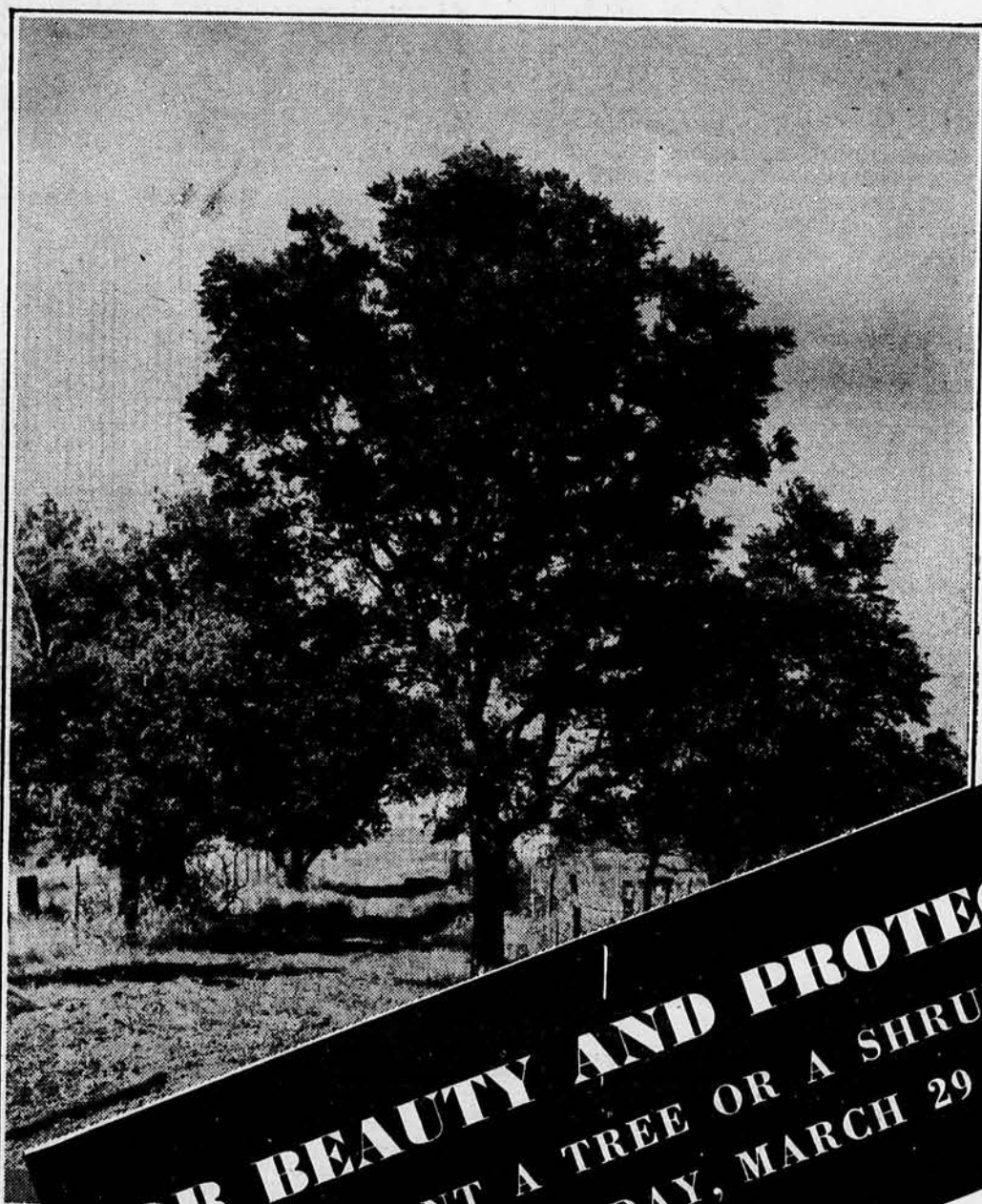


KANSAS FARMER

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MAIL & BREEZE

March 23, 1940

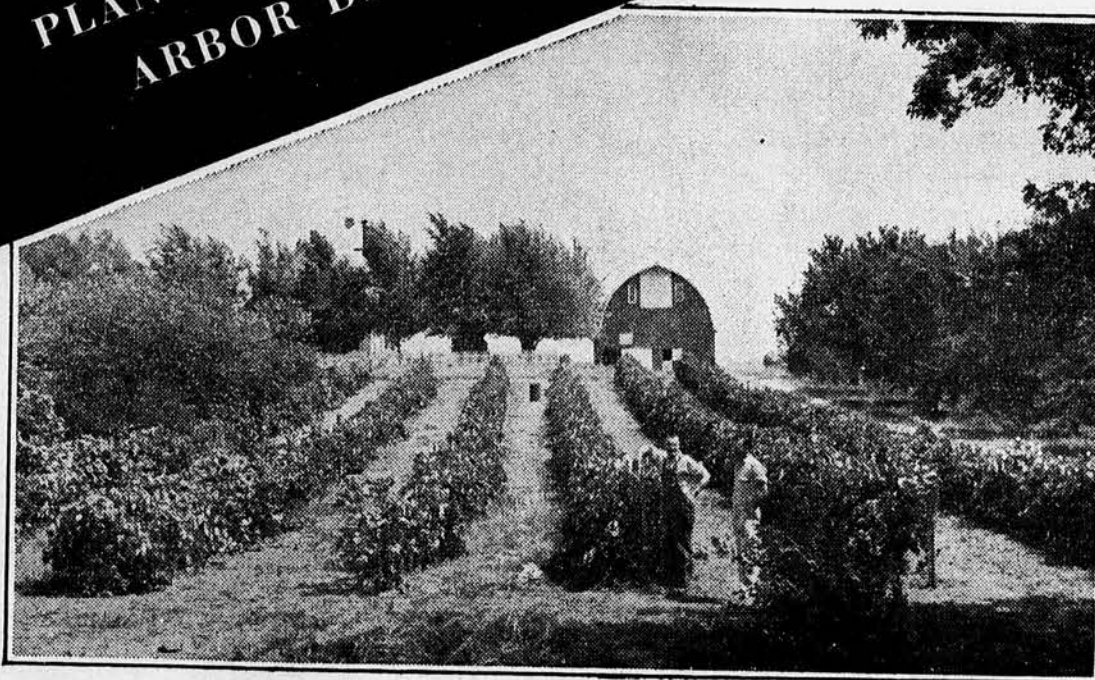


Kentucky Coffee tree is a good one for the farmstead. This one, at left, is in Cloud county. Picture was taken in September, 1939.



FOR BEAUTY AND PROTECTION
PLANT A TREE OR A SHRUB
ARBOR DAY, MARCH 29

Vineyard protected from south, east and north by windbreaks; 150 vines on one-eighth acre produced 1,200 pounds of grapes in 1939. This is on the John Hoffman farm in Stafford county. Windbreaks make possible the production of special crops.



Firestone

GROUND GRIP TIRES

ARE AS DIFFERENT FROM OTHER TRACTOR TIRES
AS A PUREBRED BOAR IS FROM AN ORDINARY BOAR



Silver Clansman, Grand Champion Hampshire Boar, Iowa State Fair, 1939. At 6 months, pigs sired by a purebred boar average 10 pounds a piece more than those sired by an ordinary grade boar.



An ordinary grade boar is more expensive to own than a purebred boar. Litters sired by an ordinary grade boar take from one to two months longer to reach market weight than litters sired by a purebred.

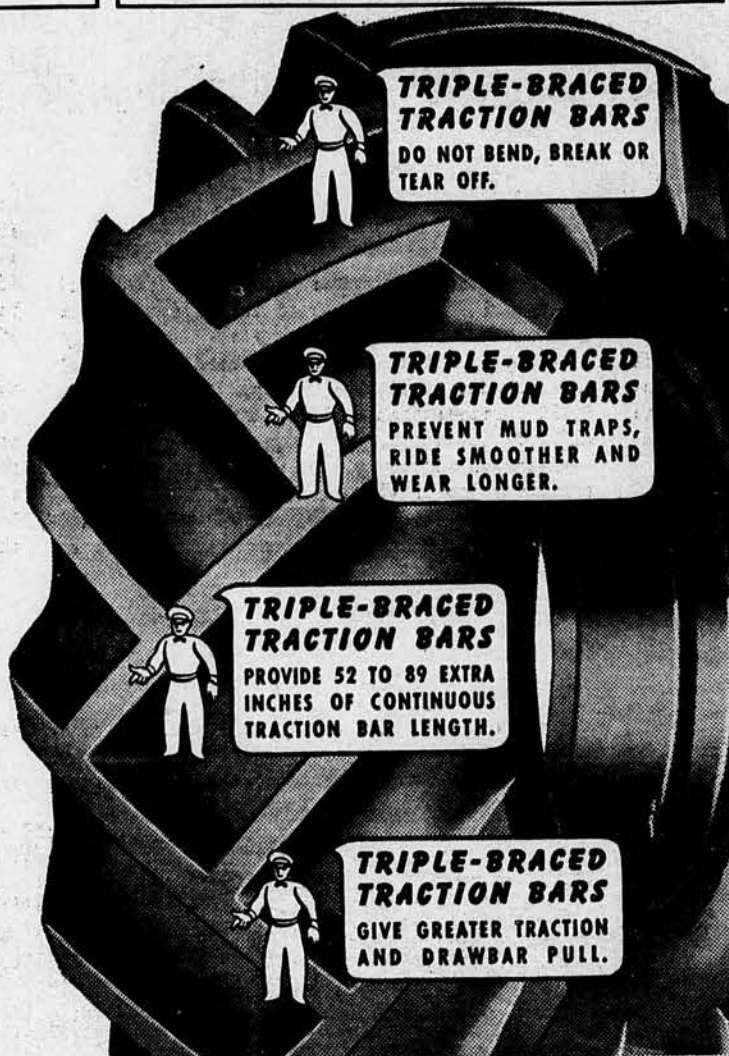
YOU produce more pork at lower cost with a purebred boar. Pigs sired by a purebred boar are more profitable. They make better use of feed and put on faster more economical gains. Pigs reach market weight sooner on less feed. Profits average 25% more.

Of course, purebred boars cost more than ordinary boars, but you can get the championship performance of Firestone Ground Grip Tires at **NO EXTRA COST**. They do 33 1/3% more work in a day and reduce fuel costs as much as 30%.

Harvey S. Firestone understood the farmers' problems. He put the farm on rubber and made farm work easier and more profitable. He discovered that broken traction bars bend and slip. So he triple-braced the traction bars on Firestone Ground Grip Tires. That is why they always grip!

This feature is patented. That's why Firestone Ground Grip Tires are the only tires made with triple-braced traction bars.

If you are figuring on changing over your present tractor, your nearby dealer will gladly show you how little it costs. And when you buy your new tractor, order it equipped with self-cleaning Firestone Ground Grip Tires — the greatest traction tires ever built!



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TRACTION BARS**
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TEAR OFF.

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WEAR LONGER.

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PROVIDE 52 TO 89 EXTRA
INCHES OF CONTINUOUS
TRACTION BAR LENGTH.

**TRIPLE-BRACED
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GIVE GREATER TRACTION
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**BROKEN
TRACTION BARS
BEND AND SLIP!
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TRACTION BARS
ALWAYS GRIP!**

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Make and model of tractor.....
Please demonstrate on.....(date)
Name.....
R. F. D. or Street Number.....
Town.....State.....T-3
County.....

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GROUND GRIP TIRES THAN ANY OTHER MAKE**

Listen to the Voice of Firestone every Monday evening, over Nationwide N. B. C. Red Network
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Making Chicks "Tick"

Would you clean your 17-jewel watch with a feather? No, sir! You wouldn't take the chance. But do you take chances with your baby chicks, which are just as delicate as your watch? Guessing at what to feed and how much to feed is as hazardous as cleaning a watch with a feather. To eliminate guessing, the "Hendriks Method of Feeding Baby Chicks" was worked out and proved. It tells in simple 1, 2, 3 style exactly how to feed and when. There's no guessing. No mistakes. Hundreds have found this Method makes your chicks really "tick." For your copy, send a 3-cent stamp for mailing to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Kansas "Burbank" Finds New Tomato

ALTHO most improved varieties of crops are produced by our agricultural experiment stations, occasionally a new, improved variety is developed by some wide-awake individual working on his own. The story of the development of the Scarlet Giant tomato is the result of such individual alertness.

In 1936, Carol W. Conrad, manager of the Newman Gardens, near Arkansas City, noticed in a row of Scarlet Dawn tomatoes, a plant having a cluster of tomatoes much larger and of finer quality than the others of this variety.

He saved the seed of one of these tomatoes, and from it in 1937 he grew 100 plants, each of which showed the same uniform superiority over all other tomato varieties which he was growing. That fall Mr. Conrad was offered \$20 for 4 ounces of the seed, but he did not sell any.

In 1938 and 1939, Mr. Conrad increased his plantings of this variety. Altho these 2 years were not favorable for tomato production, the Scarlet Giant did well, where all other varieties were almost a failure. The Kansas Experiment Station has become interested in this tomato, and in tests comparing it with other varieties, they report it to be a superior tomato.

Recently, Mr. Conrad made his first sale of the seed of this variety at \$50 a pound.

In saving tomato seed, he explained that only seed from good quality healthy tomatoes is saved. These are allowed to ripen dead ripe. They are then picked and are peeled, the pulp run thru a screen, which hold back the seeds. From 5 to 6 bushels of tomatoes are required for 1 pound of seed.

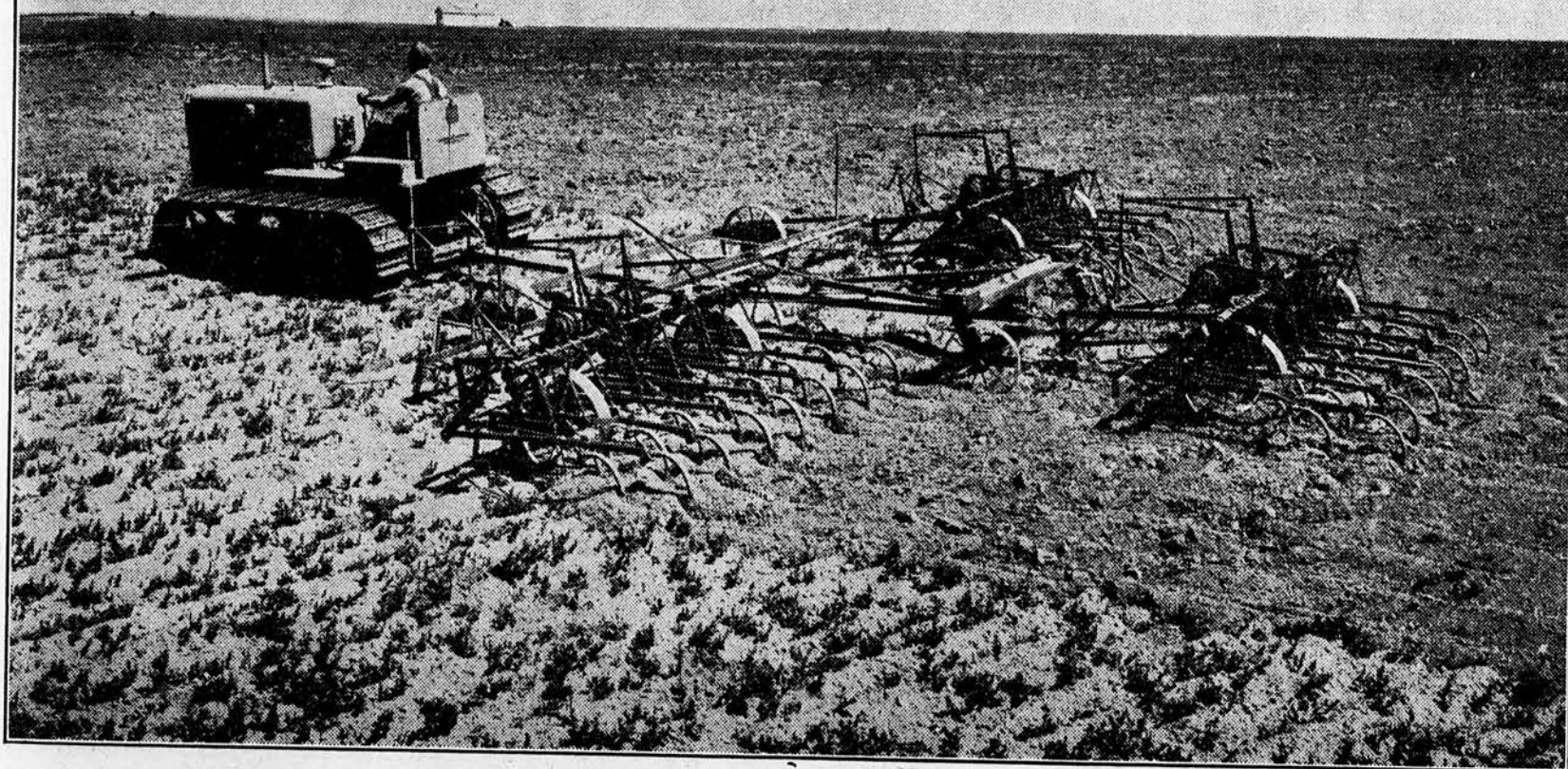
—KF—

Kansas Farm Calendar

March 29—Market Day and School for Future Farmers of America, Kansas City, Mo., Stock Yards.
April 17-19—Annual Tractor Show of Northwest Tractor and Implement Club, Colby.
April 27—Hays Experiment Station Roundup, Hays.
May 2-4—Apple Blossom Festival, St. Joseph, Mo.
May 16-17—Fourth Annual Kansas Lamb and Wool School, Kansas City, Mo.
September 8-14—Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.
September 14-21—Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.
September 30-October 6—Dairy Cattle Congress, and National Belgian Horse Show, Waterloo, Ia.
October 1-3—St. Joseph Inter-State Baby Beef and Pig Club Show, St. Joseph, Mo.
November 9-16—American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas Farmer for March 23, 1940

Kansas Gains Ground in BATTLE AGAINST WEEDS



By ROY FREELAND

WHILE Finland views a broken Mannerheim line, and Allied troops struggle on at the Western Front, Kansas strengthens forces for another kind of conflict. Like the defenders "over there," our state has been invaded by ruthless "land grabbers." So Kansas is fighting back, with chemicals and with implements of destruction.

Ours is a battle of man against weeds—greedy, noxious intruders that already have staked claim to many thousands of acres of good Kansas land. This type of enemy doesn't attack with rumbling steel tanks and machine-gun fire, as "land grabbers" of Europe do. Instead, they sort of sneak up on us, like Indians closing in at night. But final results are similar; the vicious weed attacks cost this country about 3 billion dollars each year.

There always has been an eternal feud between man and weeds, but only in recent times has it turned to actual warfare. An important declaration in Kansas was made early in 1937 when a bill passed by the state legislature made it compulsory to kill noxious weeds. Since that time, there has been considerable action "at the front."

So far, heaviest fighting has been concentrated in the bindweed campaign. And this is one place where you can get accurate reports, instead of unconfirmed claims, from the "front line trenches." The war map shows definitely that Kansas has pushed the enemy back with heavy losses.

Here is what happened in 1939, as reported by T. F. Yost, state weed supervisor, who is general-in-chief of the Kansas forces. Acting as first lieutenants in the fracas, 88 county supervisors directed the efforts of more than 18,000 farmers engaged in active fighting. They found that bindweed already has taken possession of 225,000 acres.

Just as England takes pride in her powerful navy, and Germany looks to her air forces as a "trump card," Kansas strategists lean heavily on clean cultivation as the best method of slaughtering bindweed. During the last year, 7,435 farmers practiced regular cultivation on about 50,000 acres.

Chemical warfare in Kansas was limited principally to areas where cultivation is not practical, such as roadsides, fence rows, railroad right-of-ways, and other inaccessible locations. But even at that, more than 61 carloads of sodium chlorate were used in dealing death to Kansas bindweed. This is more than was used in any other state. Of the total amount, 31 carloads were used by 6,800 farmers for treating 15,500 individual patches of bindweed. The remainder was used by railroad companies and by county, township, and city officials.

The battle will grow more fierce this season.

It is anticipated that at least 95 counties will have weed supervisors to direct the campaign, and public funds amounting to \$740,900 will be available to finance the fight. Of this amount, \$600,000 will be supplied by the counties, more than \$82,000 will come from townships, and \$49,500 will be provided by city governments.

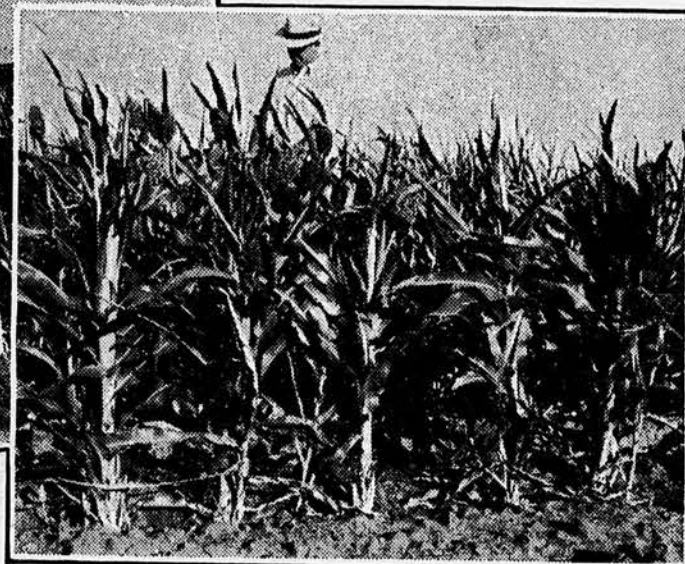
Expressed in terms of war, killing bindweed by cultivation is another form of blockade to "starve out" the enemy. Bindweed plants are able to withstand severe punishment because of their extensive root systems which serve as food storage cellars. New plants take nourishment from these roots during the first week or 8 days above ground. After that time, the top growth manufactures food from the air and stores it down in the roots.

So if each new top growth is chopped off at about the eighth day above ground, all "exports" are allowed but "imports" to the roots are halted. In time, this completely exhausts all strength or resources of the roots, and the plant must die.

For the first 12 or 15 times, it is necessary to cultivate once about [Continued on Page 20]



Above—Bindweed infested area in same field with scene at right.



Below—In Ellis county, F. L. Timmons finds a bumper crop of Dwarf Yellow milo on an area free from bindweed.

Passing COMMENT

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that I have seen more springs come and go than the great majority of human beings ever are permitted to see, every new spring brings to me a new and delightful thrill of expectancy. Every spring is a new venture, a new and delightful gamble. The snows of winter have melted and while there are recurrences of chill winds that make us shiver, we know that they are not going to last more than a few days at most and maybe only a few hours. Looking over the bare and uninviting surface of the brown fields, we can detect the little green sprouts peeping out here and there, harbingers of hope and exquisite beauty. I know that within a few days, or maybe at furtherest a couple of weeks, the brown of winter will be succeeded by the deep green of the grass or the oncoming wheat. And here and there the prairie flowers are showing. The birds are singing their old new songs and are delightfully busy building their new homes. Homes just like the homes they built last spring and the spring before and many other springs before that, but still just as new and fresh and delightful as if they were the only nests that had ever been builded.

And every new spring renews within my mind and heart a new hope. It is no use for the kill-joy to come along and try to discourage me with the pessimistic reminder of what happened last year and the hard years before that, when I saw the fields grow green and beautiful and then the heavens withheld their soft, just stirring breezes and their needed rains and how I looked on and saw the picture fade and the growing crops wither and die.

When these pessimists say this will be just another disappointment, another crop failure, another season of burning heat and fierce winds dust filled and irritating to the eyes, it makes me weary and irritated. I say, quit talking about the failures of last year and the years before that; this is going to be different. In 2 or 3 months from now we will see the walls of corn whose banners toss in the winds of morn. We will ride over the prairies of Kansas and along its tree-bordered streams and see spread out before us the most magnificent checkerboard nature and man working together ever spread out beneath a gorgeous and bending dome of sky.

The deep green corn will be in tassel and its tufts of silk marking the green husks from which will come the golden grain; the entrancing fields of Kansas wheat just changing from green to

The Plodder Is the Winner

BY ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

When a fellow has threaded the snowdrifts for weeks,

Doing chores he must do in such weather,
Wearing clothing so heavy his back almost creaks
Yet keeps up his pace, wondering whether
More drifts will return e'er the present ones go,
His spirit gets groggy, in fact he gets slow.

