion, all varieties parcel post prepaid, \$50, 60c; 1,000, \$1.00. Express collect, 6,000, \$2.00. Prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Arkansas.

Just Out! America's most beautiful nursery and seed book! Free! Plan your garden right from its sparkling color pages. Everything pictured and described so you can select exactly what you want. Guaranteed stock. Low prices. America's largest direct-to-you nurseries. Write Inter-State Nurseries, 25 E. Street, Hamburg, Iowa.

Vegetables Two Weeks Earlier. Save time and money by setting our hardy, guaranteed field-grown vegetable plants. Sample offer to get acquainted—25 Frostproof cabbage plants for 10c. postpaid. Free—1940 color catalog with special premium offers. Write today. Piedmont Plant Co., Box 921, Albany, Ga.

200 Blakemore and 100 Gem Everbearing Strawberries, \$1.50. Plants by the Millions. Apricots, Plums, Pears, Cherries, 25c each; Apples, peaches, 15c. Two-year 4-ft. branched trees. Prepaid. Fifty-eight years in business. Outstanding colored catalog free. Welch Nursery, Shenandoah, Iowa.

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Roses—2 Year. Field Grown. Red, Pink, Shell Radiance, Texan, Pres. Hoover, Sunburst, Etolie Holland, Columbia, Luxembourg, Clio, domine, Balford. All 19c each postpaid. Ship C.O.D. Catalog free. Naughton Farms, Waxahachie, Texas.

Fruit Trees and Berry Plants—A general line of Nursery stock—guaranteed true to name. All leading varieties. Peach and Apple trees low as \$2c. Save agent's commission buying direct from nursery. Catalog free. East's Nursery, Box 44, Amity, Ark.

Improved Yellow Free Blakemore, Klondyke, Aroma, express collect \$2.00 per 1000; parcel post, prepaid 60c per 100. Get our illustrated prices on home garden varieties, including Everbearing. W. L. Scoggins, Harrison, Tenn.

Make Early Vegetables and get top prices. Use our field-grown frostproof cabbage, onion, strawberry, and tomato plants. Write today for free catalog and \$300.00 cash prize entry blank. Omega Plant Farms, Omega, Georgia.

February Prices. Dug, shipped March, April. Dunlap Strawberries 40c; Asparagus 60c hundred. Shrubs roses 20c. Spires 10c. Postpaid. Complete stock. Fifth Street Nursery, Waverly, Kan.

200 Yellow Free Blakemore or Dunlap plants delivered, \$1.00. Free catalog on Strawberries, Nectar-berry, Boysenberry and Fruit Trees. Waller Bros., Judsonia, Arkansas.

Thin-Shell Black Walnuts. Rapid growers, beautiful shades bear 2nd year. Nuts large, easily cracked. Catalog free. Corsicana Nursery, Corsicana, Texas.

Fresh Strawberries in your garden 6 months of year. Free catalog explains. South Michigan Nursery, (R. 18), New Buffalo, Michigan.

For Profit, grow Sterling's berries, none better. 10 varieties. List free. James Sterling & Son, Judsonia, Arkansas.

SEEDS

KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED

Field Inspected and Laboratory Tested Forage Sorghums: Atlas, Kansas Orange, Early Sumac, Leoti Red. Grain Sorghums: Colby, Finney and Wheatland Milo, Blackhull, Western Blackhull, Pink and Club Kafir. Sudangrass, Linota Flax. Corn: Reid, Midland, Hays Golden and Pride of Saline. Popcorn: Supergold. Soybeans: A. K., Hongkong, and Laredo. Oats: Kanota, Fulton, Barley, Flynn. Alfalfa: Kansas Common, Grimm, Ladak. Sweet Clover: White Blossom. Write for list of growers.

KANSAS CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSN. Manhattan, Kansas

Planters Seeds

Are dependable. Timothy \$2.50; Sweet Clover \$3.00; American Red Clover \$10.80; Alfalfa \$11.40; Timothy and Clover mixed \$3.75; Alsike \$11.70; these per bushel. Sudan Grass \$3.75; Korean Lespedeza \$6.75; Pasture Mixture \$10.00; Blue Grass \$20.00; Brome Grass \$15.00; these per 100 pounds. Certified adapted to specific soil and corn \$6.50. Write for January catalog. Special: Collection of over 100 garden seeds free with each order. Send for complete new price list and catalog.

PLANTERS SEED COMPANY 513 Walnut Street Kansas City, Mo.

Hardy, Recleaned Alfalfa Seed, \$10.90

Grimm Alfalfa, \$12.10; Sweet Clover, \$3.50; Red Clover, \$10.50. All 60-lb. bushel, track cordial. Return seed if not satisfied.

GEO. BOWMAN, CONCORDIA, KANSAS

Hardy Kansas Grown ALFALFA SEED

Alfalfa seed 99.50% purity \$13.20 per Bu. White or yellow sweet clover \$4.20 per Bu. All track Salina, Kan. Bag Free. Write for samples.

KANSAS SEED CO., BOX 997, SALINA, KAN.

Red Clover \$10.00; Alfalfa \$11.75; White Sweet Clover \$3.25; Timothy \$2.50; Mixed Alyke or Red Clover and Timothy \$4.25; Lespedeza \$1.75; all per bushel. Samples, catalog and complete price list on request. Standard Seed Co., 19 East 5th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Pure Certified Pink Kafir, Club Kafir, Wheatland Milo, cane and Asian Sorgo of high germination and purity. Port Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

Korean Lespedeza, Redtop, Cowpeas, Soybeans, Mungbeans, Millet, Broomcorn, Seedcorn, Oats, Flaxseed, Garden seed, Barb wire, Binder twine, Omer Webb, Jasper, Mo.

Cane Seed Wanted. Any kind. Red Top Sumpac preferred. Truck lots or car lots. Mail sample. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Certified Biennial White Sweet Clover seed, scarified ready to sow, \$4.20 bushel. H. E. Davis, Norwich, Kans.

