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# KANSAS FARMER

Volume 77, Number 8

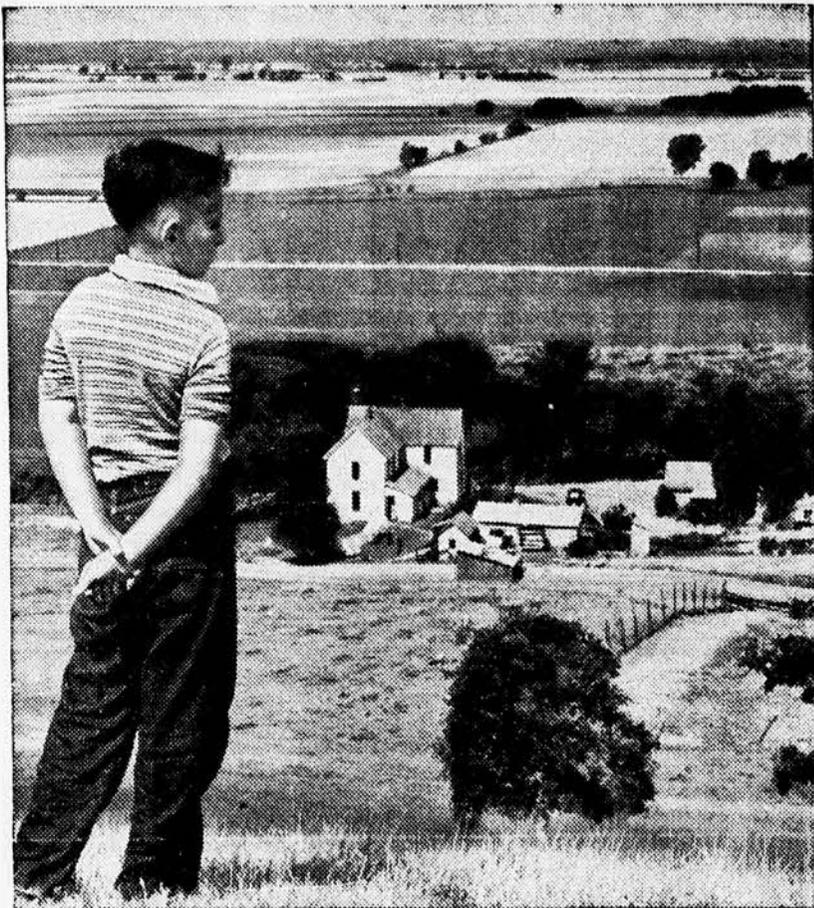
MAIL & BREEZE

April 20, 1940

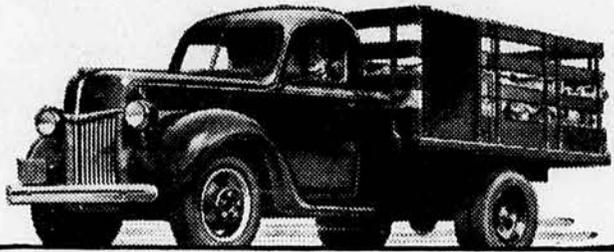


**BEAUTY  
BEGINS AT  
HOME**

AGRICULTURE AND  
LITERATURE  
APR 20 1940  
MANHATTAN, KANSAS



## PLENTY OF WORK HERE FOR A FORD V-8 TRUCK



Dual rear wheels and tires, as shown, are optional at extra cost

Look out across the valley. A patchwork quilt of farmland and fields of growing grain; farm homes; barns and sheds for cattle, hogs and sheep. Crops to move to crib or granary; crops and livestock to move to market.

Look ahead. The man who makes out on the farm today finds newer and better ways of doing things. He doesn't just grow crops and feed livestock. He grows and feeds profitably. More work done in less time with fewer hands.

Crops in at the right time and stock on the market at the right time. That usually means power farming—the machinery to do

the job better, quicker, cheaper. That also means there's plenty for a Ford V-8 Truck to do in this picture. It is a *steady* worker in the fields and *fast* on the roads.

There's a Ford V-8 Truck for any farm, any farmer. There are 42 different body and chassis types to choose from—the right piece of equipment to do a lot of different jobs for you. Check this with an "on-the-job" test. Do the checking right in your own fields and roads, with you or your hired hand at the wheel. Make all arrangements for this "on-the-job" test with your Ford dealer.

• Ford Motor Company, Builders of Ford V-8 and Mercury Cars, Ford Trucks, Commercial Cars, Station Wagons and Transit Buses



## Our Crop Reporters Say...

**Allen**—Top soil moisture is ample for the present, but subsoil is not wet. Oats look the best in several years, on a larger acreage than usual. Wheat does not look so well, but may make a fair crop if conditions are favorable; little has been abandoned.

Thanks partly to a dry, if cold, winter, livestock came thru well. Pasture is slow as the weather has been cold and early moisture was not ample. Pastures on the whole are not up to standard. Several dry years caused little growth of grass and it was over-pastured. Yet, the winner of the prize for pasture improvement lives here, also the second prize winner. While farmers are not feeling optimistic, yet the spirit, and, perhaps, necessity is driving them to put in large crops.—Guy M. Tredway.

**Barber**—Greatly in need of rain. Kafir, Atlas sorgo, and Sudan will be main crops planted here this spring. Prospects not good for wheat, about 50 per cent; wind recently damaged quite a number of fields. Livestock came thru winter in fair condition; numbers of livestock about average, poultry below average. New oil well on Frank Whelan farm has made some new activities. Pastures not as good as a year ago because of lack of moisture. If we get a great deal of rain thru April and May it will be a great help to pastures. A rain April 6 and 7 made crops look better.—Albert Pelton.

**Barton**—Many trees were planted thru the courtesy of the Great Bend Junior Chamber of Commerce. Wheat fields greening up nicely, but prospects uncertain. Everything came thru the severe weather in fine condition. Many farmers have to buy feed for livestock and poultry. Pastures greening up. Had snow and rain recently. Eggs, 12c; butterfat, 25c to 28c; wheat 92c.—Alice Everett.

**Brown**—It was getting dry but recent rains made things look better. Oats all seeded and most of them up. Never saw oats come up so quickly; there won't be much difference between early and late oats this year. Quite a few seeded despite cost of seed, about everybody treated. Wheat looks good, but before the rain it was crusted and hard as a road. Livestock came thru winter in fine condition. Lots of spring pigs and lambs, quite an increase in sheep the last several years. Not so much interest in chickens earlier, but quite a few getting them now. Several new buildings going up. Four or 5 new houses being built now and more to be built. Pastures in fair condition, quite a few that weren't used late last summer look fine. They have improved the last several years, but there is room for a lot of improvement yet.—L. H. Shannon.

**Brown**—Wheat looks good. Extremely cold winter did not damage any of the fall crops. Even alfalfa that was seeded last fall and had only 2 or 3 leaves on when snow fell in December, came thru winter and is making excellent growth. Old fields likely will make good crop of hay the first cutting. Large acreage of oats coming up, none seeded early in March, much seeded in April. Subsoil wet deeper this spring than for several years. Pastures are slow due to cold weather. Many pastures killed out by dry weather have been reseeded to grass. Cattle command a very good price, but hogs are a losing proposition. A good many pigs lost at farrowing time. The milk plant is receiving about 30,000 pounds of milk a day.—E. E. Taylor.

**Butler**—Fairly well supplied with moisture for present needs. Oats are up and looking good, also not the usual acreage was sown due to the late spring. Considerable wheat acreage will be abandoned. There will be an increase of row crops, especially Atlas sorgo and hybrid corn. These crops should go into the ground in good condition.

A severe winter caused a considerable loss of livestock, especially sheep and lambs, also pigs. Much feed has been hauled from the county, all of it going to points farther west. Many farmers are putting the feed thru feed grinders or ensilage cutters and those who have no silos are feeding it just as it comes from the machine, thereby getting the full value of all the feed.

One REA power line has been completed and another is ready to be started. Farmers are buying considerable new equipment.

Hog prices are very discouraging and, unless prices improve soon, there will be a big decline in numbers of hogs kept. Hogs going to market are not the quality to be desired, and many thin brood sows are finding their way to market. Very few little colts are to be seen. Gardens are slow to start. Most little chicks are arriving a little later than usual.

We think Butler county has the best Bluestem pastures in Kansas. Most farmers and cattlemen are taking good care of these pastures by not over-grazing them; also by keeping them mowed where possible. Fences are kept in good repair and a good many ponds are being built.—Aaron Thomas.