Spring weather will come when the winter is thru,
'Tis no use to worry about it—

One day's work each day is a plenty to do,
To do more, you never can rout it—
Just go right along with a calm and clear head,
And don't steal the hours you should spend in
your bed.

The fellow who uses his hands and his brain
And concentrates on his vocation
Will find in due time that his efforts show gain
And soon will feel proud of his station.
Just pegging away with alertness and vim
Will make, of the plodder, a winner of him!

By T. A. McNeal

yellow will wave in the gentle winds like the waves of a glorious sea. The air will be filled with the uncultured but thrilling music of the birds. All nature will be alive and hope will fill every heart as the travelers meet us and say, "It looks like an old-fashioned Kansas year when our state will again lead the procession in feeding a hungry world."

That is the poorly told story of my present daydream. Oh, yes, I know there is a possibility of hope deferred, of dreams that do not come true, but I refuse to consider such a possibility. Enjoy your dreams my readers, while you may; anticipate no evils until they are thrust upon you. In point of years I know that I am near the sunset, but I can say with truth that the springs are just as delightful, just as much crowded with the joy of living, just as promising of a glorious and fruitful summer and an autumn of russet and gold as they ever were when all life spread out before my wondering vision with all of its entrancing hopes and dreams of what the future might hold for me, the barefoot country boy.

Forget your disappointments and maybe failures. Up with your chin, determined to profit by the mistakes you have made and with open hands, eyes, and arms to grasp, to see, and to hold the beauties and the bounties that I hope and believe the coming season has in store. Borrowed trouble, anticipation of coming evil is the poorest investment and bears the saddest rate of harrowing interest that can be imagined.

We are just entering the spring time, nature's most joyous period. If you can sing, sing; if you cannot sing, then whistle. Determine that you intend to do your best and the soft winds will sing with you and the birds will joyously list to your hopeful whistled rondelet.

A Tough Situation

I AM the second wife of a man who owns 320 acres of land. After our marriage he made a will, willing one-half of his land to his grandchildren, his only direct heirs besides myself. He is now in the state hospital. I was appointed his guardian. As he has a mortgage on each farm and as the interest and taxes are to be paid semi-annually, I have quite a sum of money to raise quarterly to meet these obligations. The probate court will not allow me to borrow to meet these obligations until I get the returns from crops and stock to do it. How am I going to save this land without credit if we do not raise anything? Do I have power to sell the farm that is willed to his grandchildren at his death to save part of his property?—X. Y. Z.

You ask a question which I cannot answer. If you have neither credit nor have you raised enough from the farm to pay the necessary expenses I do not know how you can get the money. You will just have to let the debt accumulate until better times bring in more money.

No, you do not have a right to sell the farm that is willed to these grandchildren, at least not without an order of court.

Unrecorded Deed

DOES a deed have to be recorded in the state of Kansas to be legal? Would a deed made by a husband to a wife or by a wife to a husband which is not recorded until after the death of the one giving the deed be legal?—F. R. W.

An unrecorded deed may be a perfectly good deed as between the grantor and the grantee, but if it is not recorded it would not be good against the claim of a judgment creditor or of

a subsequent purchaser. Also, a deed in order to be valid must be delivered.

A husband has a right to make a deed to his wife or the wife to her husband, but unless that deed is delivered before the death of the maker it is not a valid deed. A deed might be made and delivered and not recorded until after the death of the maker,

but it must be duly executed and delivered before his death.

Homestead Rights

WILL you please explain the homestead rights in Kansas? We bought a farm some 30 years ago and have lived on and improved the place. We got a Federal Land Bank loan. Have missed some payments and they are ready to foreclose. Can we hold the homestead? Some say oil is on the place.—Mrs. J. O.

The head of a household in Kansas is entitled to a homestead of not to exceed 160 acres of land outside the boundaries of any town. Or, if he lives in town, he is entitled to a homestead of 1 acre. However, the owners of a homestead have a right to mortgage it and if they do mortgage it, if the mortgage is not paid, the mortgagee may take the homestead.

If you think there is oil on this land you should make every endeavor to prevent foreclosure; that is, to extend the mortgage. If foreclosure proceedings are instituted it will require about 2 years for the mortgagee to obtain possession of the land. This would include the 18 months' period of redemption.

Wife Not Responsible

IS THE HUSBAND, B the wife. A borrowed money from the bank on his own personal note against B's will. Can this bank make B pay the note in case of A's death, or in case of a separation? If stock is mortgaged in B's name after A's death what could the bank do in this case? A also bought different things at a local country store and gave a personal note for them. Can the store collect from B? B did not sign any of the notes.—A Reader M. O.

In Kansas the wife is not responsible for the husband's debts. If the husband, against the protest of the wife, borrowed money from the bank, it is his individual debt. It could not be collected either from the wife personally or from her estate.

If these things which were bought from the country store were necessary for the upkeep of the home, the wife could be held responsible.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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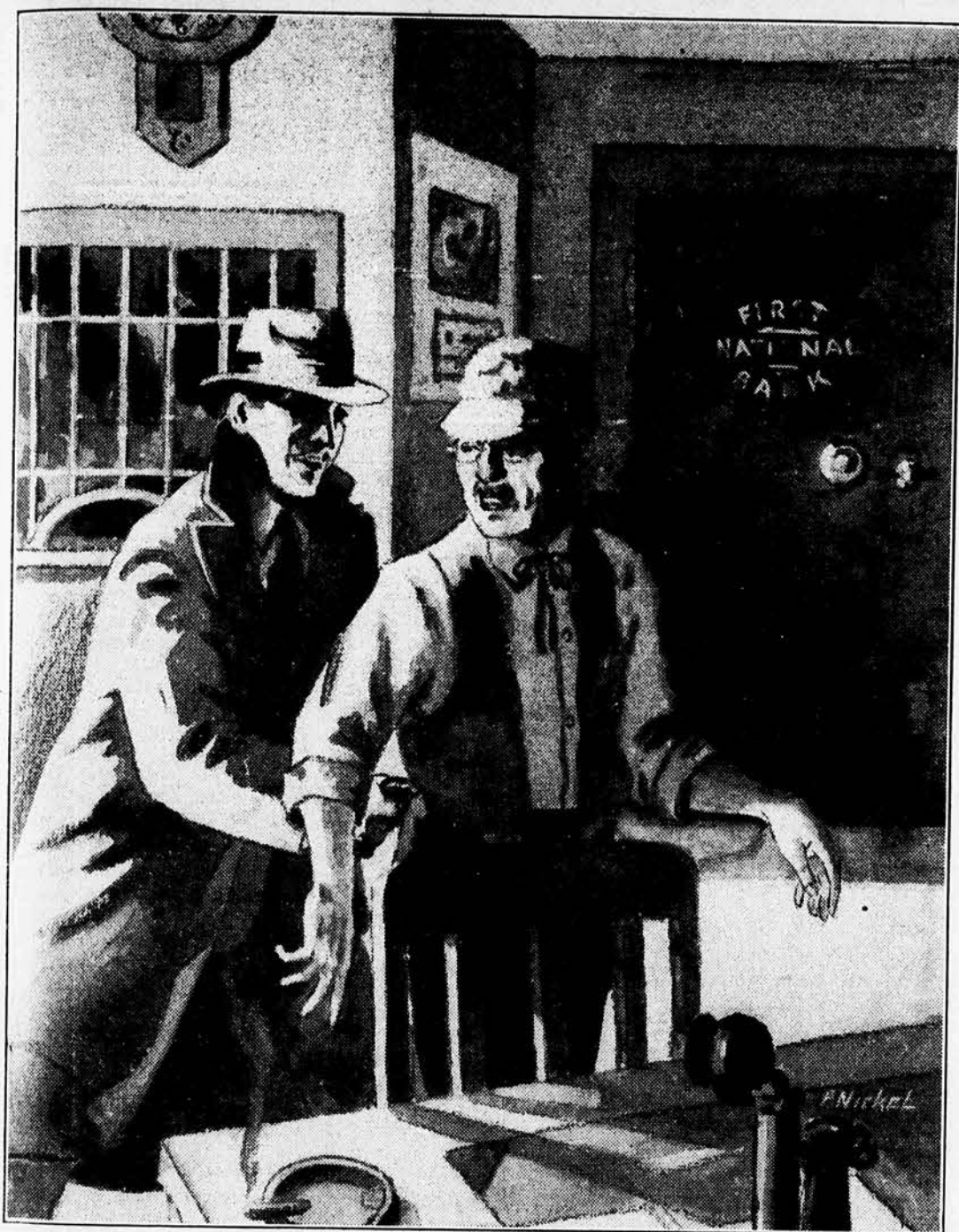
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One year, 50 cents; three years, \$1.



"I don't think it necessary to tell you what I want."

C. O. D. FIVE CENTS

By H. Gray Harris

FOR 3 days, Splinters Hutchins had watched the actions of John Wakefield and his dog from behind the drawn blind of an upstairs window in the City Hotel.

John Wakefield had unlocked the front door of the First National Bank at exactly eight-forty, 6 days every week for 20 years.

Wakefield's constant companion, and beloved by all in the little village of Plattsville, was "Cash," a small brown and white terrier. Cash had never missed a single day for 10 years, trotting along with John Wakefield, to and from the bank. When he wasn't running ahead to scatter a bevy of sparrows from the dusty street, he was lagging behind to inspect each post and bush as regularly as his master unlocked the bank at the same time every morning.

Entering the front door, Wakefield would exchange his street coat for mohair jacket and eyeshade and then, if summer, open all the windows on both sides of the room and, if winter, shake down the ashes from the banked fire in the large potbellied stove that stood in the center of the room.

Having finished these habitual duties, John Wakefield would turn to Cash, who, with jaws resting across one small white paw, lay in the pattern of sunlight projected from the frosted glass in the front door.

"Well, old boy, time to get the mail." Only waiting for the door to be opened a scant few inches, Cash would squeeze thru and streak

across the street to the combination post office and meat market.

This morning, as usual, Splinters had watched the brown and white terrier bounce from the bank entrance, scamper across the street and disappear into the post office.

Presently the dog appeared with a bundle of mail between his teeth, trotted back to the bank door, laid the mail gently on the sidewalk, and uttered a sharp bark. Then he grasped the mail in his jaws and sat patiently on his small haunches until the white-haired banker drew the bolt and held the door open for the canine mail carrier.

Splinters Hutchins raised the window shade and arose from the bed, from whence he had been peering out of the window. He strode to a dilapidated dresser, the room's only other piece of furniture, and straightened a bright red necktie.

"It's a lead pipe cinch," he muttered to the black-headed image in the cracked mirror. A brown plaid suit fit the slim figure, as well as did his name. At first glance the thin, pale face appeared to be that of a boy, but after a closer inspection, the deep wrinkles on his forehead and at the corners of a pair of cynical black eyes told plainer than words that more than one depression had retreated around the corner since Splinters was a boy.

After checking some notes in a notebook, Splinters grabbed up a small bag from under the

bed and whistled down the stairs. He paid his bill, placed the bag on the seat of a shiny new roadster and drove out of town.

THE clock on the front of the First National Bank was striking 3 a. m. as the same small roadster slid to a stop in the shadows a block from the main street.

Quickly, a slim figure grabbed a bag from the seat, glided softly across the sidewalk, turned into the alley and approached the rear of the bank building.

A sheet of flypaper came from the bag and was placed on a windowpane, followed by a glass cutter which was used to cut around the paper. A light tap and the glass fell inside with little more sound than the dropping of a pencil.

Cautiously, the invader reached thru the aperture, unlocked and opened the window, pulled himself thru, and closed the sash after him.

He listened for a moment, then walked directly to a large leather chair in the corner, sat down and, throwing his long legs over one chair arm, was soon asleep.

The morning train whistled for the Main Street crossing, thundered across and ground to a stop at the Plattsville depot.

Henry Schultz, the postmaster, sans his butcher apron, loaded 3 mail sacks and a carton of baby chicks into his 2-wheeled cart. He pushed the cart up the sidewalk to the post office and was unloading the mail when he was hailed from across the street.

"Good morning, Henry." John Wakefield and his dog were just entering the bank.

"That it is, John, a mighty fine morning. Hello, Cash, old boy. Are you hungry this morning?"

Cash wagged his abbreviated tail furiously and playfully nipped at the hand, outstretched to pat his head. The postmaster shook a finger at Cash.

"Shame on you, you rascal. Would you bite the hand that feeds you?"

With Henry's cheery greeting still ringing in his ears, Wakefield closed and bolted the front door. As he reached for his mohair coat, he felt a hard object pressing against his back.

"Put 'em up, Pop, and stand still." Splinters held a short-barreled 38, "I don't think it necessary to tell you what I want, or what will happen to you, if you let out so much as a peep."

The banker was silent.

"Okay, we're going to get along swell." Splinters gave the old man a shove with his free hand. "Now just walk over and open that box with the shiny knobs on the front and then I won't need any more help."

The clock out in front chimed the quarter-hour and Splinters was startled by a sharp bark from the small dog, which he had forgotten.

The old banker smiled. "Cash knows it is time to go for the mail."

Splinters hesitated. "Thanks for reminding me. I'll let the pup out, but don't you try anything foolish."

He backed to the door, unlocked and opened it far enough for the terrier to slip out into the street. Relocking the door, Splinters motioned the banker over to the safe.

Unhurriedly, as if he was alone, the old man twirled the combination and swung back the ponderous door.

"Now inside, Pop, and give me a hand." Splinters pushed the banker [Continued on Page 7]

Author an Actor

H. Gray Harris, author of this dramatic breath-taker, "C. O. D. Five Cents," knows drama for he has played extra and bit parts for movies in Hollywood and has spent 9 years on the stage, doing character and comedy parts. At present he is editor of a small town country weekly.

He was born in Kansas, went to school in Iowa, and taught school in Missouri. He writes short stories in his spare time.



FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

I TOOK the floor in the Senate this week in support of an appropriation of 212 million dollars parity payments to wheat, corn, and cotton growers next fiscal year. The appropriation this year is 225 million dollars; for last year, 212 million dollars. The House eliminated parity payments in the annual farm supply bill it sent to the Senate last month. In the Senate we amended the measure to include the parity payments.

I also urged the Senate to appropriate 85 million dollars for surplus disposal, so that the food stamp plan may be continued another year, and to insure adequate funds for surplus wheat disposal in foreign markets. The budget recommendation was 72 million dollars; the House had not appropriated anything.

I told the Senate very frankly that while the present national farm program is not meeting the situation, either as regards surpluses or farm income, it is the only national farm program we have. To carry it out and make it work even measurably, the appropriations must be made. I might add that I supported also the authorization for \$50,000,000 RFC loans for the farm tenantry program, and the direct appropriation of \$500,000 for loans to construct farm ponds and small lakes, under provisions of the water facilities act passed only last year.

I maintained on the floor of the Senate, as I have said many times, that the effect of our present system is that the American farmer is subsidizing the rest of the people of this country by feeding these at prices away below cost of production.

In dollars and cents, the American consumers are subsidized by the American farmer to the amount of some 2 billion dollars a year. Until a better adjustment between agriculture and industry is worked out, I say it is only fair that the government subsidies to the farmer be made to take up part, at least, of the disadvantage at which the farmer markets his products.

What this attempt by one-fourth of the population—the farmers—to support itself, and educate one-third of the boys and the girls of the country, on less than one-eleventh of the national income, is doing to Agriculture can be illustrated by the change in ownership of farm lands in the last 10 years.

Testifying before a Congressional committee, Dr. Eric Englund, who was at the Kansas State Agricultural College in the Twenties and is assistant chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics here, noted the following facts:

In the past decade, Federal Land Banks and the Land Bank Commissioner have increased their ownership of farm lands by 372.4 per cent; Joint Stock Land Banks by 137.7 per cent; life insurance companies by 485.6 per cent; and state credit agencies by 172.9 per cent.

All this land was acquired by foreclosures of farm mortgages. Twenty-six of the largest life insurance companies now own considerably more than one-half billion dollars of farm lands—all acquired by foreclosures. These companies are not in the business of buying farm lands.

In 1929, these 26 life insurance companies owned \$81,907,000 worth of farm land; in 1932, \$235,026,000; in 1935, \$502,443,000; in 1938, \$529,392,000.

Since January 1, 1933, the Federal Land Banks and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation have foreclosed 83,313 farms—more were foreclosed in 1939 than in any one year excepting only 1936. Here is the record:

	Federal Land Banks	Farm Mortgage Corporation	Total
1933 (Six months)	2,462	None	2,462
1934	5,875	2	5,877
1935	13,027	252	13,279
1936	14,595	2,633	17,228
1937	9,542	4,421	13,963
1938	7,093	6,638	13,731
1939	8,986	7,787	16,773
Total	61,580	21,733	83,313

In the face of these facts what else can we do except support appropriations for agriculture, pending a real solution of the farm problem?

Double Value in Trees

FOR beauty and for protection to the farmstead, livestock, and crops, Kansans can do nothing better this spring than plant trees and shrubs by the thousands. They are available from reliable sources such as our many well-known and long-established nurseries in the

state, and from certain government sources. I don't need to tell you how trees and shrubs can work miracles of inviting beauty into a farmstead setting. None of us ever pass a well-landscaped farm without forming a rather high opinion of the folks who live there. Their industry in planting and tending trees and shrubs advertises their faith and pride in agriculture as much as do the growing crops of grain and proud herds of livestock. Kansas needs more trees, and planting them is one way of perpetuating some of our good deeds.

But entirely aside from the aesthetic values enjoyed from planting trees; aside from their beauty and inviting shade; there is a dollars and cents angle. We are told that half of the land in the United States has been damaged by erosion, and Kansas has had her share of this trouble with a good deal of the erosion caused by wind. Trees, of course, will help control this loss. But a more direct result can be seen in crop yield comparisons where trees protected part of a field while the wind had full sweep over another part of it. Many striking examples can be pointed out showing the influence of trees on crops.

A farm in South Central Kansas produced 24 bushels of grain to the acre where the crop was protected by trees, compared with 7 bushels where there were no trees to check the hot winds. An alfalfa field protected by trees made 4 times as many bushels of seed to the acre as unprotected alfalfa. And if trees protect and increase crop yields it is reasonable to believe they assist in making more economical livestock gains. Unquestionably, trees are as important for the comfort of humans as for anything.

So I join in urging my Kansas farm friends to plant trees this spring. Arbor Day comes March 29 this year and I hope it marks the beginning of the most enthusiastic tree planting campaign our state ever has seen. Arbor Day, as you may recall, originated in Nebraska where it got its start on April 10, 1872. The name Arbor Day and its observance both were proposed by J. Sterling Morton, a member of the Nebraska board of agriculture and later Secretary of Agriculture for the U. S. Now the event is celebrated thruout the United States and in other countries with everyone from school children to civic clubs taking active part.

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.)

I have some cattle that have been on feed since last November. They are in pretty good flesh. Should I sell now or hold until May?—K. J. D., Jackson Co.

A moderate drop in the price of good-grade fat cattle is expected by early April and a substantial decline in values is probable by May. Federal estimates on January 1 indicated about 12 per cent more cattle on feed in the Corn Belt than in 1939 and the largest number on record in the Western states. Furthermore, indications point to relatively heavier liquidation of fed cattle during the next 3 months, as compared with 1939, and it is significant that

good-grade fat cattle values dropped slightly more than \$2 a hundredweight during the late spring and early summer months last year.

I have some spring lambs that I plan to market by the middle of June. Will prices hold up until then?—P. F. E., Allen Co.

It is extremely doubtful whether spring lamb prices will remain near their seasonal peak until the middle of June. In fact, highest prices are expected during April and early May, with lower values probable by the middle of May and early June. A recent federal report indicated that the early spring lamb crop in the principal producing states this year will be about the same as in 1939, but that the number of early lambs for slaughter before July 1 is expected to be considerably larger.

Price of wheat has been going down. I wonder if I should have sold in

late February. What do you think?—R. B. S., Brown Co.

The market does look unfavorable, especially since the Finnish armistice. But the war is not over and the Kan-

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	\$10.50	\$10.25	\$12.35
Hogs	5.35	5.35	7.35
Lambs	12.00	9.75	10.60
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. ....	.14	.13	.17
Eggs, Firsts .....	.15½	.17½	.15½
Butterfat, No. 1 .....	.25	.26	.20
Wheat, No. 2, Hard ..	1.00½	1.05	.71½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow ..	.60½	.61	.46½
Oats, No. 2, White ..	.45½	.43½	.31
Barley, No. 2 .....	.57	.55	.41
Alfalfa, No. 1	18.00	18.00	15.00
Prairie, No. 1	8.50	8.50	8.50

sas wheat crop is far from harvest. Chances are there will be more unfavorable crop news. The market is in an unstable position, but it doesn't appear advisable to sell during the present weakness. It is probable that there will be some new rallies unless hostilities in Europe should end suddenly.

What do you think about raising young chickens for market this year?—J. R., Brown Co.

Prices for chickens this year probably will be higher than they were last year. Demand is expected to be stronger and supply somewhat smaller. Commercial hatchings in January were 31 per cent smaller than for that month last year and in February were 39 per cent smaller than in February last year. It must be remembered, however, that hatchings last year were extremely large and the smaller hatch this year probably will be about normal. Even tho chicken prices may be higher, feed prices also will be higher.

(Continued from page 5)

into the vault and grabbing a large canvas sack from a shelf, crammed it with all the currency in sight. Then taking a roll of tape from the brown bag, he bound Wakefield's hands behind his back. He had just finished when a bark came from without the doors.

"There's your pup with the mail. He'll probably set outside until he attracts attention, so I'll just let him in and then, I'm on my way."

Splinters hurried to the front door, drew the bolt and held the door open for the dog.

Cash darted thru the opening, followed by a sawed-off shotgun held in the hands of a determined marshal. "Put up your hands, mister, or you are a dead man. And you, Henry, come in here and unfasten John's hands."

A look of bewildered astonishment flushed into anger as Splinters spun around. A darting hand halted midway to his coat pocket and then slowly, he raised both hands, shoulder high.

"What the—? How did you know I was in here?" stammered Splinters.

The postmaster, now decked out in a clean, white apron, turned from removing the tape from the banker's hands. "Young feller, every day for 10 years, Cash has been coming to the post office for a plate of hamburger and John's mail. But this morning, I knew something was wrong when Cash didn't have a nickel in his mouth to pay for his hamburger."

—KF—

Wheat Adjustment Soon

Adjustment of early losses suffered by winter wheat farmers who have insured their 1940 crop under the Federal all-risk wheat crop insurance program will begin soon, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation has announced. The adjustment of losses in 1940 will be handled in the same manner as in 1939, with state and county AAA committees responsible for inspection of damaged or destroyed fields and determination of the amount of loss. An important improvement in the 1940 adjustment procedure, according to Corporation Manager Leroy K. Smith, is an option under which a grower may request a "deferred settlement." If a grower prefers to delay settlement—as might be the case in a rising market—he may ask for a deferred settlement, and request payment on notice at any time within 90 days.

—KF—

Committee Promotes Eggs

Poultry and egg producers of Kansas have organized the Kansas Poultry Producers Stabilization Committee to promote a campaign designed to stimulate egg consumption and to acquaint every potential consumer in Kansas with pertinent facts about the food value of eggs. Members of the committee are: R. G. Christie, Manhattan, secretary; Willard Colwell, Emporia, chairman; William Bauer, Clay Center; Mrs. Earl Cook, Dillon; C. F. Errebo, Dodge City; Edwin Gephner, Clyde; Asa Hill, Wakefield; Mrs. Alta Hynes, Arlington; Frank Kidwell, Powhattan; Mrs. C. F. King, Nickerson; W. A. Sanford, Phillipsburg; and A. J. Thomas, Silver Lake.

April Foolery

No fooling, here's a tip for an April party. Why not make it an April Fool's celebration? We've games and foolish stunts written up in a leaflet all ready to be mailed at your request. Just send your order, with 3 cents to cover mailing costs, to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Goodrich Tires

DON'T BUY TRACTOR TIRES UNTIL YOU'VE SEEN THIS MAN

When you have livestock on the sick list, you call in a veterinary—because he's an expert. When you think of tires, call on your Goodrich Tire Dealer—he's an expert, too.

See him first—whether you're buying a new tractor or having your steel-wheeled tractor changed over. He not only knows tires—he has a knowledge of farming conditions in your community—has behind him the experience of America's oldest tire manufacturer. No wonder he can promise you all the savings modern tractor tires can bring!