Hybrid Seed Corn, Missouri No. 8, Certified Club Kafir and Flynn Barley. Harold Staadt Seed Farm, Ottawa, Kan.

Choice Recleaned Scarified Biennial White Sweet Clover seed, \$3.00 per bushel. Charles Altizer, Girard, Kan.

Buy Hardy Alfalfa and Wheatgrass seed direct from Sam Bober. Newell, South Dakota. Save money.

FEED AND SEED

Full Line of Poultry and Livestock Feed. Bulk Molasses, Field and Garden Seed, Valley Feed and Seed Co., Wm. H. Bahr, Mgr., 517 West Douglas, Wichita, Kansas.

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Fords Portable Hammermill Operators make regular weekly net earnings \$50, \$75, \$100 and more. Fords exclusive Molasses Impregnator gives operators big competitive advantage. Equipment may be purchased 25% down, balance from earnings. Write for particulars about this safe, sure, profitable year-round business. Myers-Sherman Company, 1414 12th, Streator, Illinois.

Send for Free Bargain List of used, rebuilt and shopworn, mostly tractor equipment. Tractors, combines, cultivators, listers, drills, engines, grinders, haypresses, limestone pulverizers, harrows, plow, potato planters, diggers and sorters, stalk cutters. Mail a post card for list, giving description and prices. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

Sweat, Stacker and Hay Loader all-in-one machine. One man with tractor and Automatic Jayhawk, stacks, loads wagons or feeds bales from swath, windrow or bunch with less labor, time and money. Catalog, including tractor, auto and horse sweeps, free. Write, Wyatt Mfg. Co., Box N, Salina, Kansas.

Grain Cleaners—Farmers! Make more money by cleaning, grading your grain and corn for seed and market. Sturdy, efficient machines, priced right. Free folders, prices. Write Hart-Carter Co., Dept. J, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

For Sale: Two McCormick-Deering five row litter cultivators, new model: two 22-36 tractors rebuilt; one 1932 Wallis 12-20; one 1938 McCormick-Deering T-20 tractor, perfect. Kysar Implement Co., Quinter, Kan.

Richman's Hammermill-Poorman's Price, \$39.50. Tractor size \$53.50. Steel granaries and basin tillers. Get our price list. Link Co., Fargo, N. D.

For Sale: D-2 International Pick-up \$625.00; new Farmall 30 tractor on rubber \$1085.00. Cleo Anderson, Selden, Kan.

Wanted: Baldwin combines. Will pay cash. Thompson Bros., Minneapolis, Kan.

WELL-DRILLING MACHINERY

Irrigation Wells. Get one of our irrigation well machines. Sold on easy terms. Here's your chance to make some money. Write for literature. Gus Pech Foundry & Mfg. Co., 240 Clarke, Lemars, Iowa.

NO TRESPASSING SIGNS

Stop Trespassing. Protect your farm from parties who leave open gates, destroy your crops and clutter up your place. 5 Signs 50c Postpaid. (These signs are so worded and arranged that you can cut them in half making 10 signs, if desired.) They are printed on heavy, durable cardboard, brilliant orange color, 11x14 inches. T. H. Hahn, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

FISH BAITS

Fish Bait—Over 20 recipes and suggestions—10c. Fisherman, 1715 Lane, Topeka, Kan.

ELECTRIC FENCE

Before You Build or Repair Your Fences, weigh the savings in money, labor and time that a Parker Precision built Electric Fencer would mean to you. Free catalog of 6 new 1940 models, with amazing new features. Money-making opportunity to represent world's largest selling brand. Write today, Dept. CV3, Parker-McCormick Mfg. Co., 2809 Walnut, Kansas City, Missouri.

Just Out! New Amazing ball bearing electric fencer made from auto coil. Nothing else on market equals this invention. Build your own. Completes plans and 1940 catalog 10c. LeJay Manufacturing, 931 Lejay Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Approved Electro-fencing. Lowest price in history. Five-year guarantee. Valuable booklet free. User-agents wanted. Electro-Fence, Box M, Payette, Idaho.

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Alternating Current 1/4 horse, 3,450 speed, repulsion induction motors, \$10.50. 1/2 horse \$15.85, 1000 watt direct current generators \$19.50. 2000 watt \$31.50. Many other bargains. Electrical Surplus Company, 1885 Milwaukee, Chicago.

Welders Bargains for power line. Also special for 32 volt plant. Circulars. Box 123, Bentley, Nebr.

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Edison Storage Batteries for lighting and power. Non-acid. Odorless. Fifteen year life. Five year unconditional guarantee. Reasonably priced. Tremendous savings in battery and light plant combinations. Free illustrated literature. See-Jay Co., 72 Sterling Ave., Yonkers, N.Y.

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Save Up to 75% on tractor parts. All makes. Send for big 1940 free catalog. Irving's Tractor Lug Co., Galesburg, Ill., Wichita, Kans.

Write for Free Large 1940 Catalog of used and new tractor parts. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Boone, Iowa.

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Puppies: Shepherds, Collies, For watch and stock. Reasonable. E. N. Zimmerman, Flanagan, Ill.

Registered Newfoundland puppies, \$10.00 and up. Schrag, Bridgewater, S. D.

Natural Bob English Shepherd puppies. E. Rickerts, Osage City, Kan.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

Abortion Protection One Vaccination. Government licensed vaccine; money back guarantee. Free literature. Farmers Vaccine Supply Company, Dept. P., Kansas City, Missouri.

Kill those grubs—Cost only 10c per head, results guaranteed. Agents wanted. S & S Sales Company, Wichita, Kansas.

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Disappointed? Try Us! Satisfied customers order again. Guaranteed bulk-sweetened, juicy, Redleaf Chew or mellow Golden Smoking, 12 pounds, \$1.00. Broken leaf from best grades, 15 pounds \$1.00. Pay when received. Quality Farms, Mayfield, Ky.

Pay When received, honest weight; quick shipment, and tobacco guaranteed: 20 pounds smoking or 15 redleaf chewing, \$1.00. Buddy Bolton, Sharon, Tenn.