**Chautauqua**—Good general rains April 6 and April 9, but ground in excellent condition for spring crops. Stock water scarce in some localities, subsoil still needs moisture. Corn planting over with about usual acreage. More oats seeded than usual, look fine. Wheat in bottom land extra good while much upland wheat is very poor, some may be put to row crop later. This year will give the AAA insurance a try-out. Pas-

tures a little late due to extreme dry winter, many pastures without water as yet and will go without cattle. A nice peach orchard was put out just south of the county seat this spring—some 4 acres. Shortage of feed has caused a drop in baby chick buying this spring. Two cold storage locker systems have been installed in Sedan this year, so we can have roasting ears for Christmas and snowballs for Fourth of July.—Cloy Brazle.

**Cherokee**—Due to a dry winter and spring, wheat as a whole is poor, altho where folks own and live on their farms, wheat looks as good as any year. On some rented farms where people don't have the equipment so the land can be cared for properly, while land is still moist, crop of wheat is very poor. Oats will be the best acreage crop this season, with corn next. Many acres are being planted. Livestock came thru winter in fine condition. Poultry stands about the same, probably some lower, as eggs so cheap some people would rather not bother with chickens. Pastures small. Farms large, altho a field now and then idle. I don't think there could be any improvements, unless it would start with rented farms, and all of them do the best they can with what they have to work with. What people need is good prices for crops.—Mrs. J. H. Van Horn.

**Cheyenne**—Surface and sub-soil contain ample moisture and should go far in insuring a crop. From 24 to 26 inches of snow during the winter contained up to 3½ inches of moisture, practically all of which percolated into the ground.

Soil is in better condition for spring crops than for 10 or 12 years. Acreage of barley and oats will likely be increased. The real condition of wheat is a little uncertain as yet, but it is generally believed that much of the fall-sown acreage will be abandoned. Late sown wheat that was not planted too deep is coming up and showing good stands. Some fields were resown in February.

Livestock on most farms came thru winter in rather poor condition, because of scarcity of feed and severe weather. There likely will be some increases in cattle and sheep, but because of unfavorable market conditions on hogs, many are decreasing their herds. Considerable interest is being manifested in turkey raising and schools of instruction have been conducted during the winter. Few new buildings are being constructed, but favorable crop prospects will likely call for increased purchases of needed farming equipment.

A feeling of general optimism prevails in a direct mathematical ratio to the amount of moisture the soil contains. Condition of native pastures improved during the last 2 years and should continue to improve even more during the coming year, because of abundance of moisture at the start.

Satisfactory prices prevail at community sales for all classes of cattle, but hogs bring ruinous prices. There seems to be an ample amount of most home-grown field seeds, with exception of alfalfa, and at reasonable prices.—F. M. Hurlock.

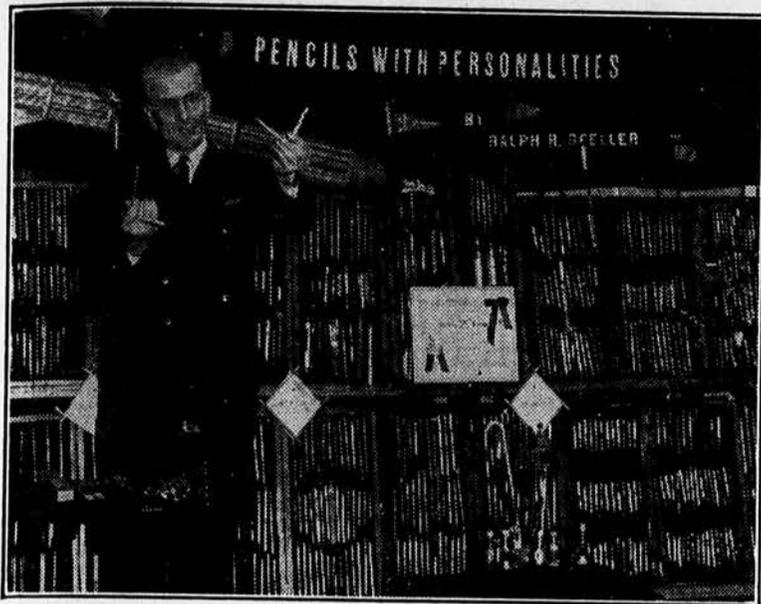
**Clark**—Moisture conditions very poor, prospects for planting spring crops are bad owing to high winds and dry weather. There will be more spring crops sown this year, especially sowed feeds. Wheat prospect worst I ever saw it, not over 10 to 15 per cent of a crop, yield will be around 5 to 8 bushels on wheat left. Livestock went thru winter in good condition and, with rain, grass will be early and better than the last few seasons. Grass conditions have improved the last 2 years, and with rain will be almost normal this year.—G. P. Harvey.

**Clay**—Plenty of surface moisture but in many places subsoil quite dry. Spring crops slow starting. Wheat crop promises a good yield—in most places from 15 to 20 bushels an acre. Oats making a good showing, more oats planted than usual, seed was scarce and in demand. Some farmers finding it difficult to get feed for stock, others had plenty of feed and stock looks good. More hogs than last year, price very unsatisfactory. Large numbers on the market in community sale ring. Not many horses on farms, quite a number of colts being raised, not many horses changing hands. Prairie pasture promises to be good altho a little slow starting because of cool weather. Some farm repairs being made and new farm equipment being bought. Some tractors being bought, others plan to buy if crops continue good. Most folks feel much better about farm conditions. Wheat market promises to be good. Cattle, sheep, and wool markets good and promise to continue good. The greatest improvement in the county is the REA lines, which were energized about Thanksgiving time, 1939. About 50 per cent of the farmers have hooked on, more will join later. Egg and poultry prices have been lower than usual this winter. Grain and feed much higher, makes profits quite small. Grain market best for several years.—Ralph L. Macy.

**Cowley**—April 5 and 9 we had nice rains and now feel hopeful of a good season. Wheat prospect not good, some only came up this spring while a few fields are a foot high. Oats look good and acreage is in- (Continued on Page 25)

—Kf—

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Ralph Gfeller is shown with only a small part of his "Pencils With Personalities."

## Pencils Tell Stories

And Provide an Interesting Hobby

**R**ALPH GFELLER, the "Pencil Man," has proved to the world that farmers can be first-class hobbyists. Mr. Gfeller, who is known far and wide for his collection of "pencils with personalities" is a farmer and cattleman, whose home is in Butler county.

Thirty years ago, Mr. Gfeller inherited his father's farm business. In developing this business, he followed the latest and best practices in farming and cattle production. He was one of the first to adopt the plan of deferred feeding which fits so well in the Kansas beef production program.

It was this cattle business that really caused Mr. Gfeller to become interested in collecting pencils. Many years ago, he found himself in possession of a number of pencils given him by salesmen for commission companies. He started saving them, and eventually formed the habit of saving other interesting pencils that chanced to come in his possession.

As time went on, his collection expanded and he thought of ways to obtain all kinds of pencils from all kinds of people from all parts of the world. At present, he has 2,000 pencils in his regular display, and that is only a part of his total collection. Every pencil is one that could tell some most unusual stories if it could talk.

These pencils with personalities are classed in groups. One group is composed of pencils that came from foreign countries, and 45 different countries are represented. One, for instance, has been used by Lord Halifax, another by Winston Churchill. A pencil more recently acquired made the thrilling voyage with German soldiers on the publicized ship, Bremen. It was carried by a cook named Post, who sent the pencil from Amsterdam.

Still another was carried by an American soldier in the World War. He picked it up and put it in his pocket while in "No Man's Land" just before his hand was shot off. When he gave it

to Mr. Gfeller, he said: "You may have this pencil if you will tell everyone that war is hell and we must not get into it again."

Pencils in another group have been obtained from American celebrities of whom we have all read and heard. Familiar names autographed on some of them include: Joe Louis, Joe DiMaggio, Bing Crosby, Bob Burns, Lionel Barrymore, Dick Powell, Mae West, Errol Flynn, Helen Hays, Loretta Young, Nelson Eddy, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Don Ameche, Father Divine.

Pencils in another group are made in different shapes and may be used for purposes other than writing. One, for instance, has a tear-gas gun in the end. It was given Mr. Gfeller by an Oklahoma sheriff who frisked it from an honest-to-goodness outlaw. The pencil from Joe DiMaggio is shaped like a ball bat. Others are shaped like golf clubs, brooms, umbrellas, and rifles.

In this same group is a pencil with a light inside arranged in such a manner that it throws the light where the owner is writing. Another one, obtained from a professional gambler, has a neat compartment containing dice. Another is equipped with a magnifying glass for detective use. The gift from a blind man, one pencil in this group is of the type used for writing braille.

Mr. Gfeller's largest pencil is 7 feet long and 17 inches in circumference. It is made of 490 smaller pencils fastened together. The total worth of Mr. Gfeller's collection is difficult to estimate, but it is valued in thousands of dollars.