Have him show you the new Hi-Cleat Silvertown. It's more than a new tractor tire. It's a new kind of traction! A biting, digging, pulling force that sends your tractor ahead on a wave of power that makes the toughest jobs seem easy—saves you more on time and fuel.

The Traction-Geared Tread of this new Silvertown cleans itself because of the flexible open center. And the wedge-shaped traction cleats are reinforced so that they can't come loose or pull off. Check the proof yourself—before you get tires for your present tractor or order them on a new one. See your Goodrich dealer first!



Check THIS LIST FOR NEAREST GOODRICH DEALER

KANSAS

Alden Ward's Service Station
Alma McCollough Implement Company
Amy Walter W. Herndon
Andale Heimert Hardware Company
Anthony Dusenbury Equipment Company
Arcadia Dunton Hardware Company
Arkansas City Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Ashton Swanson Brothers
Atchison Ralph Fletcher
Attica Attica Oil Company
Atwood Hill Implement Store
Bavaria Habiger Brothers
Bazine Elmer H. Marshall
Beatrice Anderson Service Station
Beloit Fuller Motor Company
Benedict Moritz Implement Company
Bluff City Geo. Pierpoint
Bronson Wade Motor Company
Bucklin Frank Fletcher
Buhler Sam Schneider Oil Company
Burton Harry Harris Lumber Company
Canton Ted's Service Station
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Chanute Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Cheney Lester Brannin Service Station
Cherryvale Cherryvale Supply Company
Chetopa Karnes Grain Company
Cimarron Polson Implement Company
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Coats Hugh R. Wilk
Coffeeville Oscar N. Burall
Coffeeville Coffeeville Equipment Company
Coffeeville H. B. Foster Implement Company
Coffeeville Isham Hardware Company
Coffeeville Sims Tire Company, Inc.
Coffeeville Tournay-DeHon Motor Company
Colby Lyman Kelling
Coldwater Wantland Garage
Colwich Rau Implement Company
Concordia Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Corbin Corbin Oil Company
Council Grove Saunders Oil Company
Deerfield Santa Fe Motor Company
Dighton Gruning Motor Company
Dodge City Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Dodge City Klesien Service Station
Dodge City Sunnyside Oil Station
Ellinwood Knop Implement Company
Ellinwood Schilling Hardware Company
Elkhart Rentfro Service Station
Elkhart Tri-State Chevrolet
Emporia Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Emporia Roy Ewin
Everest Swartz Motor Company
Fort Scott Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Fowler Roninger Service Station
Fredonia Fred Barth
Garden City Crawford County Farmers Union Coop.
Girard Harmon Brothers Implement Company
Great Bend Gibson Farm Service
Great Bend Great Bend Implement Company
Great Bend Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Great Bend Schartz Implement Company
Greensburg Boyde W. Gilham
Gridley H. A. Reed

Hamlin Musselman & Son
Harper Long Auto Supply
Havana Pendleton Motor Company
Hays Riggs Tire & Motor Company
Hazelton Dan's Machine Shop
Hepler Coester Grain & Implement Company
Hiawatha C. W. Dannenburg
Hiawatha Hiawatha Tractor & Implement Company
Hugoton McIlrath Service Station
Humboldt Humboldt Implement Company
Hutchinson City Implement Company
Hutchinson Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Hutchinson Simpson Oliver Sales
Independence Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Iola Wiggins Implement Company
Irving Lindbloom Service Station
Jemore M. A. Gleason Implement Company
Johnson Golden Rule Garage
Junction City Brannage Service Station
Kalvesta Geo. Evans Service
Lakin Piper Service
Lawrence Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Leavenworth Thrift Auto Supply, Inc.
Liberal Allen Tire Shop
Manhattan Hixson Auto Supply
McCracken Donecker's Garage
McDonald Francis Miller
McFarland Theel's Hardware & Implement
McPherson Bart White Motor Company
Medora Thurman Oil Company
Moran McAdams Service Station
Moundridge Moundridge Motors
Mount Hope Larsen Hardware Company
Mullinville Harp Service Station
Mulvane Mulvane Oil & Supply Company
Neodesha Neodesha Tractor & Implement
Ness City Herman's Auto Salvage
Newton Little Farm Equipment Company
Nortonville Burdick Oil Company
Norwich Comer & Jackson
Oberlin Service Tire & Supply
Osage Gossard Hardware Company
Parsons Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Parsons Van Tieghem Implement Company
Paxico Woody's Service Station
Pawnee Harold Wolfraven
Phillipsburg Jay Groom Service
Pittsburg Bitner Implement Company
Pittsburg Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Pleasanton Hutchinson DX Service Station
Pratt Biachly's Service Center
Pretty Prairie Maple Grove Service
Pretoria McCowan Motor Company
Rexford Stepper Hardware Store
Riley Riley Implement & Machine Shop
Rolla R. C. Hipp
Roxel Ernest Smith
Russell Lyman Kelling
St. Francis Hancock Motor
Salina Barcofer Machine Company
Salina Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Salina Gehlert Tractor & Equipment Company
Salina Salina Tractor & Thresher Company
Salina Salina Valley & Implement Company
Salina Wisting Brothers
Santana C. J. Conover
Scott City Gruning Motor Company

Selden Vic's Hardware Store
Sharon Homer White
Sharon Springs Lacey's Service Station
Sherwin Junction Mac Gilmartin
Simpson Simpson Implement Company
Smith Center Lyman Kelling
Stafford Independent Coop. Grain Merc.
Stockton McCue Service Station
Stockton Wright Hardware Company
Stull Kraft Mercantile Company
Sublette Birney Service Station
Syracuse James Benedict
Thayer Green Grain & Implement Company
Tribune Wineinger & Son
Turton Matthews Super Service
Valley Falls Don Walters
Wakeeney Midwest Chev. Company
Waldron Wilson Grain Company
Walnut Little Feed & Implement Company
Wellington Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Wichita Carl T. Cooper Oil Company
Wichita Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Wichita P. J. Klein
Wilmore Wilmore Hardware
Winfield Ralph Bruce Implement Company
Winfield Farmers Supply Company
Winfield Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Woodston Kenneth Orr Implement Company
Yates Center Hefner & Swope Hardware
Zenda Whitmer & Son
Zenith Home Oil Company

OKLAHOMA

Bartlesville Forsbach & Walls
Beaver H. A. Dunn
Billings Morrison Implement Company
Blackwell Blackwell Implement Company
Blackwell Bowling Implement Company
Braman Miller-Hutton Hardware
Bristow John Bishop
Broken Arrow Mueller Farm Supply
Ceres Minute Oil Company
Claremore Rogers County Implement Company
Deer Creek Eberle Hardware
Fairfax W. M. McFadden Implement Company
Gaymon Allen Tire Shop
Hooker Schaevel Service Station
Newkirk Farmer Coop. Store
Nowata Madox & Grant
Pawnee Raymond Allen
Pawnee Rock Farmers Grain, Fuel, & Livestock Company
Pawnee Rock Hinton's Tire Service
Pawnee Rock Brown Motor Company
Red Rock D. Carpenter Hardware Company
Stillwater Stillwater Cotton & Grain Company
Stroud Cox Grocery Store
Tonkawa Chase-Bennet Hardware
Tonkawa Charles Juske

MISSOURI

Bronaugh Ames Supply Company
Golden City Clint Marsh
Liberal Home Oil Company
Monticello Earl May
Nevada Green Truck & Tractor Company

Goodrich Silvertowns
CHANGE TO SILVERTOWNS... GET THEM ON A NEW TRACTOR... EITHER WAY YOU SAVE MORE

Trade Treaties, High Taxes Attacked by Cattlemen

By **RAYMOND H. GILKESON**

KANSAS livestock men are on the warpath against trade treaties which give away their home market. In fact, they have the same regard for them as for the 1940 streamlined rustlers, who are causing cattlemen a good deal of concern.

Both subjects came in for lengthy discussion at the 27th annual convention of the Kansas Livestock Association, held at Wichita, March 6 to 8. Protests have been sent to the Kansas Congressional delegation regarding the importation of livestock and livestock



Francis H. Arnold, Emporia, newly-elected president of the Kansas Livestock Association.

products, while cash rewards are offered for the "hides" of cattle thieves.

Speaking out with the resounding voice of more than 300 members present, the association passed the following resolutions:

BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

I—We are opposed to legislation, local, state, or national, which tends to increase the cost of distribution of agricultural products by imposing discriminatory taxation upon any legitimate form of business.

II—In view of the large volume of importation of livestock, livestock products, fats, oils, and other commodities competing with our industry, that adequate tariff protection be accorded our domestic products; also, that Congress continue its vigilant guard against importation of livestock and its products from Argentina and other countries infected with disease. We also urge Senate ratification of trade treaties by two-thirds majority.

Business Strangling

III—Mounting taxes are slowly confiscating property and strangling business. The tax burden on agriculture must be lightened and equalized. We recommend that values on all farm property be lowered in view of the lower evaluation on urban property.

IV—We recommend that Kansas take steps to solve its water problems thru a long-time, state-wide program of building ponds, of the enactment of suitable laws, or of providing for surveys of watersheds and engineering studies for developing definite plans to secure conservation thru storage or preventing run-off; and that the State Highway Department and County Commissioners co-operate in putting this program into effect.

V—We reiterate our previous attitude favoring a truth in fabric law.

VI—We approve and commend the regulations and activities of the State Sanitary Commissioner in supervising Community Sales of Kansas.

VII—We offer our continued opposition to the off-market buying of livestock by packers, as tending to depress livestock prices and condemn as an unfair monopolistic trade practice the present policy of packers engaging in feeding livestock for the purpose of manipulating market prices.

VIII—We contend that the recent interpretations of the Wage and Hour Administrator would deprive the livestock and meat industry of the flexibility as to hours that Congress intended to provide processors of agricultural products who are confronted with the problems of seasonal production as outlined in the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. We are further convinced that these interpretations would create new costs to be borne by the producer. We, therefore, protest the interpretations contained in Interpretative Bulletin No. 14 and ask that they be withdrawn and said Act clarified.

IX—We commend the splendid work being done by the National Live Stock and Meat Board in increasing the con-



E. C. Kielhorn, Cambridge, vice-president Kansas Livestock Association.

sumption of meat, and urge stronger financial support be given this board. We also urge that producer organizations interested in greater consumption of meat use the National Live Stock and Meat Board for this purpose.

X—We urge continued effort toward the adoption of more uniform sanitary regulations between states.

XI—We recommend continuation of a constructive program for the elimination of Bang's disease.

XII—We urge the Kansas Legislature of 1941 to provide funds necessary to provide proper rehabilitation of the physical plant of the Animal Husbandry Department of Kansas State College.

XIII—We reiterate our indorsement of the McCarran Anti-Theft Bill and commend the work of the National Brand and Theft Commission.

XIV—We recommend that the President appoint a standing transportation committee, consisting of 5 members, to make a comprehensive study of transportation facilities in Kansas, and submit their findings to the Board of Directors.

XV—We respectfully request the Legislature to provide means to the end that a comprehensive system of brand inspection be inaugurated at the earliest possible time.

While an excellent program was arranged for the 3 days, and was listened to, it is obvious that cattlemen get the biggest kick out of visiting with one another and talking over their

business. For the most part they report that cattle are coming thru the winter in good condition with a satisfactory feed situation. Earl Kielhorn, of Cambridge, says there is a surplus of feed in his section of the state, moisture situation is fair to good, with more needed. He doesn't feel that the European war situation will be of help to our farm prices for a year or so.

James Tomson, Wakarusa, reports an improved demand in the last 6 months for bulls, also that many are looking for stock cows. He believes purebred demand will be good with feed coming on, and says purebred prices are easily 25 per cent higher.

Gaylord Munson, Junction City, explains he has made money every year except 1932 on baby beef, and that he can show a mighty good market for feed any year this way. He starts calves on oats and switches over to a third barley and two-thirds corn on creep with good pasture. He will pasture Sweet clover this year until June, when it will be plowed under. While Roy Ellis, Coldwater, reports wheat the poorest in 30 years in his locality, he can smile over the satisfactory way in which cattle are wintering and over the grass situation. Feed there is limited.

Plenty of Feed

John Briggs, of Protection, reports plenty of feed, grass good, conditions as good as average. He says we don't need to sell farm products at war boom prices to make a go of it. Thinks there should be a little less fooling in Washington. Believes we need the Farm Program for a while yet, or substitute something better. We need to protect agriculture if we protect industry, he insisted. He has been in on the wheat program and it has paid his taxes. But he stated frankly that what is needed is a better price for farm products instead of a subsidy.

C. P. Ashcraft, of Hillsboro, was on hand talking about the Marion County Spring Hereford Show, March 22. It was organized a year ago and entries this year just doubled over 1939. John Rhodes, Tampa, is president of the Marion county association, with Omar Shields, Lost Springs, vice-president, and P. A. Hiebert, Hillsboro, secretary-treasurer.

Being editor of the Hillsboro Star, Mr. Ashcraft keeps an eye on everything worth noting. He says wheat in Marion county is good, plenty of moisture, and that pastures are starting to green up. Proving that Marion county folks are making progress, he explained that a Hillsboro bank is putting up \$20,000 to buy dairy cows—but buying them outright and not on the 10 and 90 per cent government plan. A committee, headed by Harold Hansen, manager of the co-operative creamery at Hillsboro, has assumed responsibility for selecting and bringing in the cows—Holsteins, Guernseys, Ayrshires, and Milking Shorthorns. There already have been requests for 100 head, and they will be paid for out of weekly cream checks with interest at 5 per cent.

Cattle Fit With Wheat

This creamery, by the way, was established 3 years ago and last year made 1,700,000 pounds of butter which was shipped to New York, while another ½ million pounds were consumed locally. Trucks pick up cream over 12 counties for the Hillsboro plant. Marion county has proved that cattle fit in well with wheat. Since the county fair was started 10 years ago the dairy cattle population has increased more than 200 per cent, registered stuff has increased 400 to 500 per cent, and the creamery, which



Will J. Miller, re-elected secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Livestock Association.

started with 200 patrons, now has 2,000, according to Mr. Ashcraft.

All formal programs of the livestock convention were presided over by the very well-known and sincere William Ljungdahl, Menlo, the retiring president of the association. High spots on the program included an address by Dr. J. S. Hughes, Kansas State College, on how certain feeds, or their lack, affect livestock growth and development. He stressed the importance of vitamin A found in green feeds, also in silage properly made and handled.

Attorney General Jay Parker, Topeka, explained the work of the KBI—Kansas Bureau of Investigation. "We are specializing on major crimes," he said. "Since July 1, 180 cases have come up in this category; 90 cases have been closed with convictions or by being held for trial. There were 41 cases involving theft of livestock, grain, or farm equipment; 20 of these thieves now are in the pen or are in jail awaiting trial. In 12 cases it turned out that the property was lost, strayed, or dead, and not stolen."

Jessie Collins, student at Kansas State College, gave an outstanding talk on meat cutting and selecting the proper cuts. She is a former 4-H Club girl from Geary county, and now is well up the ladder in 4-H leadership activities. She has won high honors at various livestock shows, including national honors at Chicago during International Livestock week.

Governor Payne H. Ratner gave the main address at the final evening banquet of this year's livestock convention. Officers elected include: Francis H. Arnold, Emporia, president; E. C. Kielhorn, Cambridge, vice-president; and Will J. Miller, Topeka, secretary-treasurer.

Sorghums for Feed

Sorghum is the most important crop for feed in Central and Western Kansas and has much value in the Eastern part of the state. The State Agricultural Experiment Station bulletins on sorghums offer suggestions on varieties, preparation of seedbed, planting, time to plant, harvesting, and many other subjects. For a free copy of each of the bulletins in the list below, please address a post card to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, printing your name and address. Order by number, please.

- No. 266—Varieties of Sorghum in Kansas.
- No. 265—Sorghum Production in Kansas.
- No. 191—Flax Production in Kansas.
- No. 284—Poultry Diseases, Prevention and Control.
- No. 108—Lamb Feeding Results.

Making Garden Fit Family

FIVE dollars in cash and first prize in the garden letter contest announced in a recent issue of *Kansas Farmer* goes to Mrs. W. H. Utley, Maple City. Congratulations to Mrs. Utley on her fine letter!

Second prize of \$3 goes to Mrs. A. L. Miskimon, Homewood. Third and \$2 go to Mrs. Wm. E. Shaw, Lyndon; and fourth and \$1 to Mrs. Earl Applegate, Eureka. Other outstanding entries were sent in by Mrs. Ray Harrouff, Emporia, and Mrs. Louie Koerner, Williamstown.

Subject on which the contestants wrote was "How I Make the Garden Fit My Family." Here is Mrs. Utley's winning letter:

Early in the spring, winter onions and greens begin to appear on our table; then some fine day comes a juicy rhubarb pie, and from then on until the last green tomato is made into pickle in October, our garden provides something good for the table every day.

Our garden is the best paying acre on the farm. In it we raise asparagus, beans—snap and lima—beets, early cabbage, sweet corn, popcorn, carrots, cucumbers, crook neck cushaw, lettuce, onions, parsnips, peas, peppers, spinach, salsify, sweet and Irish potatoes, tomatoes and many flowers. We plant large amounts of varieties of which we are fond, but we no longer work over such varieties as radishes, okra, and Swiss chard, which we don't like.

Well-Fenced and Tended

The garden has a chicken-proof fence, a partial windbreak on all sides except the east. Has been well fertilized many years, ashes from the stoves being scattered on the onion beds. The ground is plowed in December and harrowed down only just as needed to plant. One bed about 12 feet wide is made the entire length of garden in which I plant all small and early vegetables, such as onions, lettuce, peas, and beans.

I plant both sets and multipliers—no Bermudas, we do not like them. The remainder is planted in wide rows and cultivated with horse and 5-tooth cultivator; but we do considerable hand work, too.

On the end of this bed next to the house I plant annual flowers, as we enjoy them as much as any vegetable we can raise—maybe more.

There are Shirley and California poppies, petunias, phlox, marigolds, larkspurs, bachelor buttons, and many others. The onion bed is next to the flower bed and as rapidly as I pull onions for the table, I transplant zinnias into the spaces; by August the onion bed is a blazing color of zinnias. Onions are all harvested by late July.

Perennial Border

The fence next the house supports Dorothy Perkins roses, clematis, Madeira and Cinnamon vines, and Flowering beans. Next to them come peonies, lilies, Sweet Williams, pinks, and Baby Breath. After they are thru blooming, the rose moss literally carpets the ground with its green mossy leaves and multi-colored flowers.

Six grapevines yield all the grapes we can use and the birds get their

share, too. In front of them is a row of Iris that makes a fine display in May, with little labor on my part.

Oh yes, we have drouth and bugs with which to contend, too. Cultivation soon after every rain helps conserve moisture. As to bugs, I use a vile-smelling powder containing rotenone and find it effective for everything except the big squash bugs that do not appear until the vines are so large it is almost impossible to combat them successfully. We have odds and ends along one fence—winter onions for early use, garlic for sausage, sage, tansy, sunflowers, and castor beans, and horseradish for relishes. Sweet peas run along the fourth fence.

Space to Strawberries

We devote a large space to strawberries. Some good years we have had fine crops, far more than we could use; and altho we have had failures lately, it is well to reset the beds on the chance we may get them started again. I save my own seeds of many varieties and develop better strains by selection. I do not make a hotbed—too much labor for the few plants we use. I buy only

rust-resistant varieties of tomatoes—and get at least 4 kinds of early, medium, and late, hoping some may escape the drouth. And they do.

When rust attacked my pole beans, I found a substitute in the speckled Pinto beans found in grocery stores.

They are drouth-resistant, yield heavily, require no support, and are the equal of any pole bean I ever ate. Good canned or shelled for winter as well as for snap beans. I plant largely of Henderson's bush lima—satisfactory for this climate and an excellent dish.

We can our surplus vegetables and have them the year around. There is great satisfaction in having a garden that suits the family.

—KF—

Primer Promotes Safety

The Farm Safety Primer is an illustrated booklet prepared and adopted by the Kansas Safety Council, and tells the story so graphically of the hazards farmers and their families often encounter. The Primer also gives the rules for a contest conducted each year among young farm people. This contest, besides offering young Kansans an opportunity to decrease human suffering and loss of life in rural districts, will also provide some boy and girl a

chance to win a \$50 gold watch, a chance to win other prizes offered in the counties, and will provide a trip to the American Royal Live Stock Show in Kansas City for the winning school group or club. Any grade or high school student, or regularly enrolled member of a Kansas 4-H Club or vocational agriculture class, is eligible to enter the contest. For a free copy of the Primer, address a post card to Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

—KF—

Go-Getters in Geary

Geary county 4-H Clubs have won 14 cups, one silver pitcher, and 2 trophies since 1930. An honor not to be discovered from the trophy display, but nevertheless outstanding, is the fact that Geary county teams have won the state 4-H Club poultry judging contest 7 of the last 8 years. That's a record for anybody's club!

The Jayhawk Tractor Sweep
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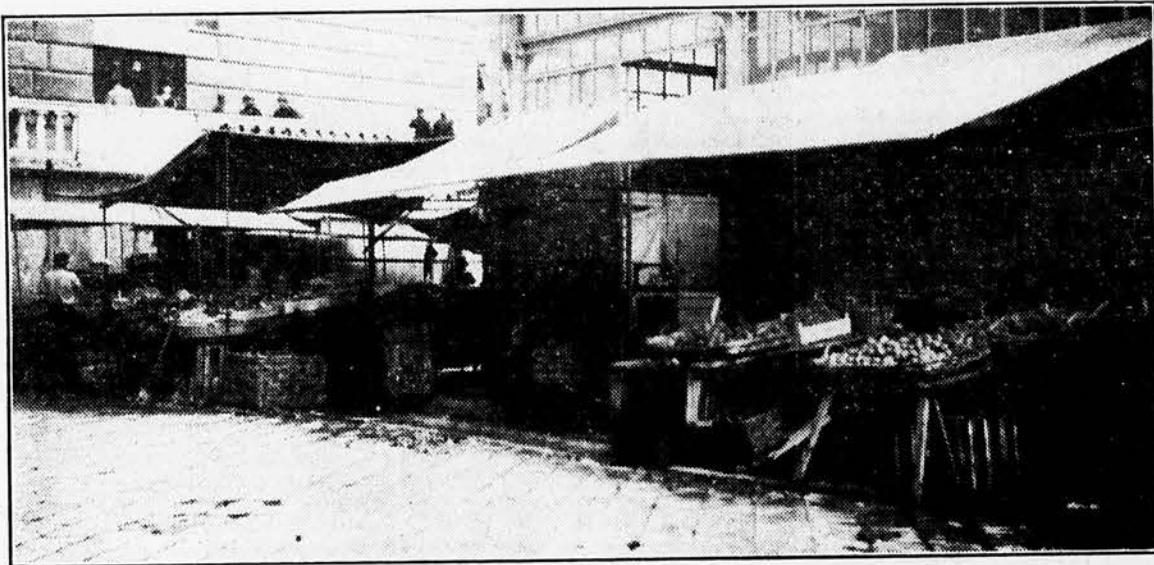


"Pardon me, but is this seat taken?"

VISITING VESUVIUS

Most Famous Volcano in the World

By ROBERT C. VANCE



Public market in Naples, Italy, showing outdoor stalls and general dirty conditions. Women gather at huge stone troughs in public squares to wash clothes.

SEE Naples and die," is a shopworn Italian quotation meaning that when one has seen Naples there is nothing else in the world worth seeing. Seen from the deck of an incoming ship, Naples is beautiful, especially in the early dawn. The mists conceal the dinginess and you are yet too far distant to whiff the unwashed Neapolitans.

As the ship steams into the harbor the city spreads before us like a picture. In the foreground is the deep blue of the Mediterranean. Then there are the houses, white against the green of the hills, rising tier on tier. Off in the smoky distance range the rugged slopes of the mountains topped by the twin cones of Vesuvius.

Disappointed by my experience in Egypt where I had hired an independent guide, I signed up for the trip to Vesuvius with the ship's cruise director. We could visit the crater, take a drive over the mountains to a little city 30 kilometers down the coast, lunch at a ritzy tourist hotel and drive back along the shore, all for \$7.50.

Automobiles took us up the lower slopes of the mountain where we boarded the funicular railway. This carried us up the steep slope over old lava flows that had cooled into fantastic shapes and twisted masses of rock that had once been molten whirlpools. The last serious eruption of Vesuvius was in 1906, when 200 people were killed and there was much property damage, but the Italian peasant continues to live in the shadow of this smoking death in complete apathy and full confidence.