Kentucky's Special—Guaranteed best mild Smoking or red Chewings, 12 pounds \$1.00. Recipe, flavoring, box plugs free. Valley Farms, Murray, Kentucky.

Chewing or Smoking, 5 lbs. 75c; 10-\$1.25. Mild smoking, 10-\$1.40. Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

PHOTO FINISHING

Don't Be Fooled by ridiculous offers. You get exactly what you pay for. Superfoto Special Fedoroff Automatically Controlled developing positively guaranteed, proper handling and sharper clearer lifetime prints. Try Superfoto once. See the big difference. Films developed and printed only 25c. Free enlargement with each roll. One day service. Superfoto Films, Box 53, Kansas City, Missouri.

Rolls Developed—Two beautiful double weight professional enlargements. 8 Never Fade prints, 25. Century Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

Rolls Developed, two prints each and two free enlargement coupons, 25c; reprints, 2c each; 100 or more, 1c. Summer's Studio, Unionville, Mo.

Enlargement Free, eight brilliant border prints and your roll developed, 25c. Camera Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Roll Developed, 8 prints, painted enlargements, 25c. Reprints, 3c. Fast service. Janesville Film Service, Janesville, Wisconsin.

Guaranteed, 20 prints 25c. Roll developed, 16 prints 25c. Quality Photo, Hutchinson, Kan.

EDUCATIONAL

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

Real Job Open—Equip yourself by learning Auto Diesel, Aviation Mechanics, Welding, Body and Fender quickly! Real opportunity for real job. Write nearest school for low tuition rates. Information free. Dept. FG, McSweeney, Kansas City, Missouri.

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Raise Canaries: Get into this profitable business. Small investment. Send now for free booklet. Illinois Bird Co., Dept. 190, Olney, Ill.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

QUIGLEY'S Hampshire Bred Gilt Sale MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19

at 1:00 p. m.

40 HEAD of Choice Bred Spring and Fall Gilts; a few Young Sows; all from Keynote and High Score matings; bred to three 1938 American Royal blue ribbon winning boars:

1. CIMMERIAN, 1st aged boar.
2. SILVERSMITH, 1st senior and junior champion boar.
3. OAK VIEW ROYAL, 1st junior boar.

PERRY, KAN., ON HIGHWAY 24
BETWEEN TOPEKA AND LAWRENCE,
KAN. SALE IN HEATED PAVILION.
FOR CATALOG ADDRESS
QUIGLEY HAMPSHIRE FARMS
St. Marys, Kan.
Auctioneer: Bert Powell

HAMPSHIRE BRED GILTS

50 topnotchers. The real producing kind. Bred to Silver Eclipse, son of the 1939 World's Champion, and to Rough Diamond, son of Silver Champion, Iowa Grand Champion.

C. E. McCLELLAN, REPUBLIC, KAN.

Quality Hampshire Gilts Bred
Purebred Hampshire Gilts, good type and quality, bred for spring farrow. Priced right. Write for description. Fred Zednik, Fairbury, Nebr.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Poland China Bred Gilts

(Private Sale)
45 to choose from. Bred to FRIENDLY FELLOW, 1939 Mo. Jr. Champion, Admiration A, and D's Pathway Jr. Also 40 Fall Boars and Gilts (the thick easy feeding kind) sired by THICKSET STAR and others of above boars. Vaccinated and priced to save public sale expense. No sale being held.

W. A. DAVIDSON & SON
Simpson, Kan.

"Gammell Offers Show Herd"

Also choice Bred Sows and Gilts and Fall Pigs. Both sexes. Drought conditions and feed shortages necessitates reduction in our herd of prize-winning, prolific market-topping Poland Chinas, representing most popular State Fair and world's champion bloodlines. Write immediately for particulars and catalog. GEO. GAMMELL, Council Grove, Kan.

Wingert Offers Bred Gilts

25 good ones, sired by a son of TOP ROWE, bred to son of VALIANT, Immunized and未经出售 for quick sale. G. A. WINGERT, WELLSVILLE, KAN.

POLAND CHINA-DUROC HOGS

Harper County POLAND-DUROC Top Bred Gilt Sale

1:30 p. m., Fairgrounds

Harper, Kan., Feb. 19

16 Bred Gilts; 2 Tried Sows, to farrow in March; Fall Gilts; and 1 Boar. Foundation animals for 4-H and Vocational projects. Bloodlines that have produced commercial and show winning hogs. For catalog:

W. E. GREGORY, Secretary
Anthony, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS



SPOTTED POLAND
BRED GILTS

Bred to sons of Giant Ace and Diamond X. The best bunch we ever offered. The farmer's kind. Come and see them. D. W. Brown, Valley Center, Kan.

Meyer's Spotted Polands

Quality Gilts and Gilts bred for March farrow to our wide, deep, heavy boned hogs. Drive over or write to

WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND GILTS

Bred for March farrow, Immunized, \$25 and \$30. Also good Herd Boar, \$30. Leo Schumacher, R. 3, Herington, Kan.

PERCHERON HORSES

PERCHERON STALLION
For sale: Dapple grey Percheron Stallion; coming 6. Good style and action, weight 2,150. CHAS. V. ROSS, SMITH CENTER, KAN.

PERCHERON STALLION
For sale: Registered, black, weight 1,800. Five years old and sound. E. B. CLARK, JEWELL, KAN.

You Could Do No Finer Thing!
The Copper Foundation for Crippled Children is maintained by voluntary contributions. Ministers unceasingly and sympathetically restore unfortunately handicapped boys and girls to health and happiness. It needs your help. Address:

CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN
20-B Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

135 Meetings at Manhattan

Made Farm and Home Week

FOLKS from all sections of Kansas gathered this week on the Kansas State College campus at Manhattan, for annual Farm and Home Week. Officials expected 2,500 to attend the event which included more than 135 separate meetings during its 4-day span and rivaled the 3-ring circus in its variety of daily features.

February 6, traditionally poultry day, featured a special program for poultrymen while directors of 6 state dairy breed associations held business meetings as a part of the dairy program. A group of electrically-minded farm men and women saw demonstrations and listened to talks on rural electrification.