Because of his outstanding hobby, Mr. Gfeller was invited to broadcast on the Hobby Lobby program over the National Broadcasting System. All collectors are eager to appear on this program because it gives them a chance to make more contacts and receive additions to their collections. However, only about one of every 500 who make application are chosen for the program.

This is only one of the many ways in which Mr. Gfeller finds new pencils to add to his collection. He travels extensively, and he is always willing to spend several hours, if necessary, to obtain a highly coveted pencil. His search for romantic pencils has taken him to all parts of the country and to all kinds of places. In large cities, he often follows news cameramen because they lead the way to notable persons, events, and places.

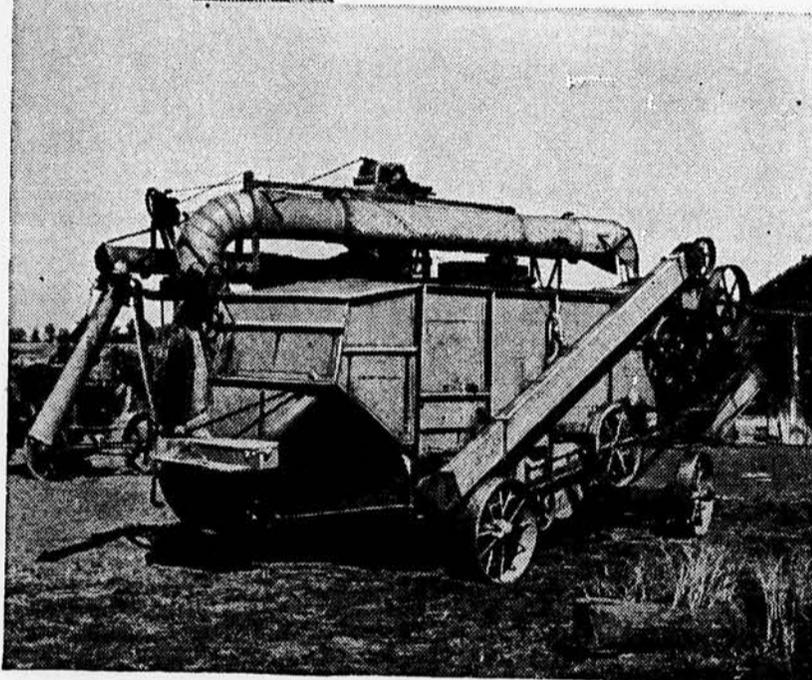
This hobby, grown to enormous proportions, has brought romance of the entire world to Mr. Gfeller's household. It has brought him entertainment, excitement, and friends. He says it is really worth while to have a good hobby.

### What Is Your Hobby?

Undoubtedly there are hundreds of good hobbyists among Kansas Farmer readers, so let us hear about your hobbies. For the best 3 letters received on "My Hobby," Kansas Farmer will give \$6, distributed as follows: First, \$3; second, \$2; and third, \$1. Judges will take into consideration, usefulness, unusualness, educational and fun value of your hobby. Letters should be addressed to Hobby Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

# "QUAKER STATE

*adds profits  
to farming"*



**T**HAT'S the record experience of John L. Johnston, farmer, truckman and custom plowman of Chariton, Lucas County, Iowa. He has two trucks, a tractor-operated threshing rig, and a heavy-duty tractor. He has shaped his work schedule to spend part of his time doing truck work on the county roads, and several weeks each year at tractor-plowing and grain-threshing for farm neighbors.

"To operate trucks and tractors at a profit, the first thing you have got to consider is overhead and repair costs. What you can save on these items is apt to be

your real profit.

"In my work, I know positively that Quaker State saves ten times its price in repair bills. I do most of my own repair work and, therefore, I can prove that Quaker State saves rings, rods and tightening work. What is still more important, it insures me against expensive breakdown on rush jobs."

Aside from repair saving, worth many times the initial cost of the product, Mr. Johnston believes that "Quaker State gives from 25% to 40% extra lubrication value." Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation, Oil City, Pa.

Trust your cars  
and farm machinery  
to the  
Oil of Character



# FEED THE FAMILY FIRST

By RCY FREELAND



Farm families are the best fed population group in the country, says Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of Bureau of Home Economics of U. S. D. A., because they have the advantage of more "protective foods." Farm families consume 60 per cent more milk, 15 per cent more butter, and 25 per cent more leafy, green, and yellow vegetables. Most families find it pays to take care of health first.

ON A TYPICAL Kansas farm, tucked away in the scenic Flint Hills of Geary county, life for the Lawrence Collins family is similar to that of most other farm folks. With long days of strenuous labor, they purchase the satisfaction of a free, wholesome existence not enjoyed by any other class of people.

But, in at least one respect, the Collins family realizes more genuine pleasure and benefit than most families obtain from life on a Kansas farm. As shown by a careful home record kept last year, 81 per cent of the Collins food supply was produced right on their own place. In contrast, the average farm families in Kansas produce only about 51 per cent of the food they eat.

Beating the state average by about 30 per cent in supplying their table with home-grown products, effects big savings in cash outlay at the Collins house. Such savings help provide education, entertainment and other worth-while privileges. According to Mrs. Collins, they are made possible only by willing co-operation from every member of the family.

She declares the first essential is for farm people to appreciate the value of their own products. "All members of our family like milk, and we all drink milk every day," she says. "We enjoy good homemade bread, and we churn our own butter. Fresh garden products are a treat to us as long as they last; when the season is over, we have them from jars instead of from the garden."

Mrs. Collins relates that she does not purchase meat from a butcher shop more than 2 or 3 times each year. "What could we buy that is better than fried chicken?" she asks. "My family can eat chicken every day of the week and then be

disappointed if it is not served again on Sunday. That's why we ate 300 chickens last year."

By using 2 compartments in a freezer locker plant at Junction City, the Collins family has fresh meat every month of the year. Last fall, after eating chicken all summer, dressed fries were stored in the locker. From this source, fried chicken was a regular treat thruout the winter, and the supply lasted until March. In like manner, home butchered beef and pork is eaten as fresh meat, in all seasons.

With 5 members of their family at home last year, the Collinses ate 1 beef calf and 1 hog, in addition to the 300 fries. These, along with milk, cream, eggs, and vegetables were the principal items used. This shows that plain farm products did the job, and the same record might be possible on more farms in Kansas.

However, it is not likely to happen on 1-crop farms, or farms where no dairy cattle or poultry are found. The situation suggests that it pays to plan farming operations so as to feed the family, first of all, rather than consider cash income as the primary objective.

L. M. Schruben, who is in charge of the Kansas Farm Management Associations, has seen farm profits increased or decreased according to how well the farming operations were planned to supply home food. After working and visiting with farmers thruout the state who keep accurate records of their business, Mr. Schruben has gathered some practical facts on the best way to do it.

He has observed that it doesn't pay to try to raise every kind of crop and every kind of livestock as a major project. The farmers who usually show best profits are those who have 3 or 4 major livestock and crop projects and enough minor projects to feed the family and utilize feeds and products not used by the major projects.

If you are primarily interested in production of beef cattle and hogs, as is Mr. Collins, of Geary county, it is certainly worth-while to have some poultry and dairy cattle as minor projects. In fact, Mr. Schruben declares that every farm, regardless of size, should have at least 2 milk cows, and a minimum of 50 chickens.

With hogs, beef cattle, and sheep a different situation exists. If stock of this kind is not produced as a major farm project, it might not pay to raise it at all. Since they do not produce daily food supplies like milk, cream, and eggs there is no particular economy in raising such meat animals just for home food purposes. Instead, you can buy them for home butchering, and do it at the time of year when prices are lowest. This is an economical way to stock your cold storage lockers or your canned meat supply with pork, beef, and mutton.

With their high record of home produced food, the Collinses report their greatest single item of food expense is fruit. The same testimony is given by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Roepke, farm and home account keepers in Pottawatomie county, who raised 65 per cent [Continued on Page 24]

# JACK RABBITS AND CACTUS TEAM UP

## Present Serious Problem in 30 Counties

By F. L. TIMMONS and L. E. WENGER  
Noxious Weeds and Forage Crops Specialists  
Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station

**R**APID spread of pricklypear cactus over the pastures of Western and Central Kansas during the last 5 years has been puzzling as well as alarming to farmers and experimental workers alike. The depleted stands and weakened condition of the native grass resulting from the dry weather which began in 1934, and the dust storms in 1935, undoubtedly were an important factor in the ability of slow-growing cactus seedlings to become established; but did not fully explain the epidemic-like spread of this spiny pest.