Crater Spews Mud

Leaving the car of the funicular, a short but steep climb brought us to the edge of the crater. This crater I judged to be about 200 feet in depth and 500 feet across. In the center and occupying nearly two-thirds of the floor of this great circular pit is a mass of cooled lava. Steam and gases issue constantly from the cracks and fissures of this mass. Two of our party had ventured down the footpath that led to the bottom of the crater. Old Vesuvius showed her contempt for tourists by spewing mud and ashes all over their white suits and thoroly speckling them.

Glow of molten lava can be seen thru some of the larger fissures but the greatest sight of all is the color display in the deposits of sulphur that cover this central mass of lava. I doubt whether there is a single color combination that cannot be matched here. When the sun's rays burst thru

the mist they are caught and reflected by hundreds of mineral crystals.

"It's beautiful," one of the women in the party gasped. Somehow that description did not fit. It was too gigantic to be beautiful; too vivid and too gaudy.

Rather, I could imagine the old pagan gods having a party on Mt. Olympus. And when they had become well-jingled one of them had suggested, "Let's raid the paint locker where the colors are kept to decorate the rainbow. Old Vesuvius has been looking rather wan since he blew his top last time. Let's go brighten him up."

Drives on Applan Way

The idea wasn't so hot. Everyone kept daubing his particular color all over the place. Then old Bacchus took another drink. "Whoopee," he yells, and grabs a double handful of stars out of the Milky Way and scatters 'em broadcast. Well, my theory is as good as anyone else's.

Leaving Vesuvius, we followed a highway that was once the old Roman road across the Applan mountains. We climbed the range over a series of switchbacks that had been gouged out of the limestone cliffs. And I mean gouged, as this road had been built long before the discovery of explosives. In the passes circular stone watch-towers with slotted arrow ports stand as solid as in the days they guarded this road against the Vandals.

But, to me, the greatest wonder of all were the pitiful plots of ground that were in cultivation. These rugged slopes are mostly solid rock but where there is a trace of soil it is held in place by a retaining wall, leveled and planted. Some of these plots were not more than 3 or 4 yards square. On the northern slopes the south edge of the plot would be fenced with slender poles, from 15 to 20 feet in height, and covered with a matting of woven bark. This protected the plot from the north wind and reflected the warmth of the sun.

Robert C. Vance, our farmer-traveler, drops in on a "live" volcano in this twelfth article of his series on Mediterranean countries. He also tells how the Italians of Naples live, some of the local farming conditions, and how natives fish for tarpon. In his next article, Vance will visit the city of Genoa.

On the southern slopes the plants would be protected against the sun by leafy branches, thrust into the earth beside the plants. What manner of crop requires such painstaking care, you wonder? About half of these plots were in grapes, but the rest were planted to such humble crops as corn and squashes.

People who tilled these plots lived in villages often 5 and 6 miles away. They walked back and forth daily to tend and guard these patches of ground. We would meet women bent almost double under the burden of bark, matting or poles they carried on their backs. Others carried great baskets of refuse from the village to be used as fertilizer, such as street sweepings and gutter trash. The baskets were carried on their heads and often the contents were so liquid that they ran down over their faces and down their necks.

"If our American farmers were as thrifty as the Italian, we would hear less about the farm problem..." the New Yorker of our party began to broadcast. I am afraid I used more plain, old-fashioned, mule-skinning profanity than logical arguments when I interrupted him. At any rate, there was a strained and shocked silence in our party from then on until we stopped for lunch, except for the red-head cautioning the tour director not to let me have any more raw meat to eat.

Conditions like this are not thrift. It is indicative of starvation caused by an ever-increasing population which has no outlet.

Natives Live by Tips

Fee paid the cruise director did not cover tips and the majority of the Neapolitans seem to live from tips alone. The Italian lira has a value of about 3 cents, but one is "liraed" to death. The moment the car stops the door is snatched open by the nearest bystander. He stands hat in hand until you get out. If he isn't given a lira he follows you about the street making remarks in Italian. You have the feeling that the remarks are not complimentary.

Ask the location of a place from anyone and he will drop whatever he is doing and pilot you there. This bird expects—and gets—2 lira. The red-head admired the flowers in a public park and a loafer saw her point toward them. He gathered 3 blossoms and presented them with a gallant gesture. As soon as she had accepted them he turned to me and demanded a tip of 3 lira.

Travelers in Europe get used to this

begging for tips, but Southern Italy is the only place I have yet visited where well-dressed shop owners will work this petty chiseling. They always ask 4 times the value of any article. I doubt whether a handkerchief, worth 2 lira, could be bought without first arguing the price down from 20 lira. It took as much breath as money to buy in their shops.

When the purchase has been made there is always the request for a cigarette. Unless a firm grip is kept on the cigarettes when they are offered the shop owner will pocket the entire pack with, "Thank you. I do so enjoy the American smoke." I believe that hundreds of these Neapolitans have learned several languages fluently solely for the purpose of begging from foreign travelers.

Nets Catch Fish

The drive back to Naples was both colorful and interesting. Every little cove along the rocky shore sheltered a fishing village; usually about a dozen huts and a fleet of small sail boats drawn up on the beach. The director told us these villages were family affairs and run as co-operative enterprises. This coast is one of the principal spawning grounds of the tarpon. Canned tarpon is one of the principal exports which is sent out from the port of Naples.

These giant fish are caught in nets about 200 feet square. Floats hold the top of the net on the surface and lead weights hold the net to the ocean floor. From the highway we could see the floats of hundreds of these nets. When the school of tarpon start entering the nets the head man of the village watches carefully. The movement of the water tells him when the net is filled to capacity and he orders the opening closed.

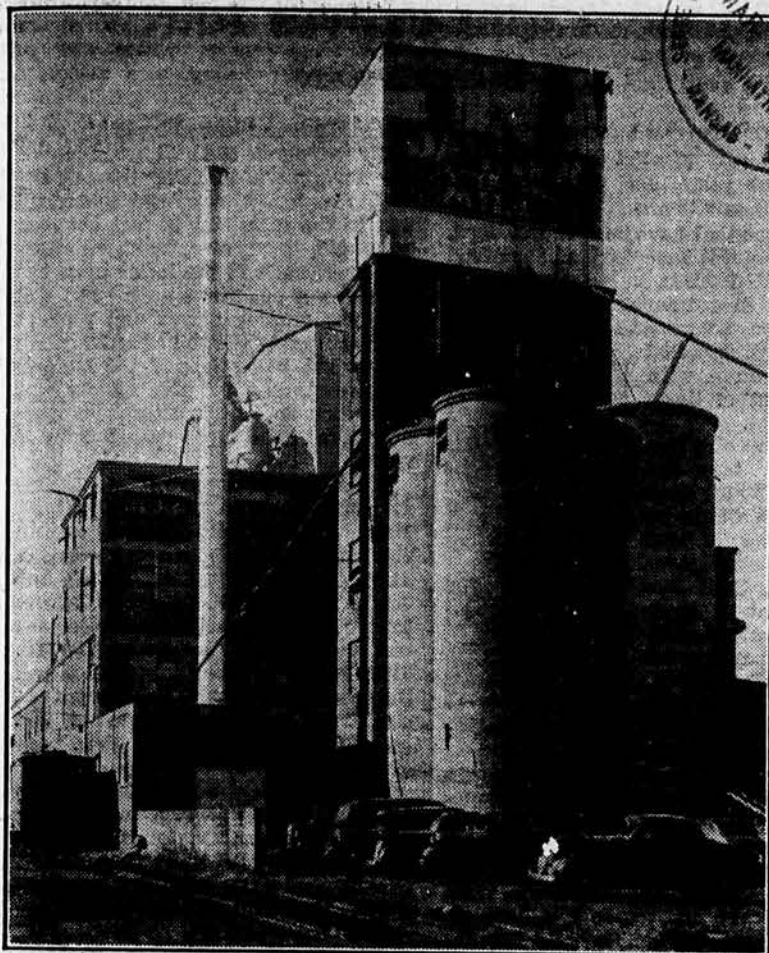
When all the school of tarpons are in the nets the killing begins. There are 3 men in each boat as they enter the net squares, an oarsman, a gaffer, and a harpooner. Whenever one of the giant fish breaks the surface of the water the gaffer thrusts his hook into the gills and turns it on its side and the harpooner strikes with his broad-bladed harpoon. Great skill is necessary as the fish must be killed instantly. A wounded tarpon would tear thru all the nets between it and the open sea. The fish are then loaded into the boats and sold to the canneries to be canned.

People Crowd City

We were back in Naples in time for a short ride thru the city before dark. My one outstanding memory of the place is the dense population. I believe that an American city of the same population would cover 4 times as much space, and that three-fourths of the people live in quarters we would term slums. Standing at the entrance to one of the narrow canyons, the rows of houses stretch away until they come together in the distance like the rails of a railroad track. They are mostly of brick, with walls 4 or 5 feet in thickness, and rise to a height of 7 or 8 stories.

There are, of course, no elevators and the Neapolitan housewife on the top floors saves steps by standing on the balcony and tossing refuse into the street. Clotheslines criss-cross overhead at all altitudes and flaunt banners of raggedness over the people who swarm the street. At some street intersections there were long stone troughs where the women gather to wash clothes. I stopped for a moment to take a picture at one of these public laundries and to watch operations. Dirt was loosened by first soaking the garment and then beating it against the stone sides of the trough. There was no soap, but after all, what is soap to a Neapolitan.

Some travelers have told me that Italy is a delightful place and that I am unfair when I judge the country by what I saw in Naples. I'll admit I am prejudiced. I'll tell you what I saw in Genoa in the next story.



The soybean industry is growing. This plant operated by the Dannen Grain and Milling Company, St. Joseph, Mo., processes 2,000 bushels of soybeans daily, but at present does not receive enough beans to supply the demand.

Soybeans Fit This Year

Many New Uses for Crop

SOME of these days the tires on your cars and farm machines may be made of rubber substitutes grown right on your farm. That is not such a remote possibility—it's one of hundreds of possible uses for soybeans which continue to expand demand for this popular crop.

The soybean situation was explained recently to several hundred farmers in a series of meetings along the Rock Island railroad lines. Sponsored by the Rock Island with co-operation of the Dannen Milling Company, of St. Joseph, and local county agents, the meetings were well attended by farmers who exhibited intense interest in growing more soybeans.

Dwight L. Dannen, representing the grain and milling company, explained that firm is particularly interested in an increased soybean production because they do not receive anywhere near enough beans to supply the demand. He explained that altho production of soybeans in the United States has nearly doubled every year for the last 3 years, prices have continued to advance. Reason for this is that so many new uses for soybeans and soy-

bean products are being found every year.

K. E. Soder, agricultural agent for the Rock Island, explained how soybeans will fit into the Eastern Kansas farming system this year, or any year. Probably the most outstanding thing now is that soybeans are not bothered by chinch bugs. With promises of the most serious chinch bug invasion in years this season, soybeans can well replace some other crops which are susceptible to damage. Or, the beans can be planted in fields that separate wheat from corn, thus serving as an insulation to protect the corn.

Soybeans are also fairly drouth-resistant, and they can fit in well as a catch-crop if something happens to earlier crops. Soybeans are susceptible to damage from grasshoppers and rabbits. In Northeast Kansas it was recommended that beans be planted in rows 21 inches apart. They fit exceptionally well in a rotation of beans, wheat, and corn. Both Mr. Soder and Mr. Dannen emphasized the importance of harvesting soybeans with combines so that straw, valuable to soil fertility, is returned to the land.

Mr. Dannen reported that there has never been a carryover of soybeans to depress markets, and he sees no danger of anything of the kind in the near future. Despite the hundreds of uses for soybeans and their products, 90 per cent of the annual crop is utilized in livestock and poultry feeding. The other 10 per cent goes into what Mr. Dannen terms the "romantic" uses such as soybean flour, breakfast foods, auto parts, glue, oil for shortening, butter substitutes, oil, paints, glycerin, rayon, linoleums.

Because of their high oil content, varieties of yellow beans are preferred by the processors. Varieties recommended by Mr. Dannen and Mr. Soder include Dunfield, Illini, A. K., and Manch. Dunfield and Illini are preferred by the processors. However, because they do not yield as high as some other varieties for Kansas, these 2 varieties have not, at yet, been approved for certification in this state.

Don't Fool With Bindweed

Confucius say, "Bindweed make fool of man who fool with bindweed." So don't be victim to a gigantic April Fool's joke which bindweed might play on you. Now is the time to start the year's campaign against this treacherous villain. Cheapest and easiest methods of control are outlined in detail in Kansas Farmer's leaflet, "Best Method of Eradicating Bindweed." It is authoritative and gives latest information. For your copy, print name and address, and send a 3-cent stamp for mailing to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

MILES of SMILES



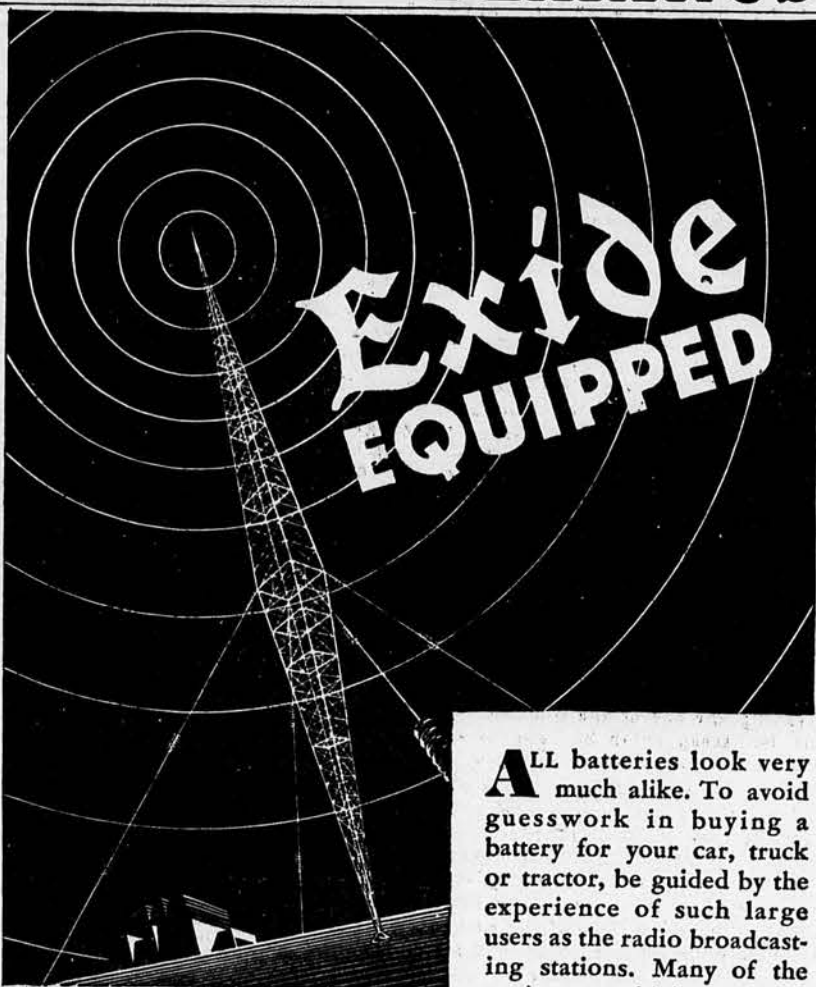
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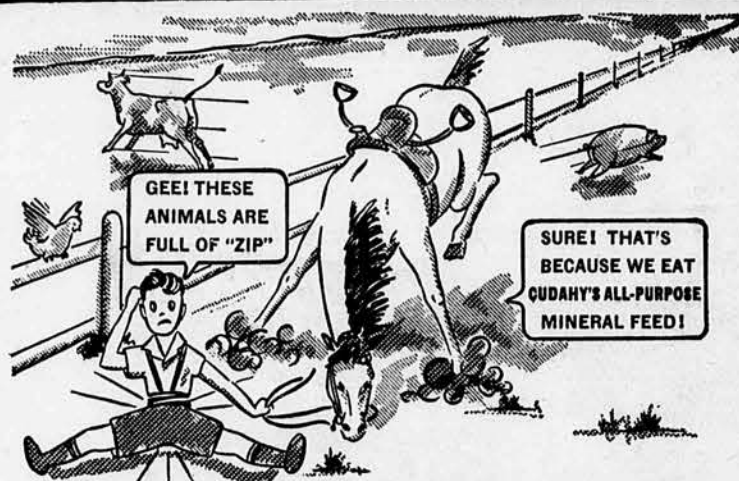
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Chinese Elm Proves Hardy

By CHARLES A. SCOTT

THE Chinese elm has been the most commonly planted tree in Kansas in recent years, and rightly so, because it has withstood the hot, drouthy conditions that have been experienced, and because it has grown and attained unexpected size in a short time. When planted in congenial soil and given proper care, trees 8 to 10 years old attain a height of 30 feet or more, with a spread of limbs of 20 feet.

Chinese elm was brought into the United States from northern China by the Bureau of Seed and Plant Introduction, U. S. Department of Agriculture, about 1910. In the spring of 1912, Charles A. Scott, then state forester, received 2 seedlings of this species from the Plant Introduction Gardens of Chico, Calif., for trial planting in Kansas with the information that the Chinese elm (*Ulmus Pumila*) was a native of northern China, that it grew in a region where summer rainfall is scant, and where the temperature ranges from more than 100 degrees in summer to 20 degrees below zero in winter. Under these conditions the life of the Chinese elm ranged from 75 to 90 years. Mature trees frequently attain a height of 60 feet, with trunks fully 3 feet in diameter.

The 2 seedlings received by Mr. Scott were planted on the State Experiment Station Grounds at Hays. One of the seedlings survived and it is the oldest Chinese elm tree in Kansas. It is now a tree about 50 feet high with a trunk diameter of more than 30 inches, and is 29 years old from seed. It is in the prime of vigor and health, and apparently good for many years to come.

In the last 15 or 18 years, planting stock of the Chinese elm has been available and they have been planted by the thousands thru the Plains region from Texas to North Dakota. With few exceptions they have grown successfully. The Chinese elm is the one broad-leaved tree that has made good despite the drouth and the excessive temperatures of recent years.

The Chinese elm is not particular about the kind of soil in which it is planted. It prefers and grows best in a deep, sandy loam containing a reasonable amount of soil moisture. However, it grows in hard, dry soils remarkably well and is succeeding in Western Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and Eastern Colorado, where

few other broad-leaved trees are seen.

Chinese elm is the best broad-leaved tree for general planting thruout the Plains region. Three rows spaced 10 feet in the rows and 12 feet between rows will, in 3 years, make an effective shelterbelt if the lower branches are not cut off. Three such rows will hold the drifting snows and prevent wind erosion of the soil effectively. No shelterbelt, regardless of the number of rows of trees, will give 100 per cent protection, so there is little or no benefit derived from more than 3 rows of trees.

The Chinese elms are splendid trees for street, roadside, and yard plantings. They grow so rapidly that they cast an abundance of shade in 3 or 4 years. A little pruning keeps them shapely and dense. They are among the first trees to come into leaf in the spring and the last to cast their leaves in the fall. Their leaves are small, less than half the size of the leaves of the American elm. There is no accumulation of vast quantities of dead leaves when they are cast.

Chinese elms are excellent trees to plant for hedges when considerable height is desired. One or 2 shearings each summer will keep them within bounds and they will develop such density that a single row spaced from 4 to 6 feet apart will protect a yard or garden completely from the sweep of the wind.

Up to this time there has been little or no complaint received because of insect ravages on the Chinese elm. Both cottontail and jackrabbits are fond of the bark of the young trees and many reports have been received about rabbits girdling young trees. The only practical means of protection is to wrap the stems with strips of burlap, heavy wrapping paper or other available material that the rabbits will not gnaw thru.

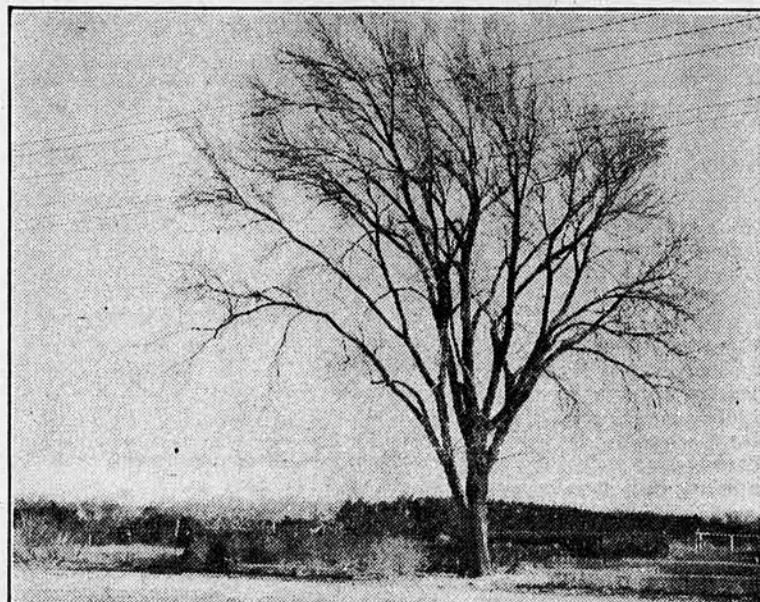
Since the Chinese elms come into leaf early in the spring, early planting is highly desirable. They should be planted before the leaf buds begin to show signs of growth.

Planting Black Walnuts

I would like to know about planting Black walnuts—how deep to plant and when?—Mrs. Josephine Dexter, Oak Valley, Kan.

If planting a grove, plow lister furrows and plant the walnuts in every third or fourth furrow and cover the nuts with 2½ to 3 inches of soil.

If planting a few trees in the garden or yard, plant the nuts in seed spots. Dig up an area 6 feet or more in diameter and plant from 4 to 6 nuts in each seed spot, covering them with



This Chinese elm tree growing on the Experiment Station grounds, Hays, is the oldest Chinese elm tree in Kansas. It was planted as a 1-year seedling in 1912 by Charles A. Scott. It is now 50 feet in height, with a trunk diameter of more than 30 inches, and is a strong vigorous tree with limb spread of 40 feet.

2½ to 3 inches of soil. In case of a grove, keep the ground cultivated and free of weeds until the trees shade them out. In seed spots, keep the weeds hoed and the ground loose around the young trees.

Walnuts that have been exposed to rains and snows should be planted at once before they dry out. Nuts that have been stored dry over winter should be soaked and exposed to freezing a week or two before planting. They will not sprout if dry. — Charles A. Scott.

Best Fruit Varieties

We live in the north part of Osage county. Our farm is an upland farm, soil thin with a layer of rock strata, then some dirt. What kind of grapes will do best for us? Also peaches, apricots, plums, and cherries?

Would you give me prices on Osage orange and Black walnut trees at Hays? We have water so we can water trees. We have some seedling peaches and apricots. Is there a plant food we can get to make them grow faster as they seem to stand still? — Ben W. Murphy, Burlingame, Kan.

The best grape for your locality is the Concord.

There are a dozen or more good peaches—Champion, Crawford Early, Crawford Late, J. H. Hale, Fitzgerald, and Elberta will provide an all-season supply. Moorepark and Early Golden are good apricots. If you want an

abundance of fruit, plant Wanita, Sapa, and Opata plums. The 3 good cherries are Early Richmond, Montmorency, and English Morello. The Morello has rather a strong flavor and is used extensively for pies. All the above fruits grow well in your locality. All require good drainage and 18 to 24 inches of penetrable soil for their roots. They will not endure water standing over their roots.

Please write Hays Nursery for their prices on Osage seedlings.

You will have better success with walnuts if you plant the nuts where you want the trees to grow, rather than trying to plant your seedlings. Plant nuts that have been on the ground over winter exposed to snow, rain, and freezing. Dry nuts will not germinate. Plant at once, cover with 2½ to 3 inches of soil.

A good plant food is ammonium nitrate—food fertilizer—for sale at all Ford agencies. Use it sparingly or you will burn up your trees with it. The best and surest stimulant you can give your trees is plenty of thoro cultivation. Keep the soil loose around your trees and never allow the weeds to gain a foothold. — Charles A. Scott.