Three separate programs again shared Wednesday's spotlight. The poultry and dairy programs were concluded and homemakers attended the first of a 3-day home economics program with a theme of "Better Living in Better Homes."

The 3 programs converged at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon to enable everyone to hear Prof. E. L. Schaub of the department of philosophy, Northwestern University, discuss "The Farmer in Our Democracy."

Forty-one prizes in 17 classes were awarded Tuesday by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association in the Kansas Certified Seed Show as a part of the annual Farm and Home Week program.

A. L. Clapp, secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, which sponsors the Certified Seed Show, says the quality of the seed was considerably better than usual and that several samples of excellent quality were entered. Howard Hanson, of Topeka, entered 5 samples; took 4 firsts and 1 second.

Prizes in each class ranged from \$3 or \$2 as first prize down to 50 cents for third and fourth places. The seed show placings:

Atlas Sorgo—First, J. A. Vondracek, Timken; second, C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado; third, Rolly Freeland, Effingham.

Other Forage Sorghum—First, J. H. Stants, Abilene; second, Berryman Brothers, Ashland.

Blackhull Kafir—First, Howard E. Hanson, Topeka; second, F. W. Chamberlain, Carbondale; third, David T. Stucky, McPherson.

Other Kafir—First, Mrs. Sadie Miller, Meriden; second, Harold Staadt, Ottawa; third, N. A. Schartz, Great Bend.

Milo and Milo Types—First, Gale Gilliland, Bird City; second, Harold Holste, Atwood; third, E. N. Topliff, Jewell.

Sudan Grass—First, Glenn Shaul, St. Francis; second, Walter Pierce, Jr., Hutchinson.

Hard Red Winter Wheat—First, Howard E. Hanson, Topeka; second, E. W. Underwood, Bird City; third, Albert Weaver, Bird City; fourth, W. C. Fulton, Harper.

Semi-hard Wheat—First, Howard E. Hanson, Topeka.

Green or Yellow Soybeans—First, W. R. Faris II, Spring Hill; second, Otto Rosenau, Eudora; third, F. W. Chamberlain, Carbondale.

Oats—First, Fred Laptad, Lawrence; second, Howard Hanson, Topeka; third, James C. McKinney, Hartford; fourth, C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado.

Barley—First, Harold Staadt, Ottawa; second, Bruce S. Wilson, Manhattan; third, Frank Wilkins, McDonald.

Linota Flax—First, Howard Hanson, Topeka.

Sweet Clover—First, H. E. Davis, Norwich.

Alfalfa—First, R. A. Robinson, Sedgewick; second, C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado; third, Mrs. T. R. Taylor, Great Bend.

Yellow Corn—First, Rolly Freeland, Effingham; second, H. B. Jacobson,

Horton; third, Henry Bunck, Everest; fourth, Fred Laptad, Lawrence.

Popcorn—First, W. A. Meyle, Effingham.

Sweepstakes winner of the Blue Ribbon Corn Show, a feature of annual Farm and Home Week, was Rolly Freeland, of Effingham, who displayed a sample of yellow corn. A silver trophy was awarded Freeland at the Crop Improvement Association banquet Thursday night. Other placings in the show:

White Corn—First, William Ingwerson and Son, LeRoy; second, C. O. Works, Humboldt; third, Francis Geffert, Humboldt; fourth, Henry Geffert, Humboldt; and fifth, J. O. Lusier, Gaylord.

Yellow Corn—First, Rolly Freeland, Effingham; second, C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado; third, William Ingwerson and Son, LeRoy.

Officers of the Kansas dairy breed associations elected at Manhattan in connection with the annual Farm and Home Week included:

Kansas Ayrshire Club—President, Marion Velthoen, Manhattan; vice-president, Harry Bauer, Broughton; secretary-treasurer, Floyd Jackson, Hutchinson; directors, R. E. Stark, Abilene; Fred Strickler, Hutchinson.

Kansas Brown Swiss Breeders Association—President, Henry Duwe, Freeport; vice-president, Paul Orton, Sedan; secretary-treasurer, W. E. Gregory, Anthony; directors, J. W. Braden, Hutchinson; F. M. Weber, Kingman; George Sluss, El Dorado; Henry Smith, Freeport; Ben Sheldon, Cedarvale.

Kansas Guernsey Breeders Association—President, Lester Combs, Parsons; vice-president, William Ransom, Homewood; secretary-treasurer, Roy Dillard, Salina; directors, Alvin Young, Salina; James Dunkin, Columbus; George Schuetz, Hiawatha; Gerald Jenkins, Topeka; George Neiman, Marysville.

Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas—President, R. L. Evans, Hutchinson; vice-president, K. W. Phillips, Manhattan; secretary; G. G. Meyer, Basehor; director, Raymond Appleman, Linn.

DRESSLER'S RECORD HOLSTEINS
Cows in herd are daughters and granddaughters of the state's highest butterfat record cow, Carmen Pearl Veeman, 1,018 lbs. fat. Bulls for sale.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

—LAST CALL— ROGER'S DUROC GILT SALE

40 head—Bred Gilts, Fall Boars and Gilts. Farmer's kind; none better bred.

Tuesday, Feb. 20

Write quick for catalog.

WM. M. ROGERS
Junction City
Kansas

70 DUROS, SOWS AND GILTS
of Royal breeding. Fit for 4-H work, farm and breeders. Bred to Thickset, Pioneer, Monarch, Gold Digger, 50 choice Boars, all sizes. 33 yrs. a breeder of original heavy boar, short legged, easy feeding, fancy medium type. Immunized, shipped on approval. Reg. Catalog, come or write.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

Seibert Offers Quality Durocs
Good quality, correct type registered Duroc Fall Boars and Gilts for sale.