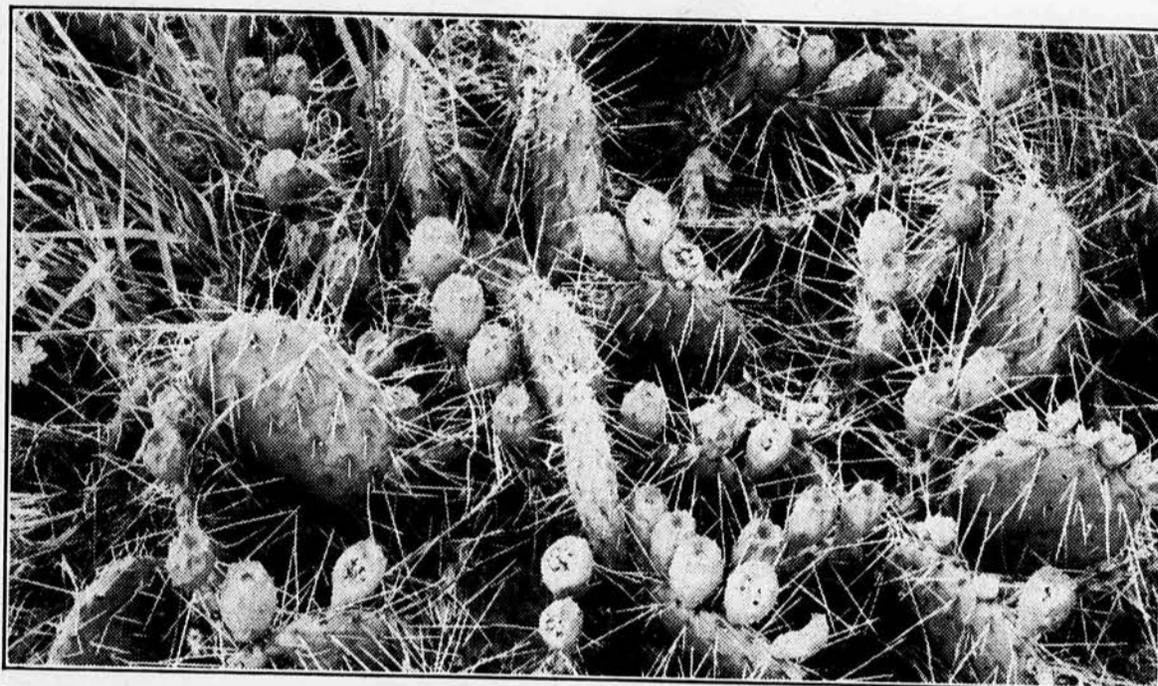
Pricklypear plants seemed to spring up everywhere in pastures, waste areas, and cultivated fields that had not been disturbed for a year or more. The weed appeared to spread up the slopes as rapidly as downward. Frequently new plants would appear in considerable numbers in pastures where no cacti had been present before. This indicated a widespread dissemination of the seed by some unusual means.

It was observed at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station in August, 1939, that jack rabbits were feeding heavily on the ripening pears of the cactus plants on experimental control plots. Further observations revealed the same situation in other nearby pastures.

Upon examination of the rabbit droppings in the vicinity it was found that many of them contained apparently undamaged cactus seed. In fact, seed was discovered in 60 per cent of the droppings that were collected at random in these infested pastures. The number of seeds in single droppings varied from 1 to 15 and averaged about 4. This would seem to indicate that the ripe pears were serving as a major portion of the diet of some, and probably most, of the jack rabbits in this locality.

### Seeds Germinate Better

Germination tests of cactus seed recovered from jack rabbit droppings showed that the seed not only grew but that the immediate germination was about twice that of natural seed threshed from dried mature pears. One hundred seeds of each kind were planted in soil in a greenhouse flat and left out of doors from November 10 to December 23, 1939, after which the flat was placed in a warm greenhouse. The first emergence was observed January 30. Two weeks later, February 13, a careful count revealed that 66 of the seeds recovered from rabbit droppings had emerged, as compared to only 33 of the natural seeds. Other germination tests are being conducted to determine the ability of the seed



Ripe cactus pears showing evidence of feeding by jack rabbits. The attractive appearance and edibility of the ripe seed pear appears to be nature's means of spreading cactus seed thru a sort of partnership arrangement with the jack rabbit.

from rabbit droppings to grow after being exposed during the recent severe winter weather.

If the observations made at the Fort Hays Experiment Station during the past fall and winter are an indication of the situation that prevailed thruout the cactus-infested area in Kansas, they would seem to reveal the most common way in which the seed is spread in this state.

The fact that 1,317 pricklypear seeds were found in 604 rabbit droppings, which were collected at random in an infested pasture at the Hays Station, February 14, 1940, indicates that farmers will be able to check immediately upon this point for their own localities, even the several months have passed since the cactus seed pears were succulent and suitable for jack rabbits to eat.

There is an interesting coincidence in the fact that most of the rapid spread of pricklypear over the West Central Kansas area has taken place since 1935, the year in which jack rabbits were so numerous in this region that scores of rabbit drives were held to save both growing and harvested crops.

This, and a second coincidence with the drouth weakened condition of the native grass since 1935, would seem to supply a logical and complete explanation for the rapid way in which the slow-growing cactus has been able

to extend and intensify its area of infestation.

Knowledge that jack rabbits are apparently an important factor in the dissemination of pricklypear seed tends to emphasize the danger and importance of the already alarming cactus problem. Light infestations or even a few scattered plants in a pasture or in a community, can no longer be considered a trivial matter.

### Danger Looms

A survey of the western half of Kansas, in which many farmers and most of the county agents were interviewed, has disclosed the fact that pricklypear is a serious problem in 30 West Central Kansas counties. The area of heavy infestation assumes the shape of an inverted pear, which, if placed over the map of Kansas, would center in Ness county. Visualizing these 30 counties and the 25 counties surrounding it in which pricklypear is present, but not yet considered serious, a definite picture of the cactus problem and its magnitude may be had. The recurrence of another drouth period, so severe that grass stands would again be depleted, would greatly increase the damage from this cactus-rabbit combination in the whole of Western Kansas.

Universal prevalence of pricklypear in the pastures of certain sections has caused a few farmers to try and find some economic use for it. Some have ensiled cacti and used them for livestock feed with rather unfavorable results. One farmer in Hodgeman county reported cactus silage to be fairly satisfactory, altho much inferior to sorghum silage. Another man said that his stock ate the silage with much reluctance and the discomfort connected with feeding it was almost as bad as handling cacti in the field.

Extensive studies of the use of pricklypear as a livestock feed has been made in Australia and in Southwestern United States. Various methods of preparing cacti were studied, including boiling, chopping, grinding, ensiling, and burning off the spines. In Texas, singed pricklypear has been used as an emergency feed by ranchers since the beginning of the livestock industry there.

On the whole, the practice has not been too successful, often resulting in subsequent screw worm infestations from mouth injuries sustained in eating spines that were invariably missed in the burning operation. In general, the experience in this country, as well as in Australia, has been that cactus is of value as a livestock feed only as a last resort in periods of serious feed shortage. Best results were obtained when protein concentrate was fed to supplement the cactus which is extremely low in protein, and when fed alone usually causes scours.

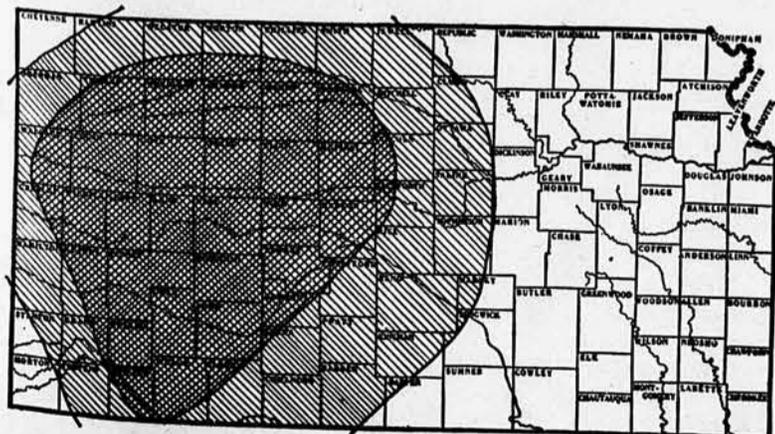
A few individuals have voiced the opinion that, under certain conditions, pricklypear may be of value in controlling wind erosion and protecting the few grass plants that do remain from grazing. This argument may merit consideration in the extreme Southwest part of the state where the loss of grass stands and trouble from blowing has been the most severe.

### Hazard in Pastures

Non-grazing, as such, has not been effective in eliminating pricklypear, but pastures with a good cover of grass, as a result of good management, have not experienced the increase of cactus that has been evident elsewhere, apparently due to the fact that the seedlings ordinarily cannot establish themselves in good stands of grass. The hazard then of having pricklypear in pastures with good grass is not so much in the cactus increasing immediately, but more in the ever present threat that the spread might become serious if the stands of grass should be weakened by overgrazing or drouth.