Mr. Scott will gladly answer general questions about planting and growing trees thru Kansas Farmer. Questions that ask a personal reply from Mr. Scott should be accompanied by a 3-cent stamp for return postage. Address all questions, please, to Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

4-H-ers Devise Club House

By LEILA LEE

A DISTRICT schoolhouse, vacant 15 years, has been and is being rejuvenated into a usable meeting house for the Be-Busy 4-H Club members of Riley county. In 1937, the club members obtained permission and assistance to make over this building into a meeting house.

New window frames and windows were installed with the aid of school board members who were eager to preserve this early Kansas landmark. The club, with money earned at box socials, ice cream socials, cak walks, community sings, and county fair competition, decorated the walls, bought material which was made into curtains by the clothing club members, purchased a piano and had it tuned, cleared recreation ground and established a bird sanctuary, bought cups and trays for serving refreshments at regular meetings and at special entertainments, procured lamps, purchased 50 secondhand chairs, and paint with which the members of the Be-Busy conservation club painted the woodwork.

And then came a supplement to the treasury. The club's reporter, Gordon West, won \$25 prize money in the state news writing contest. The club has budgeted the \$25 to continue improv-

ing their project. Plans now are to recondition the house floor, repair and reinforce the chairs damaged and weakened by constant use during meetings and recreational periods, and paint the eaves of the building. The remaining sum will go into a fund which shall put screens on the windows and re-shingle the roof.

Has your club done something of this sort, or are you working on a worthwhile project you'd like to tell us about? We'll be glad to have letters from 4-H Clubs telling us what they are doing. Make your letters brief, and we'll try to print all we can. Address Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

4-H Clubs Grow

For the third successive year, 4-H Club enrollment in Kansas has increased. Last year's gain over the previous year was 1,704 members, making a total of 22,962 boys and girls in 1,074 community clubs. Every county in the state has a club organization.

Boys Count Bird Nests

The Boy Scout troop at St. John spent a half day recently making an actual count of the bird nests in the shelter-belt owned by Herman G. Witt, near Hudson. The Scouts counted 41 in the Chinese elm, 1 in the cottonwood, and 7 in the Russian olive trees.

Perhaps this is a good indication of the values of these 3 species of trees for nesting purposes. Chinese elm and Russian olive have many small twigs and this makes better protection for birds. Cottonwood is not so dense as are the other trees. Also, many of the branches occur at such angles on Chinese elm and Russian olive as to make good anchorage and support to nests, while cottonwood does not branch in the same manner for the birds. Most of the nests were for mourning doves.

Popular Project

Clothing work is one of the most popular 4-H Club projects. Last year 6,672 girls in Kansas were taking the 4-H clothing project. This was an increase of 200 over 1938. These girls made approximately 24,000 garments valued at \$39,000.

Cure for Spring Fever

Seems when spring comes 'round, we just naturally want to be making or building something. Windy March days suggest kites. Listening to the gay notes of returning bird friends, reminds us they'll be searching for good, safe places to live. And then, "just to be doing something," how about making a little donkey what-not shelf? We've plans to help you on all 3 of these spring-day diversions.

Kite Leaflet 3c
Birdhouse Plans 3c
Donkey What-Not Shelf... 3c

Send your request for any or all the leaflets, with remittance, to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Kansas Farmer for March 23, 1940



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RECLAIMO SALES CO., Elgin, Neb.

At Long Last, SOMETHING NEW!

By RUTH GOODALL

SO THERE'S nothing new under the sun, you think! Or so folks have been saying since the days of King Solomon. All of which only further proves that old Sol, famed for his wives and wisdom, would have plenty to learn in this day and age, especially if he took a sight-seeing trip thru some up-to-date women's shops and department stores.

That's what I've been doing and I want to tell you about an exciting new material that interests me no end. And after experimenting with its possibilities as a craft item I've learned some startling things. This magic material—you'll think it is magic, too—when you hear that it is dustproof, moistureproof, acidproof, and oilproof and transparent all in one—can be sewed or sealed to make the greatest number of useful and inexpensive household articles you could possibly imagine. From a tiny cover to protect your toothbrush to something as large as a raincoat, or blanket containers to keep out the moths, there are innumerable articles to make.

This surprising material is call "Pliofilm." It is a miracle of modern chemical research, being a compound that originates from a pure rubber base. It is made in a variety of transparent, opaque and metallic [Continued on Page 19]



Just a few things you can make from this magic material.

Guide Posts to THRIFTY MEALS

By NELLE P. DAVIS

FEW of us can afford to serve daily meals as extravagant as we wish, buying expensive cuts of meat, fresh out-of-season fruits, high-priced canned goods and other delicacies. Most of us find it necessary to serve really thrifty meals, reserving the more choice viands for special occasions. Such a plan not only fits our pocketbooks, while furnishing adequate nutrition, but gives us a certain sense of satisfaction, because we know we are solving the problem of adjusting our meal plans to a more or less limited income, or saving on the living expenses so that we may have some small luxury we could not otherwise afford.

In planning attractive thrift meals, we can



Custards and puddings help to put the necessary amount of milk in the daily requirement diet.



Men will eat milk toast if they get a chance.

consider first the home-grown and less expensive food materials, so we know just what we have to work with. A list of such foods would include milk and milk products, eggs, root crops, home-canned fruits and vegetables, dried beans and peas, rice, macaroni, less expensive cuts of meat and—in the fruit class—prunes, raisins and apples.

On most farms there is an abundance of milk at all seasons and this can be an enormous help in serving cheap and nourishing foods. Custards, puddings, creamed vegetables, soups, gravies, cottage cheese and cereals all help to make free use of milk, and remember that every time you use a quart of milk in the diet you are putting in just that much nourishment that does not have to come from the grocery store. The same thing holds true of home-grown vegetables.

Restaurant owners have told me that "graveyard stew," as milk toast is

known in eating house parlance, is one of the most popular luncheon dishes for men. This proves that men will eat it if they get a chance. In too many homes milk toast is served only to infants or convalescents. It also helps to dispose of stale bread.

Potato, corn, pea, bean, salsify and tomato soups made with a milk base bring their portion of milk into the diet. Frequently leftover vegetables may be used for the soup. Stale bread, cut in cubes and toasted, make a fine accompaniment to the soup, makes use of the stale bread and takes the place of "store-bought" crackers.

Meat or meat substitutes must appear on the table regularly. When eggs are low in price, they make a satisfactory meat substitute. Omelets, eggs au gratin, souffles and egg chops are welcome changes from scrambled, fried or boiled eggs. Cheese is another satisfactory meat substitute, tho more expensive than low-priced eggs.

Men like meat, and we all need it frequently, but the cheaper cuts may be prepared so they are as delicious as steak or chops, and even more nu-

tritious. Pot roasting is perhaps the most satisfactory method of preparing these cheap cuts. Other methods include stews, meat loaf, chile soup, etc.

Beans and peas are rich in protein, making good meat substitutes, and have great possibilities for varying the diet. Plain boiled beans may be tire-some foods, but baked beans with brown bread, beans cooked with a ham bone and served with boiled dumplings or brown beans boiled with onion and tomatoes and seasoned with a bit of vinegar and sugar add variety.

If you do not have a well-stocked cellar, and find it necessary to buy vegetables, cereals, etc., do not neglect to use rice. It is not expensive, and few other foods equal it in adaptability to a variety of food combinations.

Leftover meats, ground meat, potatoes and other vegetables, dried beans, rice, and macaroni may be served in many well-rounded combinations. These combinations, served en casserole, are usually one-dish meals, needing only bread and butter, a salad, a beverage and simple dessert to make a well-balanced meal.

There is much difference in the cost of desserts. Puddings are simpler to

make, less expensive, and easier to digest than rich pastries. There are dozens of ways of making delicious cookies, and they are quicker to make than cake, cost less and have the added virtue of keeping better than cake.

When traveling the road to thrifty meals there are certain helpful guide posts to point the way. For instance, never underestimate the value of good cookery. A well-cooked meal, altho made up of simple home-grown foods, is fit for any occasion.

However simple the meal, serve it nicely. Shining silver, well-ironed linen, fresh flowers and a smiling mother add much to a meal.

For the steady diet, avoid radical changes and unusual combinations. Such dishes may find favor once in a while, but the simple, homelike foods are enjoyed best. For instance, nearly everyone likes cabbage stuffed with ground meat, or ground meat combined with rice, macaroni, potatoes and other vegetables, bread crumbs or tomato sauce. Your family possibly might like pork sausage served with baked apples stuffed with onions, but there is a pretty good chance the verdict would not be unanimously in favor of the combination. I like it, myself, but I do not serve it with any frequency.

The following thrift menus are well-rounded and will become every-week favorites in your home if you give them a chance. Recipes are included for the main dish of each menu.

Menu I

Meat Pie

Apple, Celery and Cabbage Salad
Lemon Meringue Custard

Menu II

Pork and Noodles au Gratin

Cole Slaw Bran Muffins
Cottage Pudding with Lemon Sauce

Menu III

Eggs au Gratin

Mashed potatoes
Buttered Green Beans
Jellied Tomato Salad
Stewed Fruit Cookies

Meat Pie may be made with canned or leftover beef, pork or chicken. Cut 2 cups of the meat into inch cubes and brown it in 3 tablespoons fat. Add 3 cups of meat stock or meat stock and water and 1 cup of diced carrots. Cook for 15 minutes, add 1 cup of diced raw potato and continue cooking until potatoes are tender. While this is cooking, boil 10 small white onions in salted water until tender. Drain and add to the meat mixture. Gradually add 1½ tablespoons minute tapioca. Season to taste with salt and pepper, and pour into a shallow baking dish. Arrange small baking powder biscuits over the top and bake in a hot oven—450 degrees—for about 20 minutes, or until the biscuits are nicely browned. Serve hot from the dish in which the pie was baked.

Pork and Noodles au Gratin is prepared by cooking 8 ounces of noodles until tender, in plenty of salted water. Drain and rinse. While it is cooking, brown ½ pound ground pork or diced bacon in a skillet. Add 1 medium-sized onion, cut fine, and cook 10 minutes. Add the cooked noodles and 1 pint of tomato puree. Salt and pepper to taste, turn into a buttered casserole, cover with buttered crumbs and bake 45 minutes at 350 degrees.

Eggs au Gratin is always a favorite dish. Make a white sauce of 2 cups milk, 1 slice of minced onion, 2 tablespoons butter mixed with 2 tablespoons flour, ½ teaspoon salt and a dash of paprika. Put half the sauce into a buttered casserole. Mix together 1 cup of soft bread crumbs, ½ cup grated cheese, a dash of paprika and a few grains of mace. Sprinkle half of this on the sauce in the casserole, and set in a quick oven until hot. Break 5 eggs carefully on the crumbs. Pour on remaining sauce, cover with the remainder of the crumbs and bake at 400 degrees until set. Serve at once.

You'll Like the Lines

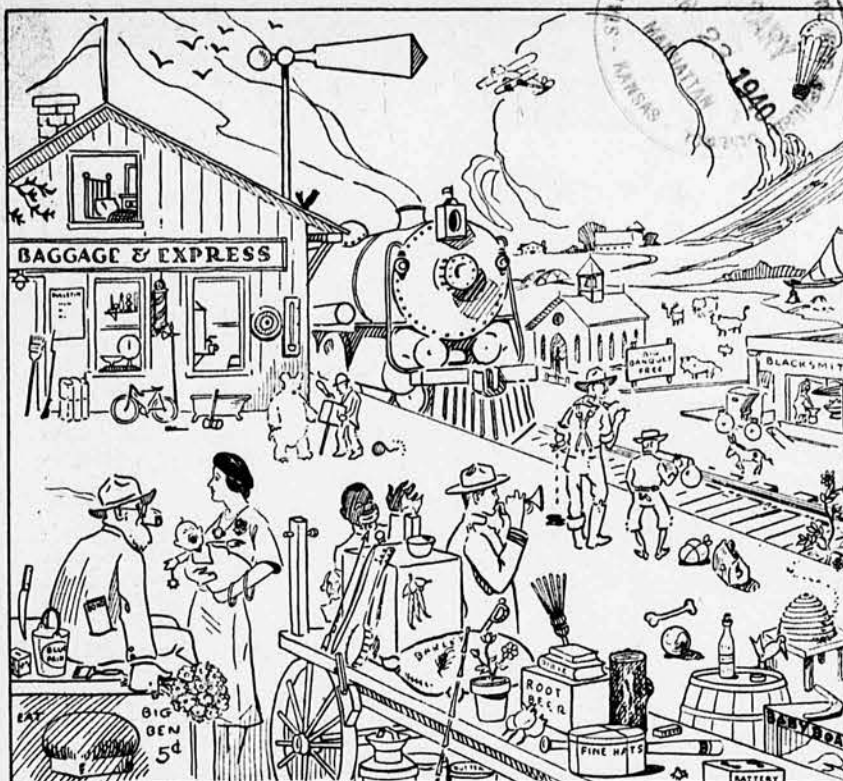
OF THIS SPRING FROCK



Pattern 9314 — Here's a forward-looking frock to give you the lift in spirits you need at this time of year. You'll wear this delightful pattern 9314 under your coat right now, and without a coat later when the sun shines warmly. Those smart, slimming skirt lines, double panelled front and back, will let you step along with confidence in your appearance. Nicely shaped yokes form the sides of the square neckline, while darts and fullness in just the right places release bodice softness. Take your choice between three-quarter or short sleeves. You'll find it easy-to-sew with our Sew Chart! Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, and 48. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 39-inch fabric.

Pattern 15 cents. Address: Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Kansas Farmer for March 23, 1940



How Many Words Start with the letter "B"?

We will pay you \$100.00 just for looking at the above picture and writing down all the words starting with the letter "B" which are represented in the picture, provided your list is the largest-scoring list of words we receive. You may start your list with such words as "box," "baby," "boy," "bawling," "bird," and so on. It will be easy for you to add to your list many other words beginning with the letter "B." Study the picture a few minutes. Then get your pencil and paper and see how large a list of "B" words you can make. 25 cash prizes will be awarded for the 25 largest-scoring lists of words received.

\$300.00 in CASH to be Given Away!

We will pay you \$100.00 in cash for your list of words, provided it is the best-scoring list we receive. Second Prize will be \$50.00 for the second-best-scoring list; Third Prize, \$25.00, for the third-best-scoring list; Fourth Prize will be \$15.00; Fifth Prize, \$10.00; and the next 20 prizes will be \$5.00 each. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in the event of ties.



It Pays To Be Prompt

Hurry and mail your list of words right away! If your list wins one of the 25 cash prizes, we will also send you a 44-piece Chinex Dinnerware Set as an Extra Prize for Promptness. This is a beautifully designed set, exceptionally durable, and provides complete service for eight people.

Number each word and arrange your list in vertical columns. Use only one side of the paper. First Prize will be awarded to the list having the largest net total of correct words with the fewest errors. The other prizes will be awarded on the same basis. One correct word will be deleted for each incorrect word. Concrete and abstract "B" words represented in the picture will be counted as correct. Proper names, prefixes, suffixes, obsolete words, and incorrectly spelled words will be counted as incorrect. Lists having more incorrect words than correct words will be discarded.

IT'S EASY TO WIN!

This offer is open to anyone living within the 48 states except those who have won prizes from us exceeding \$25.00 in value (cash or merchandise) since January, 1936. Only one list is to be submitted by an individual, and no individual is to check his or her list with the list prepared by any other person. We reserve the right to bar any entry where we are satisfied the list submitted is not the individual work of that entrant. All entrants are bound by this rule and agree to furnish affidavits if requested. The latest edition of Webster's New International Unabridged Dictionary will be used by the judges as their basis of authority. By entering you agree to accept the decision of the judges as final. Follow the above instructions carefully and do not write for additional information. Such practice will be unfair to those who do not write. A victory list will be prepared as soon as the judges select the prize winners. Your list of words must be mailed before midnight, May 31, 1940, to compete for the cash prizes. Mail your list to:

"B" PICTURE PUZZLE
12 Capper Bldg. Topeka, Kan.



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CARPER**
Henry Co., Iowa

SAYS HE'S SATISFIED with the RESULTS

His 250 acre farm is growing more productive every year, under a crop rotation plan, with livestock and tame legume pasture. Mr. Carper says, "I've been putting up some RED BRAND woven wire fence every year for the last 8 years. Now every field's stock-tight and I'm really cashing in on those good fences. A trim new house is one of the 'results' that please him.

You'll get results, too, with good RED BRAND woven wire around your fields. Get this good "Time-Tested" fence—the kind with an extra thick, durable "Galvanneal" zinc coating and rust-fighting copper-bearing steel. Doesn't cost more than ordinary fence—lasts years longer.

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MY CHICKS ARE OFF TO A GOOD START

... THANKS TO MY
DR. SALSBUARY DEALER

Hatcherymen, druggists, feed and produce dealers recommend Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets for the drinking water of chicks.

Why? Because Phen-O-Sal is a double-duty medicine*—because it's a balanced blend of antiseptic and astringent drugs—because it dissolves quickly—because it's the tried and proved drinking water medicine.

Get genuine Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets for your chicks. See your Dr. Salsbury dealer, who may be a hatcheryman, druggist, feed or produce dealer. Get Phen-O-Sal today!

DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa



*DOUBLE-DUTY MEDICINE
Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal acts two ways: (1) checks germ growth in drinking water; (2) medicates chicks' digestive system.

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Field to Thresher
Quickly with an EPOC Sweep Rake!



Write for catalog and prices on our new Steel Tractor Sweep Rakes made for nearly all makes of Tractors—just the thing for sweeping grain shocks or any kind of hay; also Wood and Steel Stackers and Horse-drawn Sweep Rakes.
WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO. Box 64 Hastings, Nebraska

Farm Credit Battle Warms Up

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Outside the fight over parity payments in the annual agriculture appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1940-41—with odds favoring an appropriation of around 200 million dollars—one of the big contests coming up on the farm horizon is over the Farm Credit Administration.

Actually the contest is over the Federal Land Bank system, between those groups who want it run as "a sound banking institution" and those groups who believe the farmer is entitled to low interest rates and "rather easy" foreclosure policies.

Until the New Deal came in, the Federal Land Banks were under a Federal Land Bank Board, independent of all departmental control, and conceived as a "Federal Reserve system" for Agriculture. Early in the New Deal days, the farm lending agencies were consolidated in the Farm Credit Administration, but the FCA was an independent agency.

Last year, under powers given by the reorganization act, President Roosevelt transferred the FCA to the Department of Agriculture. Since that time T. T. Hill has been replaced by Dr. A. G. Black as Governor of Farm Credit Administration. Last week A. S. Goss resigned as Land Bank Commissioner—in charge of "distress" loans on farm lands—and the name of Roy M. Green, formerly of Kansas, has been sent to the Senate as his successor.

Two Bills Before Congress

Two bills dealing with federal farm lending are before Congress. One, introduced by Senator Gillette, of Iowa, and others, would return the FCA to independent status, entirely separate from the Department of Agriculture. The other, sponsored by Rep. Marvin Jones, of Texas, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, would continue the separation; would provide a 3 per cent interest rate on Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans, and virtually end all farm mortgage foreclosures, by allowing the mortgaged farm owner to remain on the land another 5 years after default, and then give him prior rights to buy in at a new appraised value. Holder of the mortgage, if it was re-appraised at a lower value, would be given bonds bearing 3 per cent interest by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the mortgage at the new value taken over by the Secretary.

Emergency and crop loans, and Farm Security Administration loans—classified as relief loans—would be left with the Department of Agriculture under the Gillette bill, as well as under the Jones bill.

For one of the few times in recent years, the American Farm Bureau and the National Grange are lined up together on a major question of farm policy. Farm Bureau representatives in Washington have joined the Grange and the National Co-operative Council in support of the Gillette bill. They want a federal farm lending agency free of Department control, they say; also they want it run on sound business principles, retaining the principle of co-operative farm ownership and control, and also self-sustaining. They see in the future a danger that the farm lending agencies might be used to compel mortgaged farmers to join national farm programs; they fear politics will control lending policies.

Back of them, perhaps with more selfish interests to serve, is the influence of private lending agencies, which do not wish a permanent farm interest rate as low as 3 per cent established; who also see in the Jones bill particularly, what may be the end of private business in the farm mortgage field.

The Farmers Union groups generally favor the Jones bill, and functioning of the FCA inside the Department,

if such management will insure low interest rates and more lenient foreclosure policies. The battle promises to be a warm one before it is finished.

Hearings are being held before the House Committee on Agriculture on the Jones bill, salient features of which were explained last week by Dr. Black, who seemed to know a good deal about the measure, altho he disavowed either authorship or sponsorship.

Would Lower Interest

The Jones bill proposes that interest rates be reduced permanently to 3 per cent on all loans now outstanding from either the Land Banks or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (Land Bank Commissioner loans); that until June 30, 1946, new loans would be made at the 3 per cent rate; that after that date new loans would be written at a rate not more than 1 per cent above the rate paid by the Federal government on its obligations. Dr. Black explained that by 1946 outstanding farm loan bonds can all be retired or refunded at lower rates of interest.

At present these mortgages are paying temporarily a 3 per cent rate, the Federal treasury paying the difference between that and contract rates of 4 to 5½ per cent. Last year the government subsidy amounted to 36 million dollars, Dr. Black testified. He said it was estimated that the government interest subsidy under the Jones bill, from now until 1946, would run about twenty-nine million seven hundred thousand dollars annually, due to refunding at lower interest rates.

Farm loan bonds would be guaranteed, both as to principal and interest, under the Jones bill. Present bonds outstanding would be refinanced at lower interest rates. Farmer borrowers who are required to take out stock in local associations equal to 5 per cent of the face of the mortgage, would turn in their stock and be credited the amount

on the principal of the mortgage. New loans would not require purchase of 5 per cent in stock. Local farm loan associations would become local county committees, members paid a per diem for their work, by the FCA, instead of by their local associations.

There is a provision for farm debt adjustments, along the lines of the debt conciliation committee work, carried into the federal farm lending field.

Another section of the bill is summarized by Dr. Black as follows:

"A farmer who has an excessive debt, who has been unable to pay the debt, would apply to his local debt adjustment committee, which might be the Farm Loan Association. If the committee, after examining him, his character and capacity to carry the debt, would recommend the debt was actually too high and that under ordinary circumstances and average conditions he could not be expected to succeed with that debt load, the farmer would deed his farm to the Farm Mortgage Corporation. The farm would be leased back to him with an option to purchase at the close of any particular time up to 5 years. At the end of 5 years, presumably the productive value of the farm would be established. If the farmer had demonstrated during that leasing period that he had the capacity to carry on and regain ownership of the farm, a re-purchase price would be agreed upon, and he would again become owner of the farm."

Another section provides for the amortization of land bank commissioner loans up to a 40-year basis. Still another section provides deficiency judgments will not be taken except in cases of willful or negligent action of the mortgagor.

Crediting present borrowers with the value of their stock, in most instances, Dr. Black said, would be just a book-keeping operation—farmer would give up stock, be credited with the amount on his mortgage.

Nominate a Master Farmer

WHO is the best farmer you know? Perhaps you would like to nominate him for the Kansas Master Farmer award. Now is the time to make those nominations and we invite you to name your candidate, to help us find the very best farmers in Kansas for this signal honor in 1940.

Again, this year, Kansas Farmer will select 5 outstanding individuals to receive recognition as outstanding among the hundreds of successful farmers who are doing their share to make Kansas a good place to live. The five chosen must be men who have made a success of their farm business. Progressiveness and use of sound practices will be considered closely by the judging committee.

At the same time, these points alone are not all that is needed to make a Master Farmer. His neighbors must respect him for his honesty and square dealing. He should be recognized as a leader who is willing to work and fight for the best interests of his neighbors and his community.

Above all, he must provide a good home and desirable social privileges for his family. So, if you know a man who is a good farmer, a good neighbor, and a good citizen, he is the kind of man we would like you to nominate for a Kansas Master Farmer.

Each candidate who is nominated will receive a complete form to fill out and return to Kansas Farmer. Information which he gives will be treated with strictest confidence, but it will serve as a guide in choosing the 1940 class of Master Farmers. A Kansas Farmer editor will call on each promising candidate, if at all possible.

Eligibility for the award requires that a man must live on a Kansas farm. He may be a landowner, tenant or farm manager. Age is not a limiting factor, altho it is desirable that the candidate has successfully passed thru a long period of farm experience.

To nominate your candidate, just fill the coupon, below, and mail to Kansas Farmer. Your nomination must be in Topeka on or before May 1.

MASTER FARMER NOMINATION BLANK

I wish to nominate
(Name of candidate)

.....
(Address of Candidate)

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

All nominations must be mailed to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, by May 1.