VERNE SEIBERT, MACKSVILLE, KAN.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

55 Head of Reg. Pure Bred Berkshires
Gilts and Tried Sows at public auction.
West Point, Nebr., Saturday, February 17.
Write WHITE SPOT FARM for sale catalog.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

For 50-Ton Cows

Ayrshires are noted for life-time records of 100,000 lbs. 4% milk

Write for literature and list of breeders near you with stock for sale.

Ayrshire Breeders' Association
260 Center St., Brattleboro, Vt.

RAISE AYRSHIRES

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

FOR LEASE

Breeders have leased their second bulls from us, so it is evident that not only is our lease satisfactory, but the bulls leased have produced the desired results. Let your next herd sire be from a proven sire and from a proven cow family. Write

SECURITY BENEFIT FARM
Topeka, Kan.

Certified

FRESH HOLSTEIN COWS

Five good, high grade Holstein Cows and 5 Heifers, fresh or to freshen soon.

SCHMITT DAIRY, ELLSWORTH, KAN.

Holstein Heifers and Bulls

Springing Heifers, due to freshen in May and June. From dams with records up to 550 lbs. fat. Young Bulls ready for service.

REGIER DAIRY FARM, WHITEWATER, KAN.

DRESSLER'S RECORD HOLSTEINS

Cows in herd are daughters and granddaughters of the state's highest butterfat record cow, Carmen Pearl Veeman, 1,018 lbs. fat. Bulls for sale.

H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Rotherwood Jerseys

At last we are able to offer to Kansas breeders a few well bred females in calf to the service of Old Eagle!

A. LEWIS OSWALD, Owner
Hutchinson, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernsey Heifer Calves

Four choice month-old heifer calves. express paid, shipment C. O. D. \$85.00.

LOOKOUT FARM, LAKE GENEVA, WISC.

DAIRY CATTLE

FANCY DAIRY HEIFERS

\$8.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00 Registered Bull \$25.00.

Shawnee Dairy Cattle Co., San Antonio and Dallas

Write Box 5313, Dallas, Texas

JACKS AND JENNETS

Mammoth Jacks & Jennets

10 Percheron Stallions and Mares. Choice breeding, size and quality. Will pay expenses if not as described. Riverside Stock Farm, Seneca (Nemaha Co.), Kan.

BELGIAN HORSES

Reg. Belgian Stallion

Red roan, 8 years old, weight 1,800 pounds. In same territory 4 years—can show colts. Priced to sell quick. Also younger Stallion.

E. E. SICKLES, WILSEY, KAN.

Peters family, world's first hog serum manufacturers

When You Think of Hog Serum Always Think of PETERS SERUM

PETERS SERUM CO., LABORATORIES

A Great Book FREE! Kansas City, Mo.

er and soon after alfalfa and other green
crops will be available. Write at once for cata-
log and mention Kansas Farmer.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE BREEDERS of
ansas will hold district planning meetings at
Dorado, February 12; Hutchinson, February
13; and Anthony, February 14. Information re-
garding these meetings may be obtained by
writing W. E. GREGORY, secretary, Anthony,
making inquiry of county agricultural agents.

W. H. TONN, well known breeder of regis-
tered Herefords, likes best to sell his surplus
breeding stock at private treaty. He believes
this can be done at less cost and without so
much fitting. His cow herd is of Bocalo breed-
ing and he has in service the good breeding
bull, WHR Teddy Domino 11th. The Tonn herd
located at Haven, in Reno county.

LAWRENCE WELTER, successful young
actioner at Manhattan, will assist in the selling
of registered Durocs for **GEO. WREATH**
AND SON on February 17. Mr. Welter says the
offering is high class and of the farmers' kind.
The sale will be held in the Cedarburg sale
building just east of Manhattan on Highway 24.
Mr. Welter says stock has been selling well dur-
ing the last few months; the demand for cows
especially strong.

CARL FRANCISCO, of **WINDMOOR FARM**,
Reno, calls attention to the fact that on May 19
1939, Progress Owl of Windmoor 361079 was
given the Superior Sire award and became the
first Kansas Jersey bull to be so honored. He
is the youngest bull to receive this designation
and the only bull to qualify on the first lacta-
tion records of his first 10 daughters to freshen.
He received the Superior award at the age of
years and 7 months.

E. L. BARRIER, successful breeder of regis-
tered Aberdeen-Angus cattle, raises annually
more than 80 male calves. Less than half of the
number are saved for bulls. The others go on the
market and for years have been market toppers
in Kansas City. Every one slaughtered last year
was rated government choice. Mr. Barrier is a
true student of pedigrees but insists on uniform-
ity of type. No breeder is more discriminating in
the selection of herd bulls.

HARRY GIVENS has decided to discontinue
his dairy at Manhattan and will sell all of his
Guernseys and Holsteins, grades and
heifers, at public auction April 4. At the same
time he will sell a nice lot of last fall Duroc
bulls. At the same place and on the same day his
neighbor, George Schurle, successful breeder of
Jersey cattle, will sell about 20 of registered and
unregistered Jersey cows, most of them fresh or
up to freshening. More regarding this sale
will appear in later issues of Kansas Farmer.

For nearly a dozen years **LARSON AND**
ARNOLD on their farm, near May Day, a few
miles from Green, in Clay county, have been
raising Holsteins of quality. The foundation
stock came from the Melerkord herd at Linn.
They have purchased and used several outstanding
bulls from this herd. Now the herd is to be
dispersed. The date is February 23. Raymond
Appleman, who is helping with the sale, writes
that as we go to press and says he wishes Kansas
Farmer readers could really know what a
great lot of CTA cattle are to be sold on the
date. Write Mr. Appleman at Linn for
more about the sale.

BLADGEN BROS. will hold their first annual
sale of Poland China bred sows and gilts on the
fair grounds in Blackwell, Okla., Saturday, February
24. In this sale they feature the blood of
the great boars K'S MISCHIEF MIXER, THE WARRIOR
and other noted Polands. Much of the offering is
related to the boar, Knox's Golden Rod and Key-

HEREFORD CATTLE

20 Good Hereford Heifers 20 Good Hereford Bulls

Out of BOCALDO cows, and sired by WHR
EDDY DOMINO 11th.
W. H. TONN, HAVEN (Reno Co.), KAN.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

POLLED HEREFORDS

Popular bloodlines. Herd headed by Victor
since 27th. Some choice young stock for sale.
F. O. RINDOM, LIBERAL, KAN.