Several methods of eradication have been tried, but grubbing below the shallow crown and removing from the pasture has been the most successful. A 300-acre pasture on the Fort Hays Station was cleaned up in this manner during the spring of 1936, effecting excellent control. Direct reports of successful grubbing have come from farmers in nearly every county in the cactus territory, particularly from Lane, Meade, Ness, Phillips, Rush, and Thomas counties.

(Continued on Page 22)



Map showing the cactus-infested area in Kansas.

# Passing COMMENT

I AM in receipt of the following letter from Glade, Kansas: "Enclosed you will find some Townsend literature. I would like to have you check it and comment on it in Kansas Farmer Mail & Breeze, and if you find anything rotten in the plan, hit it on the nose."—L. F. Elliot.

Mr. Elliot encloses with his letter 2 leaflets, one headed with the title, "Twenty Points on the Townsend Plan." The other leaflet headed, "Oppressive Taxes Crushing America." Point No. 2 in the first leaflet tells us what the Townsend Plan expects to do for those over 60 years old. I quote: "With the steady circulation of an extra 2 billion dollars a month under the Townsend Plan, the wheels of industry will keep turning. An abundant income will permit citizens to buy more than the necessities of life and, therefore, make them important buyers of goods. There will be no more depressions. . . . Copies of this leaflet may be had without charge upon application to the Book and Literary Department, Townsend National Weekly."

Two billion dollars a month means 24 billion dollars a year, which is quite a sizable sum of money to say the least, and the reader naturally wonders just where it is to come from. "Point 18" under the heading "Where the Fund Comes From," is supposed to give that very important information. I, therefore, quote it in full:

"Almost all business today is done by checks, bills of exchange, credits, notes, etc. In 1936 only 5 billion dollars in United States currency was in the possession of the people or the banks, yet the people had 44 billion dollars on deposit.

"Thus the Federal government can start the Townsend Plan by giving checks, not money, to annuitants, with the injunction that this must be spent in 30 days; 2 billion dollars of the same kind of 'check money' we are now using for business will be put into circulation."

The other 18 "points" printed in the leaflet tell about the general benefits that will arise from the "Plan" but as my space is very much limited I will only try to consider 2 of the points: First, the feasibility of the "Plan" to get the 2 billion a month into hands of the possibly 12 million annuitants and the further feasibility of the plan for distribution.

## When Streams and Woodland Call

BY ED BLAIR  
Spring Hill, Kansas

When streams and woodland call again,  
As wintry days are over,  
The leaf buds swelling in the glen,  
A call to every rover—  
What joy, these spots again to see  
Where often times I've waited,  
Upon the bank or 'neath a tree,  
My spirit calm abated.

Spinx-like I sit and watch my cork  
Alert, should it go under  
Or let my pole rest in a fork  
And, still, wait on and wonder;  
A strain of music fills my mind  
Of which my brain is fertile  
My cork goes under and I find  
I've hooked a pestering turtle!

But turtles tho, men often hook  
In many business dealings  
So, with my trip, I take a book  
To calm my inward feelings!  
A book or nap where nature smiles  
Keeps sordid thoughts from rising;  
And, casting here and there, the whiles  
Results may be surprising!

By T. A. McNeal

The fund would be collected by a special tax of 2 per cent on the gross income of the taxpayers of the United States. It will require, to provide the 2 billion dollars a month at the rate of 2 per cent, a taxable principal of 1,200 billion dollars. As the gross income of the people, according to ordinary methods of figuring, has never amounted to more than 90 billion dollars in any one year, we may wonder how this taxable principal can suddenly be multiplied by more than 13. That, however, does not seem to be a difficult question to our Townsend Plan friends. They claim that whatever any person or firm or corporation receives in the way of money, or checks, or whatever may be used for money is income, no matter whether or not the person who receives it profits by it.

I might give an entirely probable case to illustrate how it might work. A wishes to establish a business. Either his father or some other person, a friend of A, lends or presents him with \$10,000. This is income and A pays the Townsend tax of 2 per cent on it, or in other words \$200.

He buys a stock of goods and the person or firm or corporation from which he purchases the goods pays another tax of \$200. Now if A settles down to business with his \$10,000 stock he is allowed under the Townsend Plan to deduct from his income from said business \$250 each month he is in business or a total of \$3,000 per annum, on which he pays no tax. Now as \$3,000 a year may be a pretty fair profit to make on a ten thousand dollar stock, A would probably have little to complain about as he might not be required to pay any tax except his original tax of \$200.

But suppose that A hears of another location which seems to him more favorable, let us say a booming town in a mining district. However, he has all his capital tied up in his present business. B is another man who wants to go into business for himself. He proposes to A that he will give him a note for \$10,000 bearing 6 per cent interest, due in 6 months. Now the bank with which A does business has confidence in his ability and integrity and offers to cash the \$10,000 note. Of course, A has to endorse or guarantee the B note, but he sells it to the bank and pays another \$200 in the way of tax. The original \$10,000 income, according to the Townsend Plan, has now been multiplied 3 times and becomes \$30,000.

Unfortunately, both A and B neglect to insure the stock of goods. The store is burned to the ground and all of the goods destroyed. This leaves B flat broke and he goes thru bankruptcy to save himself from his creditors. But A is stuck for the \$10,000 note he gave the bank when he endorsed the B note. He has to borrow another \$10,000 to pay the bank. That costs him another \$200. He has by this time lost his original \$10,000 and another \$10,000 he owes the bank. Still ambitious to get into business in the boom town he manages to persuade the bank to lend him another \$10,000 with which to buy a business in that town. He now is called on to pay another tax of \$200. He has lost \$20,000 and has paid tax to the amount of \$600.

The boom in the mining town failed. The oar deposit played out. The population of the town went down from 50,000 to only 1,000 and his business was ruined. But he still owed the bank from which he had borrowed the last \$10,000. He managed to sell his business in the boom town for \$1,000, which he applied to the pay-

ment of the \$10,000 he had borrowed to buy the business in the boom town. His wife happened to inherit a small legacy of \$9,000 which she generously gave to her busted husband and with that he paid the remainder of his note to the bank which also cost him another \$200 tax.

The situation then was that A and his wife were both broke. A had lost altogether \$20,000 and Mrs. A had lost \$9,000. A and his wife were then some 35 years old, without a dollar and only depending on the prospect of being able to get on the old age pension list at the end of 25 years of privation and penury, but according to the Townsend Plan A's \$10,000 income had been increased to at least a \$50,000 income. And on that basis it might be swelled many more times.

Now, Mr. Elliot can make up his mind as to the feasibility of the "Plan." I do not say that there is anything "rotten" in the Townsend Plan in the sense that its promoters are crooks. Some of them may be but most of them are not. They really believe that the "Plan" will work. There are, of course, certain things that would result. If the annuitants were paid as the leaflet suggests in "check money" it would certainly drive all of our present currency out of circulation as cheap money always has and always will drive the stable and more costly money out. I will leave Mr. Elliot to form his own judgment about the practicability of the "Plan." Everybody has a right to his own opinion.

My own opinion is that if the proposed legislation were enacted and actually put into operation it would result in the most disastrous financial panic this country has ever experienced or even dreamed of and that the annuitants themselves would be most bitterly disappointed. I also think that I may be making a mistake in trying to comply with Mr. Elliot's request, as heretofore whenever I have criticized the Townsend Plan I have received a number of abusive letters from advocates of it. A few of them are kind enough to grant that I might be excused on the ground of hopeless ignorance, but most of them seem to think I have some sinister motive back of my arguments.

One of the "Twenty Point" leaflets declares it will only require 2 billion dollars to finance the Townsend Plan. It declares that it constitutes a revolving fund. Now the annuitant is not required to give his pension back to a revolving fund. He or she can spend it as they please. Just how and where is this revolving fund and how created. Such a statement seems to me to be so utterly ridiculous that I wonder why the author of the leaflet had the nerve to publish it.

## THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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By JANET McNEISH

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—KF—

**Kansas Farm Calendar**

April 22-24—4-H Leaders' Conference, Kansas State Fair Grounds, Hutchinson.

April 27—Hays Experiment Station Roundup, Hays.

April 29-30—State Vocational Agriculture Judging and Farm Mechanics Contest, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

May 2-4—Apple Blossom Festival, St. Joseph, Mo.

May 16-17—Fourth Annual Kansas Lamb and Wool School, Kansas City, Mo.

June 12-19—National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C.

July 15-17—National Dairy Council, Annual Summer Conference, Chicago.

September 8-14—Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.

September 14-21—Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.