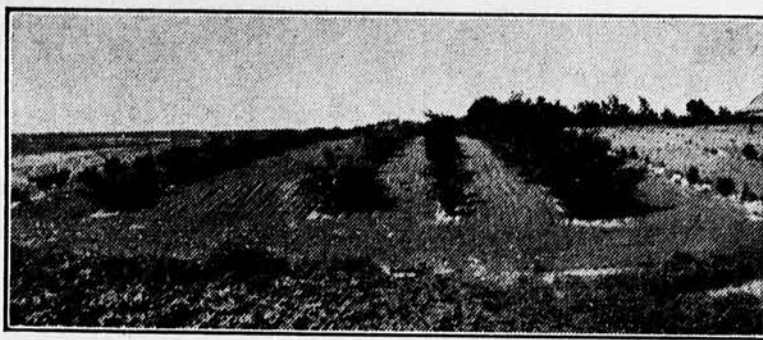
Trees Dot Plains Landscape

By CECIL BARGER

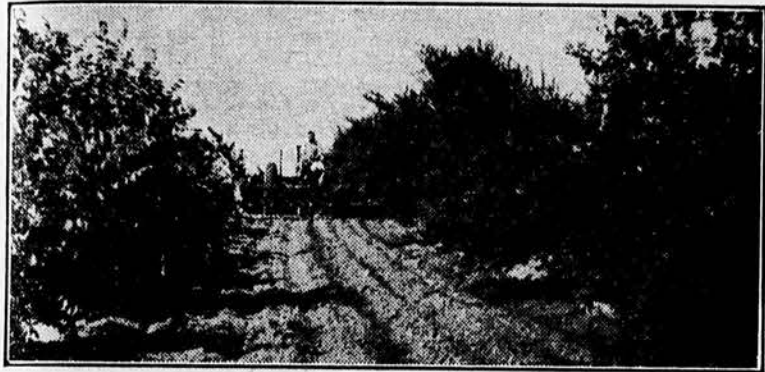
WHEN Fremont Sleffel, of Norton, started planting his shelterbelt people said, "You'll never live long enough to sit in the shade of one of those trees." And they added other statements to bring out the fact that trees could not be successfully grown in the Great Plains area.

But only 6 years later, Mr. Sleffel is sitting in the shade of his trees, and he's really enjoying it, too. Says he,

Mr. Sleffel's belt is not a part of the Federal Shelterbelt Project. However, the U. S. D. A. Horticulturalist Field Station at Cheyenne, Wyo., supplied the seedlings for the planting. The station's one suggestion was that only shovel type tillage implements be used in cultivation. "From this angle," says Mr. Sleffel, "I have complied 100 per cent—that is, if a hoe is considered a shovel type implement, too."



Looking northeast on Fremont Sleffel's shelterbelt. Note the curve in the rows. Many farmers and vocational agriculture boys have visited this project.



Fremont Sleffel, of Norton, cultivates his shelterbelt. At left are Russian olive trees and at right are Chinese elms. The trees were planted in 1934.

There's value in the fact that one can accomplish something that the rank and file says you cannot do."

In the spring of 1934, the driest year of them all, Mr. Sleffel planted his trees, "just for love of vegetation and 'bug' to have a shelterbelt." With a walking plow he plowed furrows for the trees, using a chain on the plow and making several trips in each furrow. This made deep trenches for the planting. Harold Engstrom, a U. S. Forester, supervised the planting of the trees.

Beginning on the south side, 2 rows of Ponderosa pine were planted first. Then in order followed 1 row of cedar, 1 of Chinese elm, 1 of American elm, 1 of Russian olive, 1 of mulberry, and 1 of Carranganna or Siberian pea trees.

Mr. Sleffel says his shelterbelt is well worth all it cost, if for nothing else except a hobby. "However," he hastens to add, "my feed lots are on the south side of the shelterbelt and last winter I had no snowdrifts in the lots. I consider that 'something.'"

For the last 2 or 3 years, federal conservation payments have been earned by planting and maintaining trees. The fact that Mr. Sleffel's trees survived and made a good growth is encouraging others to plant trees.

"In view of the fact that many trees have died during the dry seasons, it appears to me that it has been an especially worthwhile endeavor should others become enthused and make some plantings that will increase the beauty and erase some of the barrenness of the plains," Mr. Sleffel comments.

There is a value in the wildlife angle, too, Mr. Sleffel says. He has noticed increasing numbers of birds each year as the trees have grown larger and taller.



"Oh, well, I just like to be different from everyone else."

Measure Your Turkeys

Some strains of turkeys are more compact and weigh more at certain ages than other strains of like age. The market requirements are in favor of the more compact bird of less shank length and greater width of body. To help growers select stock that will give them better market turkeys the Oklahoma A. and M. College has worked out a standard to measure breeding stock to get turkeys that will meet market requirements better. This system is based on age and weight of turkeys. The females weighing 10 pounds at 24 weeks old, and males weighing 20 pounds at 28 weeks. At these weights and ages a hen should have a

shank length of less than 5.9 inches, a body depth of less than 6.6 inches, and a keel length of more than 5.7 inches. Males should have a shank measure of 7.7 inches, a body depth of less than 9 inches, and a keel length of more than 7.3 inches.

—KF—

Banded Chickens

More than 350,000 numbered leg bands were put on chickens and turkeys thruout Kansas during last year by selecting agents employed by the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association, according to an announcement by R. G. Christie, general secretary. Some 2,350 poultry raisers co-operated.

Something
New!



FREE
BROODER THERMOMETER
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Mash or
Pellets

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Besides getting top quality feed in GOOCH'S BEST you also get these attractive usable fabrics from the empty bags: Woolflock Cloth, Hollywood Cloth, Rajah Cloth and Mayfair Stripes. All can be made into fashionable, long-wearing garments and household articles.

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**With Your First Purchase of
GOOCH'S BEST STARTING FEED**

Get this FREE gift now while the supply lasts! See your GOOCH FEED DEALER soon and order GOOCH'S BEST STARTING FEED. It is an easily digested, energy-rich food that gives chicks vital energy from the first feeding. Supplies abundant nutrients needed for fast, sturdy starts. That is what chicks must have to grow quickly into profitable layers or market birds. Feed tests prove that Gooch's Best can produce big, husky ONE-POUNDERS IN LESS THAN SIX WEEKS. Try it on your own chicks!

Wonderful Success

Raising Baby Chicks

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

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

You Run No Risk

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

Walker Remedy Company
Dept. 22, Waterloo, Iowa

FOR Children's SNIFFLES

SPARE your child much of the misery of sniffing, sneezing, and smothery nostrils due to colds by inserting Mentholatum in his nostrils.

This gentle ointment soothes and protects irritated mucous membrane, reduces swelling, and thus opens breathing passages wider. It soon checks sneezing and sniffing.

Also rub Mentholatum on the child's chest, back, and neck. This will improve local blood circulation and help relieve cold discomforts more effectively.

Mentholatum helps in so many ways that you should always remember this: For Discomforts of Colds—Mentholatum. Link them together in your mind.

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Economical—Easy to Use

No handling of fowls, no flock disturbances, no powder. Fowls are deloused while they perch. Insist on original factory sealed packages for full strength.

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Black Leaf 40

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NATIONAL Vitrified SILOS

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Cheap to install. Free from trouble.
Steel reinforcing every course of tile.
NO Blowing in
Freezing
Rowell Roller Sealing Machine Cutters.
Write for prices. Special discounts now.
Good territory open for live agents.
NATIONAL TILE SLO COMPANY
518 R. A. Long Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

WHEAT PASTURE FOR LAMBS

More and Cheaper Gains



An audience of more than 300 lamb feeders congregated at the high school auditorium to hear details of experimental results at the Garden City Station.

MORE than 300 stockmen attending the recent annual Lamb Feeders' Day at Garden City, saw evidence that good wheat pasture alone is all that is needed in a complete and ideal ration for fattening lambs. Coming from Kansas, Colorado, and Texas to obtain first-hand information about this year's tests, feeders heard the results summarized by R. F. Cox, in charge of sheep experimental work in Kansas.

Mr. Cox reported that lambs run on wheat pasture without any supplementary feed made slightly more gain and cheaper gain than was made by lambs in other lots which received various feeds along with the pasture. Feed cost for 100 pounds of gain was lowest for lambs receiving only wheat pasture, second for those fed sorghum roughage in addition to pasture, third for those fed ground limestone plus pasture, and highest for those receiving a half feed of milo grain along with their wheat pasture.

So, if wheat pasture is plentiful and if no digestive trouble is encountered, Mr. Cox considers it inadvisable to feed lambs any supplementary feeds while they are on such pasture. If death losses occur, he suggests feeding a small amount of dry roughage with the pasture.

More Gain From Milo

In dry lot feeding experiments, ground milo roughage produced slightly more gain at a lower cost than chopped milo roughage. This confirms results obtained in last year's experiment. In another test, comparing straight alfalfa hay with other roughages, alfalfa gave the greatest and cheapest gains. Ranking next to alfalfa hay in the test was a combination of two-thirds alfalfa and one-third ground milo fodder. Alfalfa straw ranked third, and the poorest results were obtained by feeding a combination of one-third alfalfa and two-thirds ground fodder.

Interest in feeding beet by-products to lambs led to some tests with molasses and pulp. Replacing one-fourth milo grain in the ration with beet molasses resulted in a slight increase in gain, but when one-half the grain was replaced with molasses, gains were reduced.

Dried beet pulp and milo grain, equal parts, produced larger gains than milo grain alone or milo grain and molasses. From these results, Mr. Cox concluded that when the price of beet molasses or pulp is as low as grain feeds, either of the beet by-products will reduce cost of gains when added as a part of the concentrate. He warned that too heavy feeding of beet molasses might cause the lambs to scour, suggesting that it should never comprise more than one-half of the total ration.

Mr. Cox observed that the feed cost for all wheat pasture lambs was de-

cidedly lower than that of the lot-fed lambs. He explained that this year's experiments indicate the carrying capacity of good wheat pasture is 5 lambs to the acre for an entire fattening period.

A popular feature of this year's program was L. M. Sloan's discussion of sorghum production on irrigated and unirrigated land. Mr. Sloan, who is superintendent of the Garden City station, recalled that until recent years the general opinion prevailed that sorghum production in the western third of Kansas outside the irrigated districts was possible only on the sandier soils.

Balanced System Possible

He explained that as it became evident sorghums can be produced successfully on the so-called hard or wheat lands, a balanced system of farming was made possible for Western Kansas. Mr. Sloan related that complete failures with sorghums are much less frequent than with wheat, and that, as a rule, sorghums will produce at least some roughage in years when wheat fails. He suggested that if grain sorghums are to be grown as feed, a more certain supply can be maintained by planting some sorghum each year and carrying over a supply from the good years, than by attempting to grow sorghums chiefly in years when wheat fails.

Value of summer fallowing for sorghum crops was emphasized. At the Garden City station, sorghums have responded to fallow on the hard lands equally as well as wheat, and over an 18-year period have more than doubled the yield of sorghums on continuous cropped land. Mr. Sloan recommended that milo and the early maturing varieties of kafir not be planted before June 1 to June 10. Feterita and other early varieties such as Day and Colby milo produce highest yields when planted between June 15 and June 30.



Prominent individuals at the Garden City Lamb Feeders' Day "talk it over," in the feed-lots. Left to right: J. L. Anderson, secretary of the Arkansas Valley Stock Feeders Association; Dwight Heath, a Colorado lamb feeder; R. F. Cox, in charge of Kansas sheep investigations; and E. J. Wagner, vice-president of the Arkansas Valley Association.

Early maturing varieties of forage sorghum have given highest yields when not planted before June 15. A spacing of 12 to 18 inches between plants in the rows has proved best for grain sorghums while forage types may be spaced somewhat closer, or about 10 to 12 inches apart.

Grain sorghum varieties recommended for Southwestern Kansas include Finney and Wheatland milos and Western Blackhull, Club, and Dawn kafirs. Of the forage types, early sumac and Leoti red are the best adapted, while Atlas is grown extensively in irrigated districts. Sorghums respond well to irrigation and can be planted much thicker when water is to be applied.

E. J. Wagner, extensive lamb feeder from Lamar, Colo., told the group he has found it highly worthwhile to add molasses to ground bundle feed. He stated also that beet tops have proved a good substitute for molasses in his lamb feeding operations. Mr. Wagner urged that all Kansas lamb feeders join Colorado and Nebraska feeders in financing of advertising to increase the consumption of lamb.

Lamb feeding activities from the bankers' standpoint was described in a talk prepared by O. D. Newman, and read by John F. Walters, both officers in the Garden City National Bank. It was explained extensive loans to lamb feeders have never resulted in any losses to this concern. Mr. Newman observed that the most successful operators in handling wheat pasture loans were those who made no commitment until they were positive the supply of wheat pasture would be abundant enough to warrant their purchase.

—KF—

Books for Your Library

By JANET McNEISH

Random Rhymes—By Ed Blair. May be ordered from author at Spring Hill, Kan., \$1.25 postpaid. Kansas Farmer readers have been enjoying Ed Blair's poems for years. This book contains a collection of more than 200 of his fine poems, appealing to young and old. It is a delightful book, full of beauty, wit, and charm, and one to enhance enjoyment of leisure hours.

Animal Sex Control—By Carl Warren. Orange Judd Publishing Co., \$1.75. This book gives the new acid-alkali method of controlling sex in offspring, which has been found fairly successful with smaller animals such as dogs and rabbits. Altho time has not allowed full experimentation with larger animals, the author believes the method will be successful with cattle and horses.

Grandfather Was Queer—By Richardson Wright. Lippincott, \$3. A delightful book of "Wags and Eccentrics" in the days when America was young. Well illustrated.



Lamb feeders from Kansas, Colorado, and Texas were present to inspect the lambs and results of tests, on display at the Garden City Station, March 9.

What Lamb Feeders Asked

At Garden City Annual Meet

A POPULAR feature of Lamb Feeders' Day at Garden City, March 9, was the question box. Following are questions asked by the feeders, and answers that were given. Questions were answered by Rufus F. Cox, in charge of sheep work; L. M. Sloan, superintendent of the Garden City station; E. J. Wagner, prominent Colorado lamb feeder; and L. E. Call, in charge of all Kansas experiment stations.

Q. Does it pay to feed Atlas without grinding it?

A. If the Atlas is planted thick and stalks are no bigger than your little finger grinding will not pay. Grinding does pay for coarser forage.

Q. Is there any difference in the feeding value of Early Sumac, Atlas, or kafir forage?

A. Very little difference. Just a slight advantage in favor of Sumac.

Q. Can cottonseed meal be replaced by soybean meal?

A. Unfinished tests indicate slight favor for cottonseed meal but price should be the determining factor. Feed the one which can be obtained at lowest cost.

Q. Is rye pasture equal to wheat pasture?

A. Very little difference, but both wheat and rye pasture are superior to barley pasture.

Q. Is mineral other than salt of value when fed with alfalfa?

A. No.

Q. What sorghum grain is best for making lamb gains?

A. Milo is best and the kafirs rank second.

Q. How is the most satisfactory way to feed molasses?

A. Pour a ribbon of molasses along in bottom of trough and pour grain and roughage on top of it. This will prevent lambs from getting molasses in their wool.

Q. Is cane molasses equal to beet molasses?

A. Yes, it is slightly better than beet molasses?

Q. Would ground barley be a good substitute for milo grain?

A. Yes. Barley and milo are about equal in value for lamb feeding.

Q. Does soybean meal poison suckling lambs?

A. No.

—KF—

Two Crops in One Year

Lespedeza, sown with wheat, barley, or oats, is proving popular as a 1-year rotation in Southeast Kansas, says Ralph O. Lewis, area conservationist of the Soil Conservation Service. Such a rotation, in addition to increasing the cash return from crop land, is of value in building up the soil and controlling erosion.

Mr. Lewis tells of one Wilson county co-operator who has seeded lespedeza with oats for 6 years. During that period the oats yield has been increased from 20 to 25 bushels to the acre, and at the same time an annual seed crop of 800 pounds to the acre of lespedeza has been harvested.

—KF—

Something New!

(Continued from Page 14)

colors. All the articles shown in the picture, on page 14, have been made from this material. You can sew the material right on the machine just as you would any dress goods, or you may sew it by hand, or it can be "sealed" on the seams or at the bindings with a hot seal craft iron, made especially for use with this material.

What can you make with this grand new material? Countless things may be fashioned from Pliofilm, but a few of the everyday household articles are garment bags, mothproof blanket protectors, luggage covers, shoe bags, hat bags, cake covers, shower bath caps, rain hat protectors, glove cases, tarnishproof silverware cases, place mats, bridge table covers, vegetable bags, baby's bibs and pants, aprons, book covers, and so on ad infinitum.

You'll be interested in knowing, too, that there's a fascinating range of colors to use in making your Pliofilm gifts, and that the price is 25 and 35 cents a roll—a roll measuring 20 inches wide and 60 inches long.

Now doesn't that give you some grand ideas about getting started? If there's something else you'd like to know about Pliofilm, we'll be glad to send you a leaflet telling of its adaptability and how it can be used, as well as the list of colors in which it may be obtained. Also if you are unable to find this new material in your home town, perhaps we may be of service in doing this bit of shopping for you. Address your Pliofilm inquiries to Ruth Goodall, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Colorado Field Fences

Stand for the West

Made in the West to Western Specifications. New billet, copper-bearing, steel wire is made expressly for fence. Full gauge for uniform tensile strength and toughness, tightly woven with down tension curve for springiness and drainage, heavily Silverite galvanized for endurance. Made in all required weights, sizes and woven meshes.

COLORADO FENCES stand where they were built years ago!

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Ask Your Dealer to Show You Why They Stand for the West



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The Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation
GENERAL OFFICES: DENVER, COLORADO STEEL WORKS: PUEBLO, COLORADO

Get STALEY'S 25¢ CHIX-SKRIP
When You Buy Your Chicks

BUY quality chicks from hatcheries using this chick box label and get the extra value of STALEY'S 25c CHIX-SKRIP. This CHIX-SKRIP in combination with a tag from a 100-lb. bag of Four Bells Starter & Developer, is worth 25c!

For this CHIX-SKRIP and the tag you can get 25c credit from the hatchery, or your Staley feed dealer, on the purchase price of the 100-lb. bag of Four Bells Starter & Developer you buy. For the names of hatcheries using Staley's 25c Chix-Skrip, write to

STALEY MILLING COMPANY, Kansas City, Missouri



Give your chicks an extra boost on the road to health and growth by starting them off with FOUR BELLS Starter & Developer. It is an extra strong, scientifically balanced, 18% Protein feed containing 29 different ingredients — 8 vitamins. In Mash or Vita-Sealed Pellets. See your nearest Staley Feed Dealer or Hatchery for a supply at once!

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for POULTRY, CATTLE and HOGS

Trade with Kansas Farmer Advertisers

For Every Home

Booklets free to Kansas Farmer readers are: "If Your Soil Could Talk to You," containing good information on increasing fertility of your soil; "Modern Haying," containing complete information on making finest, high-quality hay; "The Magic Stream," giving facts and illustrations of water systems for the home; and a sprayer booklet, giving formulas for fungicide, and insecticides and a grower, spraying guide. These booklets may be obtained free by writing a post card, printing name and address, to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

What You Collect for Sickness or Injury Guaranteed!



Sickness and accidents are almost sure to come to all. EVERY YEAR, one person out of 8 has an accident—1 out of 6 gets seriously ill. Accidents and sickness mean extra bills to pay, but less money to pay them with because of time lost from work. Why not make sure of receiving a generous check if you get sick or hurt. The cost is surprisingly low.

Up to \$200 a mo. SICKNESS Benefits
Up to \$10,000 for Accidental Death

Woodmen Accident gives protection for the everyday small injuries and illnesses as well as the big ones. For flu or bronchitis—a cut, burn or broken bone—Woodmen Accident pays for medical care and lost time. In case of accidental death, generous provision is made for your dependents—and all for very small payments.

Costs as little as 2½¢ a day!

You never imagined health or accident protection could cost so little and protect so liberally, with so little red tape, and absence of "ifs and buts." Benefits GUARANTEED in writing by a strong 50 year old company. No assessments. Not connected with any fraternal organization. Don't wait another day to look into this profitable protection.

Today! Now! Use the Coupon



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Dept. C-33, Lincoln, Neb.

Please send me, without obligation, the two FREE booklets: "Money When You Need It Most", and "First Aid Directions".

Name _____ RFD _____
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Anchor Serum Price Has Been Reduced

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Clear Concentrated Anti-Hog-Cholera Serum now \$.65 per 100 cc's
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CUT VACCINATION COSTS FROM 25% to 50% BY DOING THE JOB YOURSELF

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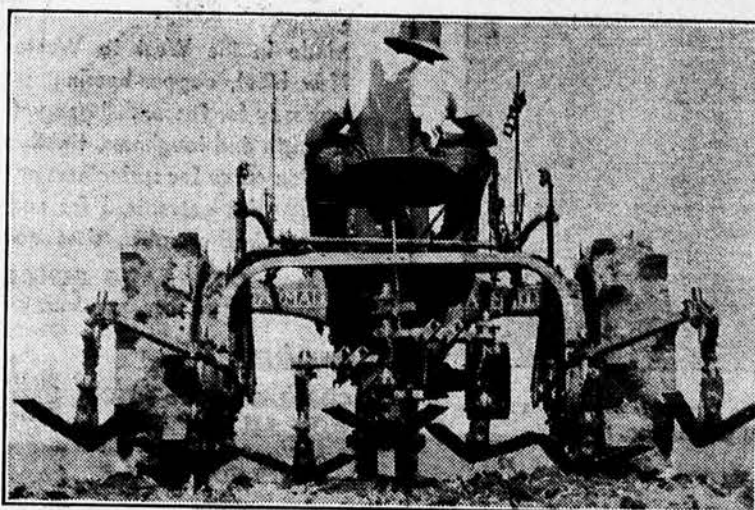


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There is not a more worthy philanthropy. You could do no finer thing. Nineteen years of unselfish, intensive, uninterrupted service is behind this foundation. It needs your help—any amount is gratefully received. Address: CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED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

Battle Against Weeds

(Continued from Page 3)



Tractor cultivators are being made into good bindweed machines by substituting sweeps for shovels. This is one of many ways to convert farm implements into machines suited to weed warfare.

every 2 weeks. However, this varies with depth of cultivation, which determines how long it takes the plant to appear above ground. As the roots become weaker, the plants will be slower in coming up and longer periods can be allowed between tilling operations.

Cultivation can be started any time during the growing season, but when land is available, work should be started in the spring. If the land is available after small grain harvest, it is advisable to start then rather than wait until the next spring. Doing this may save 1 whole season of cultivation. The average bindweed plant, can be eradicated in 2 full seasons. However, young, shallow-rooted ones may be killed in less time and old plants may call for a longer period of work.

For implements of war to kill bindweed, Kansas farmers reverse that familiar Bible phrase which deals with the beating of swords into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks. Two-thirds of the implements used for fighting bindweed in this state have been made from old farm implements; most of them at low cost, ranging from \$2 or \$3 on up.

One of the most common practices is to make duckfoot implements from ordinary row-crop cultivators. This may be done with 1-row, horse drawn cultivators as practiced by John Bonnell and Lester Stutz, of Atchison county. The same system has proved successful with tractor cultivators and with 2-row, horse drawn implements.

Special Implements for Bindweed

Neil Curry, of Jefferson county, did a good job on his farm with an old alfalfa cultivator to which he added duckfoot shovels. In like manner, duckfoot sweeps may be attached to drill frames. Straight and sloping blade tools also are appearing on hundreds of Kansas farms. Made from old worn-out road grader blades and other similar materials, the blades have been attached to listers, cultivators, old plow beams, or directly to tractor drawbars.

Hundreds of Kansas farmers are killing bindweed with special implements made by the machinery companies especially for this purpose, and the man with any large area of bindweed can find some excellent commercial implements to do the job. In direct contrast, many farmers with extremely small patches are successfully killing bindweed with old trusty garden hoes. Campbell Berry, of Allen county, eradicated bindweed from a number of small patches by hoeing it to death.

When allowed free rein, bindweed will double its area about every 5 years, and when it takes possession there is no hope for a good crop. On C. M. Draper's farm, in Neosho county, Atlas sorgo in bindweed-infested areas yielded 1½ bushels to the acre as compared to 20 bushels an acre on land

free from bindweed. Forage yields of the Atlas were reduced 50 per cent in areas affected.