Mueller Polled Herefords

Bulls, coming 2 years old. Good individuals
most of breeding.

M. C. MUELLER, Box 165, Hanover, KAN.

Ravenstein's Polled Herefords

Bulls, bulls of serviceable age. Prince Domino
Pawnee Rollo breeding. Visitors welcome.

J. Ravenstein, Belmont (Kingman Co.), KAN.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

LAFLIN'S ANGUS CATTLE
LEAD
40 Bulls, calves to 2-year-olds. 50 Cows,
bred and open heifers and heifer calves.
A large per cent by College Irenemers Pride.
L. E. Laflin, Crab Orchard, Nebr.
(Just over the line in Nebraska)

akeleaf Aberdeen-Angus Farm

Registered Aberdeen-Angus Bulls, 8 to 11
years old. Earl Marshall breeding.
Latrice Stock Farm, Junction City, KAN.

alebanks Abdeer Angus Farm

Bulls and Heifers of choice breeding and type. From a
few whose bulls consistently top best markets.
E. L. BARRIER, EUREKA, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE

CREMO RED POLLS

For sale: Several young Registered Bullis of
high merit. Also good quality high grade Bullis
and Heifers. Priced to sell quickly.

WM. WIESE, HAVEN (Reno Co.), KAN.

CTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
Lincoln St.
Topeka, KAN.

CHANCY HOSTETLER, Holstein
breeder of Harper, writes as follows: "I
have sold the bull advertised in last issue
of Kansas Farmer and am still getting
inquiries. Please discontinue the ad-
vertisement."

ston, bred by N. L. Farmer. **I. E. KNOX**, one of
the oldest Poland breeders in America, is con-
sidering several head. His gilts will be bred to
K'S MISCHIEF MIXER. Mr. Knox, formerly of South
Haven, now resides at Newkirk. I have not seen
the Bladgen offering but have the word of Mr.
Knox that it is high class in every way. Write
at once for catalog of this sale and mention
Kansas Farmer.

H. J. WALTER, **PAUL OLIVER**, **N. C. AND**
LYLE BAUER, and **BRUTUS JACOBS**, Poland
China breeders, and **A. O. McINTIRE**, Duroc
breeder, all of Harper county, have joined in a
combination bred sow and gilt sale to be held
under cover on the fair grounds in Harper,
February 19. The offering is bred for March
farrow. Included in the offering is the same
breeding as barrows that placed well in the 4-H
classes at Kansas State Fair last fall. Many
boys and girls have purchased show stock from
these same herds. The grand champion fat
barrow at Wichita was same breeding as con-
signments to this sale. Winners at American
Royal carry these bloodlines. The offering has
been carefully selected and is intended to repre-
sent the high quality of the herds represented.

Quigley Hampshire Farms will offer 40 head
of registered immunized bred sows, spring and
fall gilts in their annual sale February 19 at
Perry, on Highway 24 east of Topeka and west
of Lawrence. Quick-maturing, easy-feeding,
good-hammed and loined Hampshires are the
kind the Quigley Hampshire Farms specialize in.
The herd sires used in all this season's
breeding are first prize winners at the recent
American Royal Live Stock Show where Cim-
merman was the first aged boar, Silver Smith
the first senior boar, and Oakview Royal the
first junior boar. This sale will be held in a
heated auditorium and every comfort will be
available no matter what the weather may be,
and Perry is on a federal paved highway. Write
to Quigley Hampshire Farms, St. Marys, for
catalog.

With pardonable pride **ROY E. DILLARD**,
Salina, manager of **JO-MAR FARM** takes space
in this issue of Kansas Farmer to print the
names of leading breeders and farmers who
have purchased registered Guernsey bulls from
him during the year of 1939. Twenty-three of
them, all but one, were Kansas men. It is a distinct
compliment to any breeder to place that
many outstanding bulls in a state where good
bulls are needed and where buyers are coming
to be discriminating. One buyer took home his
fourth bull from the herd; 2 more bought their
second bull. Jo-Mar protects the interest of old
customers by looking ahead and supplying new
blood from year to year. Kansas Farmer congratulates
farmers and breeder in a position and
with the proper foresight to own the kind that
is bred at Jo-Mar Farm.

In spite of bad weather and roads, Shorthorn
breeders from more than a half dozen counties
met in Clay Center, January 31, for the purpose
of organizing a breeders association. This section
of the state was once an important center in
numbers of good registered herds. Breeders en-
couraged by better prices and future prospects
are enthusiastic again. John King, of Delphos,
in Ottawa county, was chosen president. Joe Baxter,
Clay Center, vice-president, and Edwin Hedstrom,
county agent in Clay, secretary-treasurer.
The following breeders were chosen as county
directors: S. B. Amcoats, Clay; A. R. Broadfoot,
Dickinson; A. H. Tasker, Ottawa; Will Molyn-
neaux, Washington; Glen Lacy, Cloud; R. R.
Walker, Osborne; Ed Vissar, Riley; G. V. Williams,
Lincoln. Another meeting will be held before
March 1 for the purpose of ratifying a consti-
tution and discussing the matter of county
and district shows and arranging date for a fall
sale. Breeders desiring to join the organization
may write to Mr. Hedstrom. The fee is one dollar
for a lifetime membership, with assessments
not to exceed 50 cents a year per member. A
committee composed of Mr. Hedstrom, Fred
Yarrow, and S. B. Amcoats, all of Clay Center,
was chosen to prepare a constitution and by-laws.

-KF-

Public Sales of Livestock

Angus Cattle

March 28-29—Nebraska Breeders' Show & Sale,
Columbus, Nebraska. M. J. Krotz, Odell,
Nebr., Sales Mgr.

Hereford Cattle

March 4-5—Hereford Roundup Sale, Kansas
City, Mo.
April 22—Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders
Association. H. A. Rogers, secretary-
manager, Atwood.