**Field Machinery Meetings:**

- May 6—McPherson county.
- May 7—Rice county.
- May 8—Harvey county.
- May 9—Marion county.
- May 10—Saline county.
- May 11—Dickinson county.
- May 13—Clay county.

**Spring Dairy Cattle Shows:**

**AYRSHIRE**

Date	District	Location
April 23	South Central	Caldwell
April 24	Central	Hutchinson
April 25	Midwest	Abilene
April 26	Eastern	Osage City

**GUERNSEY**

April 29	Central	Salina
April 30	Republican-Blue	Marysville
May 1	Northeast	Horton
May 2	Southeast	Girard

**BROWN SWISS**

May 20	Eastern	El Dorado
May 21	South Central	Attica
May 22	Western	Arlington

**HOLSTEIN**

April 22	Arkansas Valley	Newton
April 23	West Central	Sterling
April 24	South Central	Harper
April 27	Southeast	Erle
April 29	Capitol	St. Marys
May 1	Midwest	Herlington
May 2	Northeast	Sabetha
May 3	East Central	Lawrence
May 7	North Central	Washington

**JERSEY**

May 11	Northeast	Holton
May 13	Sekan	Oswega
May 14	East Central	Eureka
May 15	South Central	Augusta
May 16	Central	Ellinwood
May 17	Northwest	Phillipsburg
May 18	North Central	Abilene



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- Alma ..... McCollough Implement Co.
- Amy ..... Walter W. Herndon
- Andale ..... Helmerman Hardware Co.
- Anthony ..... Dusenbury Equipment Co.
- Anthony ..... Thrift Oil Co.
- Arcadia ..... Dunton Hardware Co.
- Arkansas City ..... Goodrich Silvertown Stores
- Ashton ..... Swanson Brothers
- Atchison ..... Neumann Hdw. Co.
- Atchison ..... Ralph Fletcher
- Atchison ..... Neumann Hdw. Co.
- Attica ..... Attica Oil Co.
- Atwood ..... Hill Implement Store
- Bavaria ..... Habiger Brothers
- Bazine ..... Elmer Marshall
- Beattie ..... Anderson Service Station
- Beloit ..... Fuller Motor Co.
- Beloit ..... Moritz Implement Co.
- Belpre ..... Graf Brothers
- Bluff City ..... Geo. Pierpoint
- Bluff City ..... Sam G. Grett
- Bronson ..... Wade Motor Co.
- Bucklin ..... Frank Fletcher
- Buhler ..... Sam Schneider Oil Co.
- Burrton ..... Harry Harris Lumber Co.
- Canton ..... Ted's Service Station
- Cawker City ..... Heinen Implement Co.
- Cedar Point ..... Crofoot Bros.
- Cedarvale ..... Cable Implement Co.
- Chanute ..... Goodrich Silvertown Stores
- Cheney ..... Lester Brannin Service Station
- Cherryvale ..... Cherryvale Supply Co.
- Chetopa ..... Karnes Grain Co.
- Chetopa ..... Poison Implement Co.
- Cimarron ..... Walker Motor Co.
- Clay Center ..... Dixie Distributors
- Clearwater ..... Hugh R. Wilk
- Coals ..... Oscar N. Durall
- Coffeyville ..... Coffeyville Equipment Co.
- Coffeyville ..... H. B. Foster Implement Co.
- Coffeyville ..... Isham Hardware Co.
- Coffeyville ..... Sims Tire Co., Inc.
- Coffeyville ..... Tournay-DeHon Motor Co.
- Colby ..... Lyman Kelling
- Coldwater ..... Wantland Garage
- Colony ..... Bogan Implement Co.
- Colwell ..... Schilling Hardware Co.
- Concordia ..... Goodrich Silvertown Stores
- Corbin ..... Corbin Oil Co.
- Council Grove ..... Saunders Oil Co.
- Damar ..... R. P. Berland
- Deerfield ..... Santa Fe Motor Co.
- Dighton ..... Grusing Motor Co.
- Dodge City ..... Goodrich Silvertown Stores
- Dodge City ..... Kilsen Service Station
- Dodge City ..... Sunnyside Oil Station
- Durham ..... Marion Coop. Assn.
- Durham ..... Geo. Yank Impl. Co.
- Edna ..... Olson Oil Co.
- Ellinwood ..... Knopp Implement Co.
- Ellinwood ..... Schilling Hardware Co.
- Emdale ..... Charles H. Davis
- Elk City ..... Rentfro Service Station
- Elkhart ..... Tri-State Chevrolet
- Emporia ..... Goodrich Silvertown Stores
- Erle ..... Roy Ewin
- Everest ..... Swartz Motor Co.
- Fort Scott ..... Goodrich Silvertown Stores
- Fort Scott ..... Roninger Service Station
- Fredonia ..... Fred Barth
- Garden City ..... Allen Tire Shop
- Gardner ..... W. H. Marley
- Girard ..... Crawford Co. Farmers Union Coop.
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- Glascow ..... Ray Fetters Impl. Co.
- Glascow ..... Wolf Implement Co.
- Great Bend ..... Gibson Farm Service
- Great Bend ..... Great Bend Implement Co.
- Great Bend ..... Goodrich Silvertown Stores
- Great Bend ..... Schartz Implement Co.
- Greensburg ..... Boyde W. Gilham
- Gridley ..... H. A. Reed
- Hamlin ..... Musselman & Son
- Hardtner ..... Hardtner Machinery Co.
- Harper ..... Harper Implement Co.
- Havana ..... Long Auto Supply
- Hays ..... Pendleton Motor Co.
- Hays ..... Riggs Tire & Motor Co.
- Hazelton ..... Dan's Machine Shop
- Helton ..... Humphrey Implement Co.
- Holton ..... Harold Rolley
- Hopler ..... Coester Grain & Implement Co.
- Hiawatha ..... C. W. Dannenburg
- Hiawatha ..... Hiawatha Tractor & Implement Co.
- Hillsboro ..... General Hardware Co.
- Hugoton ..... Clelland Hdw. & Impl. Co.
- Hugoton ..... McGrath Service Station
- Humboldt ..... Humboldt Implement Co.
- Hutchinson ..... City Implement Co.
- Hutchinson ..... Goodrich Silvertown Stores
- Hutchinson ..... Simpson Oliver Sales
- Independence ..... Goodrich Silvertown Stores
- Jola ..... Wiggins Implement Co.
- Irving ..... Lindbloom Service Station
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- Junction City ..... Bramlage Service Station
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- Lenora ..... Home Oil Company
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- Liberal ..... Allen Tire Shop
- Liberal ..... Bales Farm Supply
- Lyons ..... Lyons Supply Co.
- Maudslon ..... Arlie Barb
- Manhattan ..... Hixson Auto Supply
- Mantor ..... Hoopingartner & Sons
- Marion ..... The Boutwell Merc. Co., Inc.
- McCracken ..... Donecker's Garage
- McDonald ..... Francis Miller
- McFarland ..... Theel's Hdw. & Implement
- McPherson ..... Bart White Motor Co.
- Medora ..... Wiggins Auto Supply
- Medora ..... Thurman Oil Co.
- Moran ..... McAdams Service Station
- Moundridge ..... Moundridge Motors
- Mount Hope ..... Larsen Hardware Co.
- Mullinville ..... Harp Service Station
- Mulvane ..... Mulvane Oil & Supply Co.
- Neodesha ..... Neodesha Tractor & Implement
- Ness City ..... Herman's Auto Salvage
- Newton ..... Little Farm Equipment Co.
- Norfolkville ..... Burdick Oil Co.
- Norwich ..... Comer & Jackson
- Oberlin ..... Service Tire & Supply
- Olathe ..... Marvin Motor Co.
- Oswego ..... Gosard Hardware Co.
- Otis ..... Weisinger & Schneider
- Paola ..... Lowe Implement Co.
- Parsons ..... L. W. Lowe
- Parsons ..... Goodrich Silvertown Stores
- Parsons ..... Van Tiagem Implement Co.
- Paxico ..... Woody's Service Station
- Pennington ..... Harold Weiraven
- Pittsburg ..... Jay Groom Service
- Pittsburg ..... Bitner Implement Co.
- Plains ..... Goodrich Silvertown Stores
- Plains ..... Collinwood Impl. Co.
- Pleasanton ..... Hutchinson DX Service Station
- Pratt ..... Blachly's Servicenter
- Pratt ..... Maple Grove Service
- Pratt ..... McCowan Motor Co.
- Protection ..... Herman Harbord
- Rexford ..... Stepper Hardware Store
- Riley ..... Riley Implement & Machine Shop
- Rossville ..... R. C. Hipp
- Rossville ..... Wilson Tractor & Imp. Co.
- Rozol ..... Ernest Smith
- Russell ..... Lyman Kelling
- St. Francis ..... Hancock Motor
- St. John ..... Groves Implement Co.
- St. Marys ..... Strange Tire Shop
- Salina ..... Barcofer Machine Co.
- Salina ..... Goodrich Silvertown Stores
- Salina ..... Gehlert Tractor & Equipment Co.
- Salina ..... Salina Tractor & Thresher Co.
- Salina ..... Salina Valley & Implement Co.
- Salina ..... Wissing Brothers
- Satanta ..... C. J. Conover
- Scott City ..... Grusing Motor Co.
- Selden ..... Vic's Hardware Store
- Sharon ..... Homer White
- Sharon Springs ..... Lasey's Service Station
- Sherwin Junction ..... Mae Gilmartin
- Simpson ..... Simpson Implement Co.
- Simpson ..... Hubert Anderson
- Smith Center ..... Lyman Kelling
- Stockton ..... Independent Coop. Grain Merc.
- Stockton ..... McQue Service Station
- Stockton ..... Wright Hardware Co.
- Strong City ..... Strong City Coop. Assn.
- Stull ..... Kraft Mercantile Co.
- Sublette ..... Birney Service Station
- Byrcause ..... James Benedict
- Thayer ..... Green Grain & Implement Co.
- Topeka ..... Radcliff & Son
- Toronto ..... Dyer Bros.
- Tribune ..... Wineinger & Son
- Turon ..... Matthews Super Service
- Ulysses ..... Dr. E. Rosenberry
- Valley Falls ..... Don Walters
- Wakeeney ..... Midwest Chev. Co.
- Waldron ..... Wilson Grain Co.
- Wainon ..... Little Feed & Implement Co.
- Wamego ..... Holtman Implement Co.
- Wellington ..... Goodrich Silvertown Stores
- Wellington ..... Zabel Service Station
- Whitewater ..... Groman Chevrolet Co.
- Wichita ..... Carl T. Cooper Oil Co.
- Wichita ..... Goodrich Silvertown Stores
- Wichita ..... P. J. Klein
- Winfield ..... Wilmore Hardware
- Winfield ..... Ralph Bruce Implement Co.
- Winfield ..... Farmers Supply Co.
- Winfield ..... Goodrich Silvertown Stores
- Woodston ..... Kenneth Orr Implement Co.
- Yates Center ..... Hefner & Swepe Hardware
- Yates Center ..... The Motor Inn
- Zenda ..... Whitmer & Son
- Zenith ..... Home Oil Co.