For corn production, E. H. Dorcas, of Coffey county, found the effects of bindweed by a similar test. In spots of bindweed, corn yields on his farm have been reduced from 35 bushels an acre to around 5 bushels. Cane forage yields on the farm of Robert S. Craig, Burlington, were reduced more than 75 per cent in areas of bindweed, while millet production was reduced to ¼ the normal yield on H. W. McFadden's farm in Jefferson county.

Other weeds counted among the most serious aggressors are Russian

Knapweed, perennial pepperglass (or hoary cress), gourd vines and pasture cactus. These raiders have not yet been declared "noxious" for compulsory treatment under the state law, but they already are taking a heavy toll in limited areas.

Still another weed front that calls for fighting volunteers is the pasture weed warfare. Kansas pastures have suffered tremendously, and the situation can be relieved by mowing at the times best adapted to killing whatever weeds are doing the most damage.

For instance, iron weed and blue vervain, 2 of the worst pasture enemies, can be controlled by mowing around the middle of June. Buckbrush, the pasture pest of Eastern Kansas, is killed by mowing during the first part of May.

It's a costly invasion and there's little hope for an armistice in this battle against weeds. But Kansas is learning how to strike hardest, when it hurts the most, and that is important in any war, even against weeds.

—KF—

4-H Camp Elects

Directors of the North Central Kansas 4-H Club Camp Corporation elected recently at Lincoln Park, west of Cawker City, were: P. W. Holm, Denmark; Kenneth Petterson, Vesper; Maxell Williams, Beloit; Lee McMillan, Osborne; and F. G. Dietz, Cawker City. Last year's officers were re-elected: President, John C. Stephenson; vice-president, John S. Morrell; secretary, R. W. McBurney, Mitchell county agent.

Ready Help for Readers

USE this column as your shopping guide to this issue of Kansas Farmer. And use it as an index to the advertisers who are offering you complete, free information about any of their products. It is an easy way to learn the features, prices and performance of any article you are thinking of buying.

Look over the list below, select the items you are interested in and then send for your material. Use a penny post card or a letter and mail to the address shown on the ad. If a coupon appears on the ad, fill it out and include it with your request.

Here are this week's items:

All tractor owners will want the full details of Firestone's several plans for equipping with rubber. See the ad and coupon on page 2.

Here's a chance to get the catalog offered by the Wyatt Manufacturing Company on page 9, showing Jayhawk sweeps, stackers, and loaders.

If you are putting in corn this spring you will want to mail the John Deere coupon on page 13. It will bring you information on hybrid corn and Deere corn planters.

Here's an item for those who are using irrigation. It is advertised on page 13 as a canvas irrigation hose—you will want to get the folder mentioned.

With livestock on the farm you will want to have the Cudahy Packing Company booklet, "The Mineral Needs of Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry." Use the coupon on page 10.

National Tile Silo Company is eager to send you their prices and offers they advertise on page 18.

You will want copies of Woodmen Accident Company's 2 booklets, "Money When You Need It Most" and "First Aid Directions." Use the coupon on page 20.

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 16.

You poultry raisers will want the 2 books Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories offer. "First Aid to Poultry" and "Turkey Talks on Health and Disease" are the titles. Be sure to read the ad on page 16.

For sweeping grain shocks or hay, be sure you send for the catalog offered by Western Land Roller Company on page 16. And be sure to mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Are You Clever?

Of course, there's a streak of cleverness in everybody. All you have to do is just bring it out. Here's a contest that depends entirely on cleverness, and it's just gobs of fun. There's a \$2 prize, too. So get the old wheels oiled up and see just how clever you can be. Absolutely all you have to do is write the best line for the jingle below.

First, look thru the ads in this issue. Get some idea that fits the jingle, then write the last line. Tell us the ad from which you got your idea. Mail as many entries as you wish, and the more you try the better chance you have to win that \$2. Get the whole family to try, and send your entries in one letter, or on one card, to save postage.

Two dollar in cash and the first prize in the February 10 contest goes to Mrs. Myrtle Schroeder, Quenemo. Here's her \$2 line: "Sees the CENTSible choice in an Oliver." Next best entries were sent in by Mrs. B. E. McCartney, Cedar Bluffs, Paul Tullen, R. 5, Topeka, Mrs. H. S. Baker, Cherryvale, and Mrs. W. R. Wright, Olathe. Congratulations on your cleverness!

Here's this week's jingle:

Jonathan O'Rear was kind of queer,
At new corn planters he did sneer,
But a neighbor's new planter
Changed his mind in a canter—

You can order bulletins or leaflets offered in this issue in your letter if you wish. Address: Jolly Jinglee Club, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Southwest Seeks Security

Will Produce More Feed Crops



W. A. Long, prominent Ford county farmer, as he presided at the recent farm and home conference in Dodge City.

THOSE who attended the Southwest Farm and Home Conference at Dodge City this month have a new outlook on the farming situation in that area. With 260 farm delegates registered from 25 counties, the leading topic for discussion was production of feed crops and means of providing security for increased livestock production.

Speaking before the group at a special supper, R. I. Throckmorton, head of Kansas State College agronomy department, outlined 5 simple precautions which he said would permit producing feed crops almost as consistently in Western Kansas as in any other section of the country. He suggested use of only adapted varieties; using only proved methods of production; seeding at a light rate to the acre; growing the crops on fallowed land in the hard soil areas; and growing the crops in strips on the contour.

"By observing these practices," he said, "feed crops can be produced at a lower cost in Western Kansas than in most other sections." Mr. Throckmorton emphasized that feed supplies can be stabilized thru carrying over reserves for years of drouth. He explained that with a good stable source of feed for livestock, agriculture of the region will no longer be standing on one leg—wheat. Wheat, he declared, should be one of the important legs on which the welfare of the region rests, but it should not be the only one.

Discussing the AAA program, N. E. Dodd, in charge of the Western division, disclosed that an increase of 18 to 20 per cent in sign-ups has been indicated for Kansas this year. He interpreted this as meaning that Kansas farmers are finding the program worth while. Dr. Dodd took issue with those who say that farmers would be all right if they would only work harder, stay at home, and cut out luxuries.

Woodlands in Kansas

These Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station bulletins vary in subject matter but were selected for their timeliness. For any or all of these bulletins which are free, please address Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, printing your name and address. Please order bulletins by number.

- No. 285—Woodlands in Kansas.
- No. 270—Hardy Trees and Shrubs for Western Kansas.
- No. 282—Soybean Production in Kansas.
- No. 177—Grape Growing in Kansas.
- No. 196—Hybrid Corn in Kansas.

He pointed out that agriculture has a fourth of the nation's population, but gets only about 11 per cent of the national income. Also, that government help to industry goes back 150 years and adds up into billions annually. Mr. Dodd declared those who say the Triple-A is a program of scarcity are "dead wrong." He explained that in making acreage allotments, enough is allowed for home consumption, plus seed supply, a normal export supply, and a reasonable carryover. Such a plan, he said, is not one of scarcity, but instead is one of sound business.

The conference, arranged by E. H. Teagarden, district extension agent,



N. E. Dodd, director of the Western Region for the AAA, was a featured speaker at the Southwestern Kansas Farm and Home Conference.

featured talks by Southwestern Kansas farmers who have been successful in various phases of farming. Alfred Posey, of Pawnee county, told of successfully irrigating his garden with underground water supplied thru homemade tile. He explained that this method does the job better and is more economical with water than is surface irrigation for home gardens.

Glen C. Bidleman, of Edwards county, the state champion turkey raiser last year, named sanitation as the biggest problem in turkey production. Mr. Bidleman's turkeys never set foot on the ground until they are 6 to 8 weeks old.

The farm leaders, discussing everything vital to Kansas agriculture, did not overlook the subject of irrigation. Kenneth McCall, of Garden City, associate engineer for the water resources division of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, gave 6 reasons for increase of irrigation in Southwestern Kansas. They are: Dry weather, better prices, more aggressive salesmanship of equipment concerns, improved irrigation machinery, lower power and fuel rates, and easier credit available for financing irrigation plants.

Pointing out that a wheat drill is not a satisfactory implement for seeding a sorghum crop because it seeds too heavily, Lloyd Lambert, of Liberal, described the lister-type implement which has become a central part of his farming equipment. This one machine, with the different sets of attachments, is used for tilling summer fallow, seeding sorghums, cultivating sorghums, and preparing the seedbed for wheat. Such versatile equipment, he pointed out, makes it unnecessary to maintain a large investment in feed crop machinery in addition to the machinery used for wheat production.

Expressing his satisfaction with terracing, contour farming, and strip-cropping, Earl Lupton, Gray county farmer, boosted the value of soil conserving practices in Kansas farming. Mr. Lupton has 22 miles of terraces on his farm.



WHEN YOU USE A

Heavy-Duty

KILLEFER COVER-CROP DISK HARROW

YOU'VE never seen real deep disking unless you've seen Killefer Cover-Crop Disk Harrows at work in the field.

Specially designed with large, deep-concavity disks, these heavy-duty harrows penetrate quickly and easily to the proper working depth and do a maximum job of disking in all difficult soil conditions. Their simple, positive tractor control speeds up the disking job and makes good work easy.

The 200 Series, illustrated below, is a 2-gang offset type for field and orchard work. Built low—it turns right or left, backs straight, and can be offset to the right or left. There are ten sizes to match the power of your tractor.

The 180A Series, illustrated above, is a heavy-duty, double-action disk harrow for field work. It is completely tractor-controlled. Makes right- or left-hand turns without ridging the soil. Available in four sizes.



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For those tough disking jobs, for EXTRA YEARS OF BETTER DISKING SERVICE, see your John Deere dealer and plan to own a Killefer Cover-Crop Disk Harrow.



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Kansas Farmer for March 23, 1940

WHITE LEGHORNS

BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS

We really have them. Famous large bodied layers of lots of big white eggs. Direct importers of the best bloodlines (up to 305 egg breeding) 20th year continuous flock improvement by a real breeding farm. Thousands of satisfied customers in 31 states say "best money making strain." We can please you, too. Sexed or non-sexed, reasonable prices, bank references. Write for "The Proof" free. **Hartlett Poultry Farm & Hatchery, R. 5, Box B4, Wichita, Kan.**

WHITE LEGHORNS

200-315 Pedigreed, Sired Pullets

Baby Pullets	2 weeks old	4 weeks old	Cockerels
\$9.00	\$13.00	\$18.00	\$2.00
per 100	per 100	per 100	per 100

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RICE LEGHORN FARM, GREEN RIDGE, MISSOURI

WH. LEGHORN chicks from large type matings up to 250 eggs. Bloodtested. Prices reasonable for high quality. Prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed.

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Famous Imported Barron's trapnested, pedigree, White Leghorn strain; purebred R.O.P. sired, bloodtested, state inspected. Missouri approved White Leghorns; guaranteed to lay two eggs to common chicken's one or money refunded; triple A chicks anybody can raise. \$14c. prepaid, insured; catalog, Dr. Cantrell, Snow-white Egg Farm, Carthage, Mo.

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100 300 500	100 300 500	100 300 500	100 300 500
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Quality stock; careful packing; all prepaid	

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White Proso Millet \$3.00. Kansas certified Pink Kahr \$4.00 per 100 lbs. Track Concordia, Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

For Profit, grow Sterling's berries, none better. 10 varieties. List free. James Sterling & Son, Judsonia, Arkansas.

Pure Certified Pink Kahr and Club Kahr of high germination and purity. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

Certified Club Kahr, Missouri No. 8 Hybrid seed corn. Harold Staadt Seed Farm, Ottawa, Kan.

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Certified Reid's Yellow Dent seed corn, germination 99. Henry Bunk, Everest, Kan.

MACHINERY

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, plows, potato planters, diggers and sorters. Write for free list and post card for list, giving description and prices. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

Low Winter Prices, combine canvasses, raddles, hard pass for tooth & Raps cylinders, ball bearing sickle bars, floating windrow pick-ups, cylinder teeth regular and hard faced, ball-bearing woodsaws. Richardson, Cawker City, Kan.

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

Real Jobs 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. G5, McSweeney, Kansas City, Missouri.

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Velveteen Mill Ends, assorted colors, packages 25c or 5 for \$1.00. Wayne Fox, Pleasantville, N. J.

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New Opportunity for Women. No canvassing. No investment. Earn up to \$23 weekly and your own dresses free. Write fully giving age, dress size, Fashion Frocks, Dept. C-1072, Cincinnati, O.

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Identify Your Livestock with Dana Ear Tags. Stamped with your name, number and ad- dress. Low priced, permanent. Send for free samples and 1940 catalog of breeders' supplies. C. H. Dana Company, 9 Broadway, Hyde Park, Vermont.

Build Your Stanchions Automatic Release, one or all, each cow locks herself. Complete plans 50c. Eli McCullough, Solomon, Kan.

Prevent Stock Losses—Use Al-Wuz-On ear tags. Free sample. Write Intermountain Stamp Works, Salt Lake City, Utah.

For Guaranteed Relief of Eczema, ringworm, athlete's foot or fungus poison, write McK. Edwards, Valley, Wash.

LAND—KANSAS

For Sale: Highly Improved 450 Acre stock and dairy farm: four miles from Coffeyville, Kan- sas; fenced and cross fenced hog tight; free elec- tricity available. Write for description and plat. Jessie Etchen, Owner, 505 Spruce Street, Coffeyville, Kan.

Farms, All Prices, in one of the best counties in the state. No trades. B. W. Stewart, Abilene, Kan.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

Build Securely for yourself and family. Own a productive farm which will pay for itself. In- vestigate the outstanding farm values offered by the Wichita Land Bank. Priced at actual valuation. Small down payment. Long terms at low rates. Write for information on productive Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico farms. Name state and counties interested in. Federal Land Bank, Wichita, Kan.

You Can Buy a Good Farm in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Ore- gon in the agricultural empire along the Great Northern Railway. Developed farms or cut-over land at low prices, suitable for dairying, poultry and diversified farming. Farming conditions good. For free book and complete details write E. B. Duncan, Dept. 302, Great Northern Rail- way, St. Paul, Minnesota.

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Western Canada Farm Lands can now be pur- chased in proven districts at greatly reduced prices—long easy terms. Canadian Pacific Rail- way, 327 Union Depot, St. Paul, Minn.

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REAL ESTATE SERVICE

Sell Your Property quickly for cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesmen Co. Dept. 510, Lincoln, Neb.

300 Farms, income and business. Free bulletins. Peterman's Exchange, Wichita, Kan.

Holton Boys Know Mechanics

A team from the Holton high school claimed top honors in the farm me- chanics school and contest for Future Farmers of America, held at Effing- ham, March 9. Members of the win- ning team were Charles Glenn and Eu- gene Fernkopf. They were coached by M. O. Castle.

The Holton boys made a total score of 6,890 points to win over 11 other teams entered in the contest. Glenn was high individual of the event with 4,086 points. The contest consisted of concrete work, sheet metal, gas engine timing, forge welding, rafter framing, and farm machinery. Francis Cromode of the Effingham chapter was manager. Other competing teams were from Silver Lake, Greenleaf, Fairview, Meri- den, Olathe, Powhattan, Alma, Wells- ville, Overbrook, and Seaman High of Topeka.

Wellsville ranked second with 6,768 points, while Silver Lake was third and Greenleaf won fourth place. Sec- ond ranking individual was Cleon Barns, of Wellsville. Dale Phillips, of Silver Lake, was third, and Bud Clear- man, of Greenleaf, ranked fourth.

Irrigation Costs

Successful irrigation requires that the cost of irrigation be low enough to permit a profit from the crops produced. For that reason, it pays to investigate the costs of irrigation. A thoro and profound study of irrigation costs has been made by the Kan- sas State Board of Agriculture, and the findings have been pub- lished in a new bulletin, "Cost of Pumping for Irrigation." For a free copy of this bulletin, print name and address on a post card and mail to Farm Service Edi- tor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Soil Saving at Work

By I. K. LONDON

Two hundred Labette county farm- ers met in Altamont this month to dis- cuss the progress and problems of the Labette County Soil Conservation Dis- trict. W. L. McFillen, district conser- vationist, reported that complete farm plans have been prepared for 110 of the 230 farmers who had requested this service. On these 110 farms, soil conserving rotations have been worked out for 9,543.5 acres of crop land, 8,911 acres of which will be farmed on the contour. Two hundred and ninety miles of terraces have been planned to pro- tect 5,897 acres. Fourteen miles of these terraces already have been built.

The CCC camp at Parsons has sup- plied labor to protect the outlets of these terraces by sodding waterways or building protective structures. The camp also has provided labor for oper- ating farmers' equipment to build 11 stock water ponds and to quarry stone and riprap the earth fills and to pro- tect the pond spillways.

Claude E. Payne, chairman of the district supervisors, pointed out that Labette county farms, after years of abuse and over-cropping, would not be transformed overnight, but could be improved thru the years by making adequate plans with the assistance of the technicians now available, and then carrying out these plans step by step as seasons and financial conditions per- mitted.

Arthur Hunter, another of the su- pervisors elected by the farmers, em- phasized the fact that the farmers of Labette county had recognized for years their soil losses thru erosion, but had not taken any organized, com- munity-wide steps to prevent them. Following the passage of the Soil Con- servation Districts Act by the Kansas Legislature in 1937, they took ad- vantage of this statute to organize their district as a tool for community action in conserving the soil.

While there was no boisterous dis- play of enthusiasm, a tone of serious discussion pervaded the meeting. Long after it adjourned, these farmers re- mained discussing in small groups what had been planned or accomplished on local farms. Those whose plans had not yet been prepared sought out others who had their plans partially in operation to ask questions as to the cost and practicability of terracing and contour farming. Labette county farmers like their district.

—KF—

Corn Off the Cob

Luther Burbank accomplished the feat of producing cobless corn. But he believed that a small cob is better than no cob at all. Probably the earliest corn was cobless and Burbank's cob- less corn illustrates the steps back- ward to its original form. The smaller the cob, the more kernels, as energy going to waste in producing a large cob would be transferred to growing more kernels. If there were even one kernel increase to every ear of corn, it would mean a total crop increase of 5 million bushels a year in the United States alone.

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 STAB and others of above boars. Vaccinated and priced to save public sale expense. No sale being held.

W. A. DAVIDSON & SON
Simpson, Kan.

70 DUROCS, SOWS AND GILTS

of Royal breeding. Fit for 4-H work, farmers and breeders. Bred to Thickset, Pioneer, Monarch, Gold Digger, 50 choice Boars, all sizes, 33 yrs. a breeder of original heavy bodied, short legged, easy feeding, fancy medium type, unmaned, shipped on approval. Reg. Catalog, come or write.
W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

HAMPSHIRE BRED GILTS

Correct type with breeding to match. Bred for March and April farrow to boars good enough to win in big shows such as American Royal. Farm to Lawrence, Kan. Quigley's Hampshire Farm, St. Marys, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD BULLS HAZLETT BREEDING

For sale: Registered Hereford Bulls sired by PICCOLA'S TONE of the Hazlett herd. Four to months and six 12 months old.
C. T. WRIGHT, Jr.
Gauda Springs (Sumner County), Kan.

Gill's Modern Herefords

For sale: Selected registered Hereford Bulls 10 to 11 months old. Inspection invited.
W. SCOTT GILL, HARPER, KAN.

3 Yearling Hereford Bulls

Sired by Beauty's Bocaldo 34th (bred by Hazlett).
MRS. JOHN POOLE, MANHATTAN, KAN.

HEREFORD BULLS

For sale: Thick, heavy quartered some of PUEBLO'S DOMINO 2nd. Out of selected dams. RAY E. HANNA, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Goernandt's Polled Hereford Bulls
Quality Reg. Bulls of good bloodlines. Two-year-olds. Inspection invited.
GOERNANDT BROS., Aurora (Cloud County), Kan.

Good Polled Hereford Bulls

Sired by the top selling bull, Beau Perfect 5th. Out of low set rugged cows. Bullion and Repeater 95th blood.
LESTER H. KOLTERMAN, ONAGA, KAN.

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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 Ironmills Prize. L. E. Laflin, Crab Orchard, Nebr. (Just over the line in Nebraska)

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20 Registered Aberdeen-Angus Bulls, 8 to 11 months old. Earl Marshall breeding.
Latko Stock Farm, Junction City, Kan.

Dalebanks Aberdeen Angus Farm

Bulls and Heifers of choice breeding and type. From a herd whose culls consistently top best markets.
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RED POLLED CATTLE

CREMO RED POLLS

For sale: Several young Registered Bulls of real merit. Also good quality high grade Bulls and Heifers. Priced to sell quickly.
WM. WIESE, HAVEN (Reno Co.), KAN.

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Livestock

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Should Be Addressed to

Kansas Farmer

Livestock Advertising Dept.,
Topeka, Kansas

Kansas Farmer is published every other week on Saturday and copy must be mailed to reach the Kansas Farmer office not later than one week in advance of publication date.

Because we maintain a livestock advertising department and because of our very low livestock advertising rate we do not carry livestock advertising on our Farmers' Market page.

If you have purebred livestock for sale write us for our special low livestock advertising rate. If you are planning a public sale write us immediately for our

SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

KANSAS FARMER

Topeka, Kansas
Jesse R. Johnson, Manager,
Livestock Advertising Department

CARE OF MEASLES

In the Home

THIS is the season when "Measles" cards are tacked on many houses. The children who have it will be very sick for a few days, but most of them will get well. Not all of them, mind you. Experience tells us that from every thousand children having measles 15 will die. But 15 is not a great number out of a thousand (if your child does not happen to be one of the 15), so we will retain the statement that most of them get well.

But there are different points of view as to this. To get well, but have running ears or weak eyes all one's later life is not satisfactory. Measles cases should be so well nursed that these evil results will not follow.

Measles is a disease that is never far away, but its chief severity is felt about once in 3 years when a new crop of children grow ready for it. Every mother will try to save her child from being exposed to the disease, properly enough. There is no vaccination against measles, and most children going to school will take it during an epidemic.

Remember that the early symptoms may easily be mistaken for a "cold." The child has running nose, watery eyes, a slight cough, and fever. Keep the youngster with such symptoms at home under special care. Keep him in bed. If it is not measles you have helped his cold. If it is measles, it is of highest importance that the little victim rest quietly and comfortably in bed during the 3 or 4 days that precede the eruption. The child so treated will have no complications of eye, ear, or chest and will make a good recovery.

Home care entails a good bed in a quiet room. There should be no draft on the patient, but neither is it necessary to keep him uncomfortably warm. Let the room be fresh, even cool, but protect the patient. Do not darken the room but see that the patient is placed so that no glare of light will be upon his eyes. Give him cool water to drink, light food and no medicine unless ordered by your doctor.

The measles rash fades in 24 to 48 hours, but do not be in too much of a hurry to have the patient up and about again. The skin is susceptible to chill for several weeks. Keep him in bed 2

By

CHARLES

H. LERRIGO,

M. D.

Dr. Lerrigo



or 3 days after the rash has cleared away, and longer if there is cough or ear trouble. An excellent eye wash for simple inflammation is boric acid solution, used freely, warm, and followed by applying boric acid ointment to the eyelids.

I have said that there is no effective vaccine against measles. There is, however, a method for safeguarding delicate children by injecting protective blood taken from one who has had measles. It is important to follow strictly the advice of your doctor in this and other measures of cure.

May Be Bad Teeth

I am a man about 5½ feet in height, weigh 138 pounds. I have been sore across the bowels several months. The doctor who examined me said I didn't have high blood pressure; nothing but stomach was out of fix. Put me on low diet. Am better but when I work have that soreness yet. Am back on general food again. He said I had some bad teeth.—B. M.

Your bad teeth may be the real cause of the trouble. Have an X-ray picture taken. If it shows abscessed teeth, have them removed. Such infections are the cause of many chronic ailments.

Some Success With Radium

Please tell me if any good can be expected of radium treatment in cancer.—S. C.

Radium has had some notable successes in treating cancer and some failures. The present opinion is that it is chiefly to be relied on in superficial cancers. Since these are the ones that can be most readily treated by surgery or by X-ray, the scope of radium is limited. One definite value it has is the relief of suffering in advanced stages of deep-seated cancers that cannot be operated upon.

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.