Guernsey Cattle

April 9—Jo-Mar Farm Annual Sale, Salina,
Guernseys and Holsteins

April 4—Harry Givens, Manhattan,

Holstein Cattle

February 23—Larson and Arnold, Dispersion
Sale, Green. G. R. Appleman, Linn, Sale
Manager.

Jersey Cattle

April 4—George Schurle, Manhattan.

Shorthorn Cattle

March 27—Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breed-
ers' Sale at Wichita, Kansas. Hanes Regier,
Whitewater, Kansas, Sale manager.

Duroc Hogs

February 10—Geo. Wreath and Son, Manhattan.

February 17—Geo. Wreath and Son, Manhat-
tan.

February 19—Harper County Breeders, Harper.

W. E. Gregory, Anthony, secretary.

February 20—Wm. M. Rogers, Junction City.

March 9—Fred D. Wilson, Andover.

April 4—Harry Givens, Manhattan.

Hampshire Hogs

February 19—Quigley Hampshire Farms, Wil-
liamstown.

Poland China Hogs

February 10—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr.

February 19—Harper County Breeders, Harper.

W. E. Gregory, Anthony, secretary.

February 24—Bladgen Bros., Blackwell, Okla.

We wish to congratulate the following Guernsey Breeders
on their purchases of new herd sires during 1939 and to wel-
come them into our large and happy family of owners of
bulls from

JO-MAR FARM

Ralph E. Brown, Salina
C. R. Hanson, Assaria
Ralph C. Schlatter, Hutchinson
J. A. Buell, Waterville
McMurray & Knarr, Jewell
Dr. T. R. Conklin, Abilene
E. M. Leach, Wichita
Wm. H. Odgers, Salina
Mrs. Elizabeth Bracken, Wichita
James Neel, Jamestown
Zinn Bros., Topeka
L. S. Strackeljohn, Garden City

Frank Lake, Clayton
J. L. Finley, St. Francis
Glen Arehart, Orleans, Nebr.
Paul Ebinger, Alma, Nebr.
A. N. Dirksen, Canton
W. W. Brown, Hoxie
M. A. & H. P. Miller, Minneapolis
J. T. Shive, Burron
C. H. Cadwell, Halstead
H. E. Randle, Jr., Pratt
Ross N. Morrow, Garfield

Repeat orders: This is the fourth bull we have sold to Wm. H. Odgers,
second to C. R. Hanson and second to Ralph E. Brown.

If, in the near future, you are planning on the purchase of a new
herd sire, we extend to you a cordial invitation to join the large group
of satisfied JO-MAR Customers.

JO-MAR FARM, Salina, Kan. **Roy E. Dillard, Mgr.**

Bladgens' Bred Sow Sale Blackwell, Okla., Saturday, Feb. 24

35 Sows and Gilts. Quality, easy feeding, close up descendants of the
great sire K'S MISCHIEF MIXER and THE WARRIOR (junior grand
champion Nebraska, 1937). Sows mostly bred to B'S WARRIOR; some to
KNOX'S GOLDEN ROD (son of the \$1,000 grand champion Goldenrod).
I. E. Knox, veteran breeder of Newkirk, consigns 5 head of gilts bred to
K'S MISCHIEF MIXER and a half dozen choice fall pigs. Sale under
cover at fair grounds. For catalog address

BLADGEN BROS., BLACKWELL, OKLA.

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

DISPERSION HOLSTEIN CATTLE SALE

50 HEAD, 75% sired by or close up in breeding to the grand champion Kansas
State Fair (son of the great sire, Old Billy). Everything with VTA records or
from dams with records. About half of offering registered, rest purebred but not
eligible to record. Many sired by sons of Billy out of dams with records up to
500 lbs. fat. The herd bull, Billy Colantha (son of Billy) sells and is one of the
best mature bulls sold for some time in Kansas.

Friday, Feb. 23, on Farm at May Day, Kan.

15 Miles West of Randolph, 20 Northeast of Clay Center, Kan.

Cows, 25 Bred and Open Heifers, 25 Calves to breeding ages. For catalog write

G. R. APPLEMAN, LINN, KAN.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Lacy's Shorthorn Bulls

For sale: Registered Shorthorn Bulls, 8 to 13
mos. of age, sired by Gregg Farm Victorians,
Reds and Roans and the kind you will like. Write
or come see them.

E. C. LACY & SON, MILTONVALE, KAN.

White Star Farms Shorthorns

Bulls of serviceable age for sale. They are
sired by Proud Mariner by Proud Archer and by
White Star Superb by Divida Superb. For more
information about these good bulls write

FAYE LICHITER, CLAYTON, KAN.

Registered Shorthorns

For sale: 10 Registered Cows and a Herd Bull
bred by Bellows Brothers. Inquire of

J. J. THORNE, KINSLEY, KAN.

Redroan Shorthorn Bull

15-mo.-old sire. Eligible to record, brother
to 1937 grand champ, female Rooks and Lincoln
counties. **CHESTER SEAMAN**, Osborne, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Bulls—Bred Heifers

Nice Polled Shorthorn Bulls, ready for serv-
ice. Also a few choice Bred Heifers.

HARRY BIRD, ALBERT (Barton Co.), KAN.

POLLED (HORNLESS) SHORTHORNS

Interested in Polled Shorthorns? Write

Banbury & Sons, Plevna, Kan.

22 Miles West, 6 Miles South of Hutchinson, Kan.

20 Young Bulls. Females not related.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Milking Shorthorn Bulls

PARKER FARM, STANLEY, KAN., has for
sale Bulls from 2 to 10 months old, out of Record
of Merit dams and sired by outstanding herd
bulls. These bulls will mature into outstanding
herd sires. **CARL PARKER**, Owner.

Two fresh Record of Merit Cows, a

Young Cow, 3 Bred Heifers, a Heifer

Calve, 10-month-old Bull. Reasonable
price.