**OKLAHOMA**

- Bartlesville ..... Forsbach & Walls
- Beaver ..... H. A. Dunn
- Billings ..... Morrison Implement Co.
- Blackwell ..... Blackwell Implement Co.
- Blackwell ..... Bowling Implement Co.
- Braman ..... Miller-Hutton Hardware
- Bristow ..... John Bishop
- Broken Arrow ..... Broken Arrow Tractor Exchange
- Broken Arrow ..... Mueller Farm Supply
- Carmen ..... Curry Oil Co.
- Ceres ..... Minute Oil Co.
- Cherokee ..... Texaco Service Station
- Claremore ..... Rogers County Implement Co.
- Deer Creek ..... Eberle Hardware
- Fairfax ..... Creveling Implement Co.
- Fairfax ..... W. M. McFadden Implement Co.
- Goltry ..... Scarlett Implement Co.
- Guyton ..... Allen Tire Shop
- Hooker ..... Schaaeveld Service Station
- Kingfisher ..... Dunlap & Orr
- Newkirk ..... Farmer Coop. Store
- Nowata ..... Madox & Grant
- Nowata ..... Welding Co.
- Pawnee ..... Raymond Allen
- Pawnee ..... Diamond Service Station
- Pawnee Rock ..... Farmers Grain, Fuel, & Livestock Co.
- Perry ..... Ladner Farm Equipment Co.
- Ponca City ..... Hinton's Tire Service
- Pond Creek ..... Folmer Pentan Co.
- Ralston ..... Brown Motor Co.
- Red Rock ..... Carpenter Hardware Co.
- Ringwood ..... Rush Service Station
- Stillwater ..... Stillwater Cotton & Grain Co.
- Stroud ..... Cox Grocery Store
- Tenkawa ..... Chase-Bennet Hardware
- Tenkawa ..... Charles Lueske
- Wagoner ..... Bradford Motor Co.
- Woodward ..... D. Scott Johnson
- Vici ..... Miller Brothers

**MISSOURI**

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

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

# FARM MATTERS

*As I See Them*

THE major European nations are doing their fighting this spring in the back yards of their smaller neighbors. As a matter of fact, that has been going on in Europe for at least 2,000 years. From the time of Rome to and thru the Napoleonic era, one after another of the dominant nations of Europe have fought with the next strongest powers or a group of them, and much of that time the fighting has been in what might be termed neutral territory.

That is one reason why there is historical basis for the belief that the invasion of the Scandinavian countries by Hitler will be followed by violation of the neutrality of Holland and Belgium. For centuries other nations have done the bulk of their fighting in the Low Countries of Europe.

Without posing as a military strategist, I am inclined to believe that Hitler moved north in sheer desperation, and that time will show that he "led with his chin" to use a slang phrase from sporting circles. Unless his desperate sortie into the Scandinavian countries frightens the Balkans and encourages Italy to join forces with him, the British navy will deal him blows in the next few months that will ultimately decide the war in favor of the Allies.

What has happened in the Scandinavian Peninsula the last few days is a plain sign to the world, including the United States, that neither the rights nor the interests of neutral nations matter in the least to the warring nations in Europe's latest war over boundary lines and power.

Both Germany and Britain violated the neutrality of Norway. Either or both is likely to violate the neutrality of Holland and Belgium at any time—on the plea that she is protecting these neutrals from the other side in the big war.

Our hearts are wrung, our sympathies are stirred, our indignation is aroused, by the news that comes from overseas. We can see the lights of civilization being snuffed out in Europe.

If the lights of civilization are to be kept burning, it will have to be in this new Western Hemisphere, and by the United States.

If free governments of free peoples by those peoples survive, it will be because the people of the United States, and the leadership of the United States, have the courage and the vision to remain free from involvement in Europe.

There is nothing more fundamentally important to the farmers of America than keeping the

United States out of the present European war.

Most emphatically, this is not our war.

We face two alternatives in the European war:

First, intervene in European affairs, become a pawn in the European game of power politics, and fritter away our strength in a vain effort to settle quarrels we do not understand, and which we cannot settle, or . . .

Second, keep out of Europe's wars, build up our own strength, solve our own problems, preserve our form of government and the freedom of our people, and in the future be in position to help the rest of the world in the paths of peace.

There is a strong feeling in this country, and it is much in evidence I am sorry to say in some of our national leaders, that we belong in the European struggle. That leadership is, I believe, blind to the best interests of our own country, and blind ultimately to the best interests of all the world.

I live in fear that this leadership will take some step, or start some program, that will lead us into the European conflict.

I would like to see both political parties, in their national conventions this year, adopt a resolution substantially like this:

"Resolved, that we favor a nation-wide referendum before declaration of war, except in case of invasion, actual or imminent, or of internal rebellion."

And I would like to see a constitutional amendment adopted which would reserve this right to the people themselves.

The people fight the wars.

The people pay for the wars, pay with lives and with treasure.

The people should have the power to decide when and for what they should fight and die and pay for wars.

As far as the present war is concerned, don't ever forget, or let your leaders forget:

THIS IS NOT OUR WAR. We can and must keep out of it.

## Family Fitting Farms

AN IMPORTANT point in preserving the family-size farm as the farm unit is that matter of size. Ask 50 persons how large a family-size farm should be, and you will get a wide variety of answers. Certainly, the type of land, size of the family, and kind of farming, all have a definite bearing on farm size.

In our eagerness to get more families on farms, we should be sure to make it possible for them to live decently and finance the size farms they take over. Perhaps the danger isn't so great in Kansas as elsewhere of getting too many families on too-small farms. But we should recognize the danger.

The Department of Agriculture points out that since 1860 the number of farms in this country has more than tripled while size of the average farm has steadily decreased; as population grew, farms were subdivided. In 1880, about 10 per cent of the country's farms were of less than 20 acres, but today, 18 per cent are of less than 20 acres. In 1880 nearly 30 per cent of the farms were less than 50 acres. Today, nearly 40 per cent are less than 50 acres.

One-time adequate family-size farms now may be too small because of erosion damage. That is proof of the great need for soil-saving and fertility-building practices. This need has been intensified in recent years. We must recognize one other point: Despite all of our group action in the matter of soil saving, fertility building, and balanced production, the big end of the job still checks right back to the individual. He must be responsible for family-supporting operations on his farm.

So, planning the farm business is even more important than ever. The purpose of the farming plans is to reach a certain goal. This can be accomplished only by proceeding systematically, getting good balance between crops and livestock and between enterprises on the farm.