Sheriff Recommends Marking

By J. M. PARKS, Manager

Kansas Farmer Protective Service

SHERIFF of Wabaunsee county, William A. Mossman, says in a letter to Kansas Farmer, relative to the payment of a reward: "This matter has been handled to my entire satisfaction. The Capper marking system is a great thing. The only trouble is too many fail to mark their property."

Sheriff Mossman, and most other sheriffs who have been in office long, have learned from experience that it is much easier to convict a thief if the owner of the stolen property has some dependable way of identifying it. That is why the sheriff approved wholeheartedly the Capper marking system, as he realizes he and other officers can perform their duty more efficiently if the farmers will do their part in marking poultry, livestock, harness, tires, and other property.

The reward referred to was paid for the conviction of the thief who stole chickens and wrenches from Service Member Ralph McDiffett, R. 2, Alta Vista. The reward was divided equally between Service Member McDiffett and Sheriff Mossman.

Lost Sheep Return

Because he believed sheep, left for a while on his farm, had been stolen, Grover Reece, who lives near Topeka,



reported to Sheriff Roy Boast, of Shawnee county. Members of the sheriff's force investigated and found that Reece's suspicions were well-founded. The result was the arrest and conviction of 2 persons charged with stealing the sheep from Service Member Charles Arand, R. 1, Belvue. The officers who did the investigating welcomed the help from Reece and recommended that the Kansas Farmer reward be divided between him and the owner, Arand. Each received a check for \$12.50. Kansas Farmer takes pleasure in recognizing in this way deeds evidencing good citizenship.

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.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Lacy's Shorthorn Bulls

For sale: Registered Shorthorn Bulls, 8 to 13 mos. of age, sired by Gregg Farm Victorious. Reds and Romans and the kind you will like. Write or come see them.
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Shorthorn Calves

For sale: Two Heifer Calves and two Bull Calves. Good individuals and well bred. Four to 6 months old. Eligible to register.
C. F. WEDEL, R. 2, MOUNDRIDGE, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED (HORNLESS) SHORTHORNS

Interested in Polled Shorthorns? Write
Barnbury & 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.

Reeves' Milking Shorthorns

Spring offering includes Record of Merit Cows, bred and open Heifers, Bull Calf; all with high dairy records and best type.
HARRY H. REEVES, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

Emrick's Milking Shorthorns

For sale: Registered Milking Shorthorns, Cows and Bulls, including herd bull, Red Defender, A. E. EMRICK, Pritchett (Baca Co.), Colorado

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTLE

Fastest Growing Dairy Breed
Write for literature or names of breeders with stock for sale.
AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
260 Center St., Brandon, Vt.

JERSEY CATTLE

Rotherwood Jerseys

"OLD EAGLE" is now the fourth ranking living Superior Sire of the Jersey breed! Visitors are always welcome at Rotherwood.
A. LEWIS OSWALD, Owner
Hutchinson, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Conklin's Guernsey Farm

offers a choice selection of young Registered Guernsey Bulls, Calves to serviceable ages. Best of Langwater breeding, out of cows with butterfat records up to 550 pounds. Bangs and Th. tested. Priced for quick sale.
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Four choice unregistered month-old Guernsey Heifer Calves and purebred Bull Calf same age, not related. The 5, price \$115 delivered. C. O. D.
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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.
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Write Box 5313, Dallas, Texas
JERSEY CATTLE

DAIRY COWS

60 strictly choice high grades to be fresh in 10 to 60 days, 3 to 7 yrs. old. All round. Mostly Jerseys, a few other breeds. Also 50 close springer Jersey & Guernsey Heifers, Tb. and abortion tested and all priced to sell. Ph. 9204JL.
Claude Thornton & Sons, R. 2, Springfield, Mo.

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Percheron Stallions and Mares

Joe Synod, 4 years old, black, broke to work, weighs a ton. Carlos, yearling black stallion. Fair 8-year-old Grey Mares. Two 3 and 4-year-old black mares.
CHARLES BROS., REPUBLIC, KAN.

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Fine Percheron Stallion to exchange for another one of equal breeding and quality.
C. A. Neal, Bigelow (Marshall Co.), Kansas



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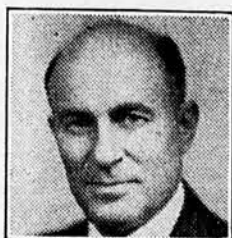
sell faster and for more money. Advertising costs are absorbed in the higher prices paid. The purchaser really pays for the advertising and not the seller. Surveys indicate that 90% of all purebred livestock sold for breeding purposes stay in Kansas. Beginners founding herds and commercial growers buy 80%. Kansas Farmer goes into the homes of more than 115,000 farmers and breeders. A low advertising rate and free livestock information provides a service available to readers of the paper.

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Public Sales of Livestock

Angus Cattle
 March 28-29—Nebraska Breeders' Show & Sale, Columbus, Nebraska. M. J. Krotz, Odell, Nebr., Sales Mgr.
Hereford Cattle
 April 22—Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association. H. A. Rogers, secretary-manager, Atwood.
 May 3—Scott Hereford Farm, Eskridge, Clinton L. Scott, Topeka, owner.
Guernsey Cattle
 April 9—Jo-Mar Farm Annual Sale, Salina.
Guernseys and Holsteins
 April 4—Harry Givens, Manhattan.
Holstein Cattle
 April 25—E. P. Miller Estate, Junction City. W. H. Mott, Herington, Sale manager.
Jersey Cattle
 June 1—Clifford Farmer, Willard.
Shorthorn Cattle
 March 27—Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Sale at Wichita, Kansas. Hans Reiger, Whitewater, Kansas, Sale manager.
Duroc Hogs
 April 4—Harry Givens, Manhattan.

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
 Topeka, Kansas



HARRY H. REEVES, secretary of the KANSAS MILKING SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, writes that all is well. His cattle have gone thru the winter in good condition and plans are being made now for the spring shows.

The registered Guernsey herd bull that goes in the HARRY GIVENS DISPERSAL SALE at Manhattan is a son of Gaylords Arbiter, and is a bull of high production and good bloodlines. He should go to head some good herd.

RAY E. HANNA, Hereford breeder of Clay Center, reports the sale of his herd bull, Pueblo's Domino, to MORAN BROTHERS, of Coldwater. The brothers have a commercial cow herd of 100; also about 75 registered females. Mr. Hanna offers young bulls sired by the above sire.

Wednesday, March 27, will be SHORTHORN DAY at Wichita. The big show and judging begins at 9:30 a. m., sale of 60 registered Shorthorns in the afternoon. Forty-eight bulls and 12 heifers, consigned by leading breeders of the territory, will sell.

MRS. JOHN POOLE, located about 12 miles south of Manhattan on Highway 13, has one of the good herds of registered cattle in that section of the country. The Hazlett bred bull, Beauty's Bocaldo 34th, is in service. He has proved to be an excellent breeder. Mrs. Poole usually has young stock for sale.

F. M. JOHNSTON, auctioneer of Winfield, writes Kansas Farmer that winter farm sales have been unusually good despite the long hard winter. Farm horses from 5 to 9 years old have sold as high as \$120. The demand is strong for all classes of cattle. Col. Johnston says Kansas Farmer is a real farm paper; he watches it closely for livestock news.

A. E. EMBRICK, who farms and owns a good herd of Milking Shorthorns at Pritchett, Colo., Baca county, has learned that cows and chickens are necessary if farmers are to stay in his part of the country. Plenty of moisture has fallen in that section of the state this winter and the outlook for crops is the best it has been for some time.

HAROLD H. ROHER, breeder of quality registered Milking Shorthorns located at Junction City, reports splendid demand and good sales for stock. He recently sold a choice bred cow to a young breeder, Marvin J. Miller, who lives at Albert in Barton county. Mr. Sharp and Leo F. Breeden, Barton breeders, came along and inspected the Roher herd.

CLAUD THORNTON AND SONS, of Springfield, Mo., have probably sold as many dairy cattle the past year as any firm that we can think of. Located in one of the best dairy sections of Missouri, they have become acquainted with the best herds in the southwest part of the state and have selected many of the best from these good commercial herds to supply their own trade. For years they have been supplying farmers and dairymen with cows of all breeds and a large number of their buyers are repeat customers. Sales were made to several states the past year.

What promises to be one of the most outstanding Hereford sales of the season will be held at the CK RANCH, Brookville, Monday, April 8. There will be 30 heifers and 40 bulls in the offering, and one or possibly two of the outstanding herd sires will be included in the sale. See the advertisement on another page in this issue for a list of herd sires of this wonderful herd. Send for catalog at once to CK Ranch, Gene Sundgren, Manager, Brookville, Kan.

One of the first cattlemen to use Aberdeen Angus bulls in Kansas was FERDINAND LATZKE, father and grandfather of Ed and Oscar Latzke, owners and managers of the well-known OAK LEAF ABERDEEN ANGUS FARM, 10 miles from Junction City. The present herd was established in 1918 with stock from the famous Escher and Ryan herd, of Iowa. Latzkes cull close but reserve about 20 bulls for the trade each season. The cattle are grown under farm conditions, without pampering, and prices asked are consistent with what they offer.

TUDOR CHARLES and his brothers, of Republic, breeders of registered Percheron horses, are desirous of showing their horses to anyone interested in good Percherons. They have in service the Oklahoma State Fair winner as a colt, Joe Synod. This stallion should be replaced by another in the neighborhood, and for this reason can be spared. He weighs a ton and works every day on the farm. Mr. Charles says the Percherons have proved highly satisfactory, and the firm will continue to breed them. However, the barns are a little crowded and, as always, a few good mares and younger stock can be spared to make more room.

CLINTON L. SCOTT, of Topeka, has decided to disperse his fine herd of registered Hereford cattle. The date of the sale is May 3.

Mr. Scott has been breeding Herefords on his farm at Eskridge for many years. He has been a top buyer from many of the best herds in this and adjoining states. Practically the entire herd is of Gudgell and Simpson breeding. The present herd bull, Prince Domino 36th, is an intensively bred Domino. The offering will include at least one granddaughter of old Prince Domino, and many will trace close to the noted Beau President. The offering of nearly 70 head will be first class in breeding and individuality.

JO-MAR FARM will offer to the public another selected lot of Guernsey cattle, the natural accumulation of their richly-bred, high-testing herd. Buyers, beginners, and others looking for replacement stock look forward to the Jo-Mar sales knowing what to expect when the sale day rolls around. This spring offering of 52 head is comprised of cows, heifers, and young bulls, bred deep in the blood of Langwater Fortune, Langwater Slogan, and other sires of the breed. The date of sale is Tuesday, April 9. Sale on the farm with every convenience and comfort for those in attendance. Write for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

C. B. CALLAWAY, of Fairbury, Nebr., president of the NEBRASKA MILKING SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, reports the association has recently sold 8 head of females to Elmer Roth, of Hopedale, Ill. The cattle were furnished by breeders in different sections of the state. Mr. Callaway says the Shorthorns were needed right here in Nebraska, but it is really nice to get hold of some of that good Illinois money. It is planned to have county or district shows in that state and a class at Nebraska State Fair this year, if the race horse idea can be crowded a little to the rear. Mr. Callaway has one of the good herds in Southern Nebraska, not over the line very far from Kansas.

CLIFFORD FARMER, of Willard, Mo., announces his Jersey cattle sale for June 1. There are few, if any, herds in the state that can furnish such an excellent background of breeding and excellent merit in the individuals that make up the herd as the one found at ROLLING ACRES FARM. It is the only registered Jersey herd that has been classified in the state 3 times. The results of the classifications are 8 cows classified excellent, 18 very good, and 13 good plus. The bulls in service show this rating: one is a 4 Star bull and one is a 3 Star bull. In the production end of the herd we find are two state champion cows, one a senior yearling with a 305-day record of 474 lbs. of butterfat, and one a senior 2-year-old with 552 lbs. in 305 days.

H. A. MEIER, Holstein breeder of Dickinson county, had the high production herd in D.H.I.A. work in his association for February. During the month his 7 cows in milk averaged 1,340 lbs. of milk at a cost of 51 cents for each hundred lbs. produced. During the same period the same cows made an average of 50 lbs. of butterfat at a cost of 14 cents a lb. The Meier herd ranks close to the top among high herds of the state. The 1939 herd average was 488 lbs. of fat, with 2 cows lacking 30 days of completing the year due to time of starting on test. The high cow produced 530 lbs. of fat. The Meier herd was established about 3 years ago and has had unusual care. Mr. Meier has his own formula and mixes his own feed and grain ration. The farm is located near Abilene.

About 30 Shorthorn breeders from a dozen Central and Western Kansas counties attended a meeting at Clay Center, March 6. The new constitution and by-laws were accepted and committees appointed to carry forward programs for county and district shows and public sales to be held this fall. Breeders were present from as far west as Norton county. The association was named the NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION. Dues were placed at \$1 for a life membership with annual assessments when necessary of not to exceed 50 cents. The officers are: President, John King, Delphos; vice-president, Joe Baxter, Clay Center; secretary and treasurer, Edwin Hedstrom, Clay Center. Anyone breeding registered or commercial Shorthorns may become a member by remitting \$1.00 to the secretary.

After having to postpone their bred sow sale, BAUER BROTHERS, Gladstone, Nebr., drew almost impassable roads the second time and as

a result one of the finest offerings of registered Poland China sows and gilts ever to be sold in a Nebraska auction sold far below their value. Declining market hogs added to the already unfavorable conditions, and the event was disappointing to the brothers and their many friends. Thirty-five head were finally sold with a range of prices from a trifle above \$20 to \$60, that price being paid by Wm. W. Whipple, of Nebraska City, Nebr. Walter Brown, of Perry, Kan., bought several tops. W. A. Davidson and Son, of Simpson, Vincent Henston, Munden, were among the Kansas buyers. The offering of bred gilts averaged \$30. Fall boars and gilts bulked at about \$15. The brothers have a fine lot of spring pigs and have already planned to have a fine lot for the trade this fall and next winter.

KANSAS FARMER

Publication Dates, 1940	
March	9-23
April	6-20
May	4-18
June	1-15-29
July	13-27
August	10-24
September	7-21
October	5-19
November	2-16-30
December	14-28

Advertising

To insure being run in any issue, copy should be in our office one week in advance of any date given above.

Fourth Annual Guernsey Sale



JO-MAR FARM

SALINA, KAN.



Tuesday, April 9

We are offering 7 Cows, 30 Heifers, and 5 Young Bulls. The offering includes 10 granddaughters of Langwater Slogan, 5 granddaughters of Valor's Crusader and 3 granddaughters of Langwater Fortune. Nine of the heifers are out of Advance Registry dams, with records up to 13,000 lbs. milk and 641 butterfat.

Three of the 5 bulls offered are out of Advance Registry cows of good production. The herd is Tb. and Bang's free. We invite you to inspect the offering before date of sale.

Hot lunch served on the ground. Write for catalog to

JO-MAR FARM, SALINA, KAN.

Roy E. Dillard, Mgr.

Aucts.: Boyd Newcom, E. E. Germain, C. W. Cole

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Overbrook Dairy Farm Dispersion



After more than 40 years in the dairy business, the last 20 maintaining a retail route, I am quitting.

Dispersion Sale on Farm, 2 Miles West of Town

Thursday, April 4

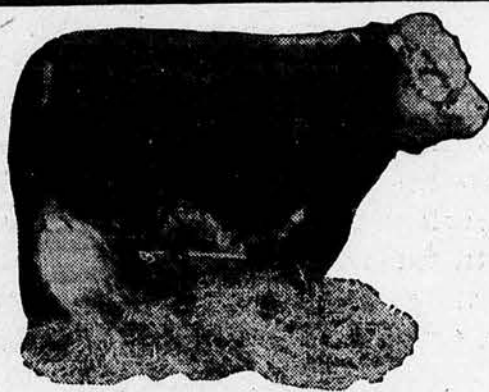
40 HEAD—20 Cows in milk, 10 springer Heifers and 10 yearling-past Heifers. Part of offering are registered GUERNSEYS (including herd bull GAYLORD'S ARDOR 272397, dam with 2-year-old record of 481 fat). Part of offering bred to this bull. High grade Guernseys, Jerseys and Holsteins comprise remainder of offering. Tb. and Bang's free. Also entire dairy equipment. G. E. cooler, etc.

25 Duroc Gilts eligible to record and 3 Boars not related to them.

HARRY GIVENS, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

Aucts.: Jas. T. McCulloch, Lawrence Welter

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer



Bred Heifers in Sale are Bred to
 ADVANCE B. DOMINO (above)

OUR HERD SIRES—A LIST TODAY'S HEREFORD ROYALTY

Real's Lad 8th, by Rea' Prince Domino
 Real Prince D. 32nd, by Real Prince Domino 33rd
 WHR Jupiter Domino 22nd, by WHR Star Domino 6th
 WHR Carlos Domino 5th, by Carlos Domino
 Royal I Domino, by WHR Royal Domino 45th
 CK Onward Domino, by Onward Domino Junior
 Advance B. Domino, by Advances Domino 140th
 Royal Domino 3rd, by WHR Royal Domino 45th
 WHR Puritan 31st, by Super Superior 3rd
 CK King Domino 4th, by WHR Jupiter Domino 22nd

ONE OR POSSIBLY TWO OF THESE
 HERD BULLS WILL SELL

C-K HEREFORDS

J. J. VANIER, Owner



FREE CATALOG

Complete Illustrated Catalog Now Ready
 SEND FOR YOURS TODAY

Hereford SALE

30 HEIFERS—40 BULLS

Breeding cattle from outstanding cows. Come, see them, their sires and dams. You will like the herd and the individuals.

Mon. Apr. 8

Sale Starts at 1 P. M. Lunch on Grounds

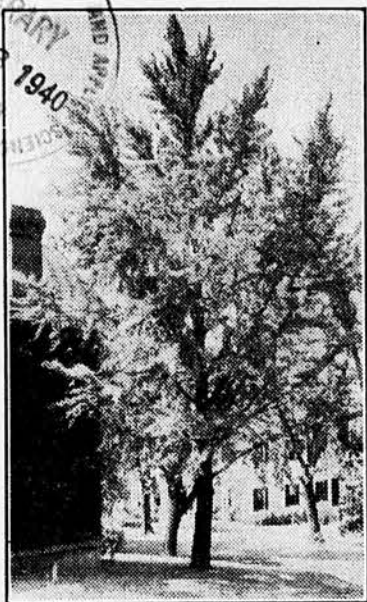
AT THE RANCH—4 MILES WEST
 BROOKVILLE, KAN.

Brookville, Kansas

GENE SUNDGREN, Manager

MARCH MONTH OF TREES

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON



Favorite tree of James Senter Brazelton, Echo Glen Farm, Troy, is the Ginkgo tree. It is sometimes called a "living fossil."

FRUIT of all kinds will be less plentiful this summer, which will probably be a good thing for those who have fruit to sell. When fruit is scarce over a wide territory, as it undoubtedly will be this year, prices should be higher.

There is scarcely a peach producing section in the whole country that does not report light to heavy losses. The early varieties in Georgia, such as Mountain Rose, Red Birds, Early Rose, and Early Hileys have been severely damaged. The Illinois crop will be light. Most of the peach growers here in Northeast Kansas report poor prospects for a crop.

Entomologists who reported at the meeting of the Missouri River Apple Growers a few weeks ago that 75 per cent of the over-wintering codling moth larvae had been killed by the cold have been making some more-careful observations recently. The results of their latest survey shows only 33 per cent dead worms in an upland orchard near Blair, 36 per cent dead in an upland Troy orchard, and a 61 per cent kill in a Missouri River bottoms orchard at Wathena.

Of special interest to growers planning to set out young Delicious trees is a new discovery just recently announced. Young Delicious trees have a habit of putting out their branches with narrow angles. Scientific experimenters have learned how to make these angles grow wider. The chemical agent used is indole-butyric acid, the same material that is used to make cuttings root.

A paste is made by mixing the acid with lanolin. A short piece of rubber tubing is placed over the pruned end of a newly planted nursery whip. The paste is placed inside this rubber tube so that it will be continuously, but slowly, diffused into the top of the tree. As the branches develop they form wide angles instead of narrow ones. Dr. Leif Verner, head of the horticultural department at the University of Idaho, is credited with making "his important discovery."

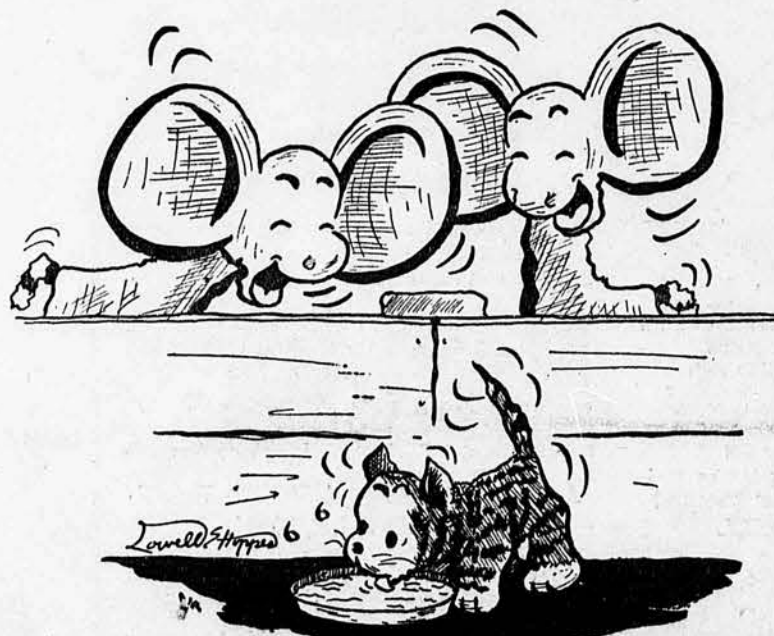
March can well be spoken of as the Month of Trees in Kansas. George W. Kinkead, secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, reports that a resolution was passed at the annual meeting of the society in Wichita, December 7 to 8, 1939, "That the Governor of Kansas be requested to proclaim March 29, 1940, as Arbor Day, and that every effort be made to obtain wide participation in tree planting on that date." Tree planting and landscaping with trees is being studied this month by Farm Bureau units.

L. M. Copenhaver, landscape specialist, Kansas State College, is bringing valuable information to the women in their club meetings about how to get the best results with trees and shrubs about the farm home. He tells where to plant, what to plant, and gives detailed instructions as to the "how" of planting.

Mr. Copenhaver advises that there should be a tree 15 to 30 feet from the southwest corner of the house. Some trees he suggests for this use are Hard maple, American elm, oaks, hackberries or any tree you may like. He says native shrubs like sumac, coral berry, elder, bittersweet, dogwood and redbud may be dug up in the woods and used advantageously about the lawn.

At the March meeting of the Farm Bureau clubs the women are responding to roll call by naming their favorite tree. It would not be an easy task for the writer to pick out one tree and say, "This is my favorite," for there are few trees that do not have some commendable qualities. But if I had to choose only one I suspect I would decide upon the Ginkgo or Maidenhair Tree. I have one specimen growing here at Echo Glen Farm.

I would choose this tree because it is unusual in so many ways. Its leaves are different from the leaves of any other tree. They resemble the leaves of the Maidenhair fern and the veins spread out fan-like. It is the oldest tree in existence, the sole survivor of a group of plants with a long geological ancestry. The Ginkgo tree is sometimes called a "living fossil," because, ages ago, it was the ancestors of this tree that were changed to coal. It makes an excellent lawn tree, altho slow growing.



"Look, Calvin! Vanishing cream! !"

QUAKER STATE

Helps Farm Ledgers

Balance in Black



Lyle Mathews, "Chief Mechanic" for Mathews Brothers, Colfax, Wis.

THAT'S the experience of the Mathews Brothers, successful general farmers of Colfax, Wis.

Farm-raised sons of a pioneer Wisconsin farm family, Lloyd, Lyle, and Clifford Mathews have developed their present holdings from a 240-acre homestead into the present plant of about 670 acres... one of the best managed and equipped grain and livestock farms in their area.

"Our system works because we buy good equipment, improve our soil, and plant good seed. That means good products to sell, with production overhead within reason."

The Mathews have proved

that good machinery, well cared for, is the surest road to farm profits. Good lubrication is the life of machinery, and good motor oil and grease is the best possible investment a farmer can make.

They are confident that Quaker State is the best value for the lubrication dollar. It's used in their autos, trucks and tractors, because they "believe it gives 23% to 50% more service per gallon than any other brands. It substantially reduces repair bills, and safeguards against breakdowns." Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

Trust your cars
and farm machinery
to the
Oil of Character