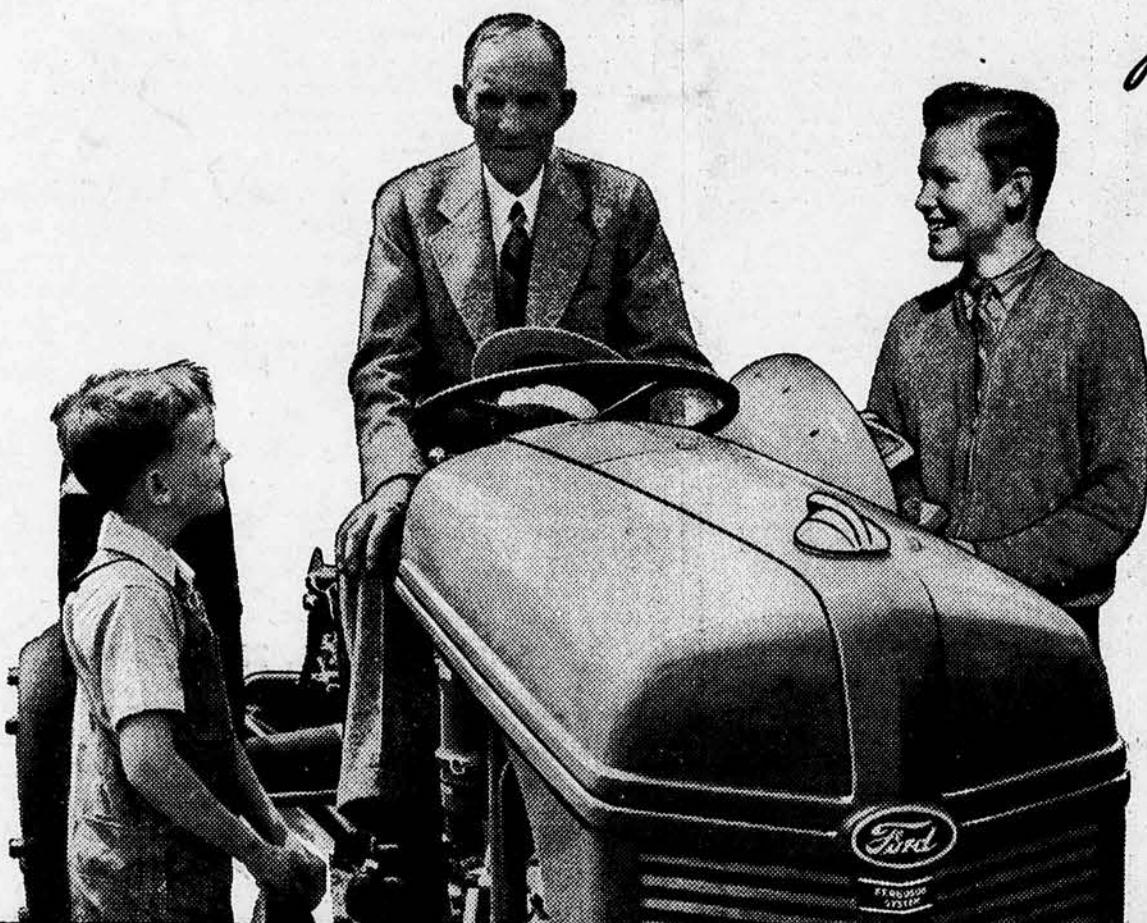
Harry H. Reeves, Hutchinson, Kansas

KANSAS FARMER

Publication Dates, 1940

"Let's Give Youth a Farm Opportunity"

Henry Ford



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STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCES
KANSAS

Henry Ford at the wheel of
the new Ford Tractor

YOUTH hears a great deal more about opportunity in the city than on the land.

For years Henry Ford has been finding ways to improve farm opportunities. He has found new uses in industry for farm products. He has pioneered a policy of back-to-the-land for industry as well as for youth.

Now he is ready with the means to accomplish still more. The Ford tractor with Ferguson system which Henry Ford introduces, provides a chance for men to get somewhere in farming.

For youth, in particular, it is opportunity.

A boy can easily master the new machinery, so light and simple are all the controls. He can start it, steer it, change from one implement to another. It takes one minute, for instance, to attach the row-crop cultivator.

With its four wheels it steers easier than an automobile in soft-plowed ground. Even a boy can operate it under many conditions where men and horses work only with the greatest difficulty.

Its adaptability in rock-filled fields, in fence corners, and narrow places, in soft sandy soil, is something that has to be seen to be fully believed.

There are steep hills where no tractor has ever been, but boys will plow and cultivate them without fear. The Ferguson principle gives the tractor a degree of safety never seen on the farm before.

This same principle of linkage and hydraulic control of implement keeps the plow working at an even depth in hard-baked ground, in tough sod, and across uneven fields.

A boy can set the depth control with two fingers, or raise and lower the implements just as easily.

It's a sight worth seeing to watch a farmer's boy cultivating two rows at a time and never minding the shovels. The rear-mounted cultivator is as flexible as your wrist, and works entirely without watching. Just sit and steer.

Farmers can get rid of their horses now, if they feel like it, and be free of the extra work of feeding and looking after them. The Ford tractor with Ferguson system is so adaptable it more than takes the place of animal power on practically all farms, both large and small.

Universal flexibility makes it a tractor for everyone to use. The unique principles of its design enable almost any farm boy

to do a man's share of what used to be the "heavy work." Boys are the ones who will take charge of the new system because they can master it so quickly, easily, and safely.

Plowing two 14-inch furrows across the field with a lightweight, effortless tractor controlled by fingertip touch is something that adds zest to farming. It means shorter hours. More time to attend to other things. A chance to get ahead. And to the farm youth, that's opportunity.

• • •
• The Ford tractor with Ferguson system is sold and distributed by the Ferguson-Sherman Manufacturing Corporation. Accept our invitation to see and operate the tractor. You must see it to appreciate it. Write for the name of your nearest dealer. Address: Department FY, Ferguson-Sherman Manufacturing Corporation, Dearborn, Michigan.