I am sure farm business planning will be increasingly important in the years ahead. That is one reason I am so deeply interested in what the various farm account clubs are doing. They certainly pick out both weak and strong points in farm plans. Business planning of this type is one of the surest ways of making the size of the farm fit the size of the family.

*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 produce vegetables commercially. What are the price prospects this spring and early summer?—E. P., Johnson Co.

Because of the losses of planted acreage by recent hard freeze and dry weather, it appears that spring supplies of commercial vegetables will be smaller than they were last year. This, together with an improvement in general business conditions, should result in generally higher prices for vegetables this spring.

I have a bunch of milk-fed lambs that weigh about 80 pounds. What is the price outlook for these lambs

during the next 2 or 3 weeks?—H. E. R., Riley Co.

A temporary recovery in spring lamb prices is expected during the next 10 to 20 days, with lower prices probable by the middle of May. There has been a heavy movement of the Arizona spring lamb crop during the last 2 weeks, and there is some evidence of a delay in the marketing of the California crop. This should leave a period of short supplies during late April and prices are expected to be moderately above current levels.

What are your ideas on the egg market in the spring of 1941? What effect do you think the war might have on egg prices?—S. V., Texas.

Egg prices slightly higher than prices this spring are expected next spring for 2 reasons. In the first place, the feed-egg ratio has been unfavorable since the war began. Feed prices advanced sharply but egg prices con-

tinued low. When egg production is unprofitable, producers tend to reduce the size of their flocks and feed less intensively; consequently, production is reduced. In the second place, assuming that the war continues, there probably

will be a rise in the general price level. This will tend to raise egg prices. The war probably will have no direct effect on egg prices because the export demand for eggs is not strong enough to have much effect on prices.

I have 16 pigs that will average 100 pounds. Would you advise me to sell now or crowd them for a June market?—D. B., Bourbon Co.

Considering the price outlook, it is probable that neither of the plans you suggest will be so satisfactory as carrying these 100-pound shoats for an August, 1940, market. Stock pigs are selling for a sharp discount in most areas and altho your feed costs are high, you probably will find that heading them for an August market will net more than selling at the present time. A substantial price recovery is expected from the low, which probably will be reached in May since feeding ratios will encourage an early liquidation.

### 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 . . . . .	\$10.25	\$10.85	\$11.75
Hogs . . . . .	5.40	5.25	7.00
Lambs . . . . .	10.75	11.20	11.00
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. . . . .	.13½	.14	.14½
Eggs, Firsts . . . . .	.15½	.13	.15½
Butterfat, No. 1 . . . . .	.24	.25	.18
Wheat, No. 2, Hard . . . . .	1.06½	1.04	.82½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow . . . . .	.64½	.60½	.49½
Oats, No. 2, White . . . . .	.42	.43½	.32
Barley, No. 2 . . . . .	.55	.55	.41
Alfalfa, No. 1 . . . . .	17.00	18.00	15.00
Prairie, No. 1 . . . . .	8.50	8.50	8.50

# DUBACHS DIVERSIFY

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON



V. M. Dubach was recently elected president of the Missouri River Apple Growers.

**D**UBACH Brothers, orchardists of the famous Wathena fruit district, must have faith in the future of the apple business, else they would not have purchased this spring a new 600-gallon sprayer and a new 30-horse tractor to pull it and supply the power. This fine, modern equipment is to be used in the care of their 100-acre orchard, an important part of the 436 acres that the Dubachs operate.

Preston and Vernie, as they are familiarly called by all who know them, do not have all their eggs in one basket, however. They believe whole-heartedly in diversification and practice it. That this fine farm, which was owned by their father before them, has not been allowed to depreciate in their hands is proof of their untiring industry and good management.

"When you sell your grain and hay," says Preston, "you sell the fertility of your land." Consequently, the 70 acres of corn, the 70 acres of wheat and the 20 acres of oats grown on this farm are fed to livestock right on the place and the manure is returned to the soil. They make a practice of marketing 2 carloads of fat hogs a year. About a dozen brood sows are kept and half of these are bred to farrow in January and June; the other half in March and September. By this arrangement some hogs are always ready for the best markets.

Cattle also help to consume the feed that is produced and from 40 to 50 head are marketed each year. Altho they operate 2 tractors, the farm power is not entirely mechanical. Mules are relied on to do a great deal of the farm work. Only young mules are used. It has long been their practice never to keep a mule until he is old. In addition to the apple orchard, they have a well-kept 6-acre grape vineyard, and the same acreage has been recently set to

## Skin Bindweed Now

Confucius say, "Man who let bindweed grow, like banana—likely get skinned." But now is the time to begin that campaign to skin bindweed. Kansas Farmer has a leaflet on eradicating bindweed which contains all latest and authoritative information and tells exactly how to proceed to be sure and eliminate this menace at least cost. For your copy of "Best Method of Eradicating Bindweed," send a 3-cent stamp for mailing costs to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

young peach trees of adapted varieties.

Vernie was recently elected president of the Missouri River Apple Growers, and only a few years ago he served as president of the Kansas State Horticultural Society. They have financial interests in a number of the fruit marketing firms in Wathena, both holding important places on the boards of directors of these organizations. All apples produced in the Dubach orchard are marketed thru the Wathena Apple Growers Association.

For many years Preston has taught a Sunday School class in one of the local churches. His positive convictions and wise philosophy combine to make him a better than average religious teacher and the size of his constantly growing class attests to his ability. It is his one hobby and into it he puts his

whole heart and soul. Vernie was superintendent of this same Sunday School for many years.

And speaking of hobbies, Mrs. Preston has one that is most unusual. She has a collection of more than 400 perfume bottles, gathered from every part of the world, many of them associated with interesting bits of history. Every bottle is numbered and cataloged so that she knows the source of each one. Many have been given to her by friends, but most of them have been accumulated in her travels. Mrs. Preston Dubach, an accomplished musician, has been pipe organist at her church for a good many years.

Last fall the Dubachs enjoyed a motor trip thru the East, especially Maine and the New England States. Two years ago they toured the Northwest and visited en route with another brother who is Dean of Men at the Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis. These motor trips are looked on as a safety valve, a brief period of rest and relaxation from farm labor and worries.

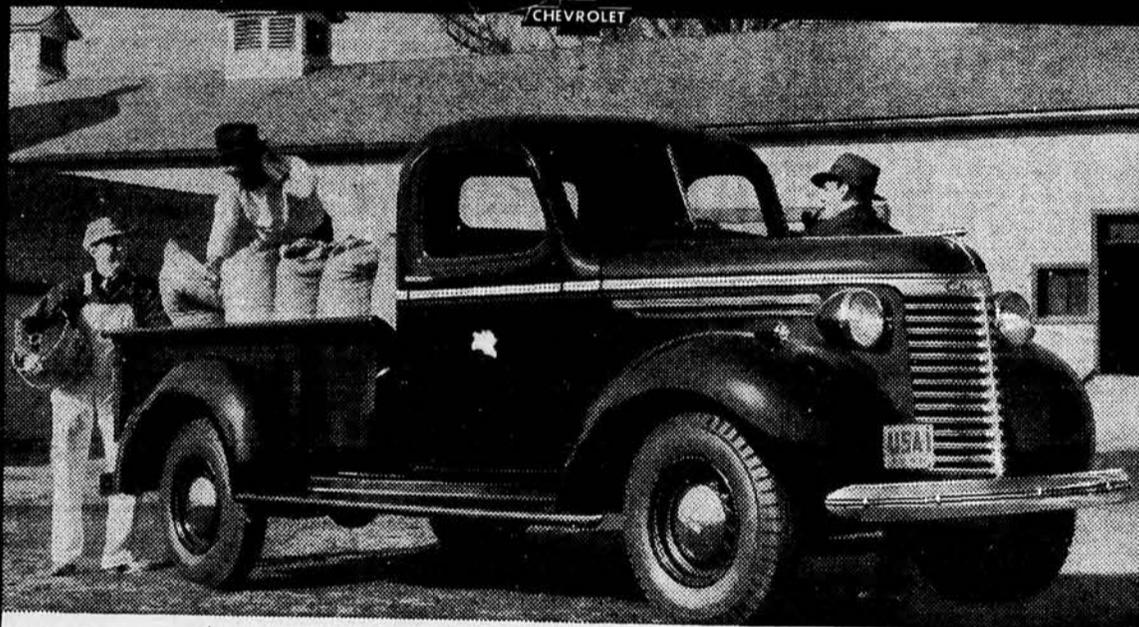
## Keeping Milk Tasty

Probably the most objectionable flavors in milk come from weeds. The most troublesome weed in Kansas in recent years has been pepper grass, particularly in the North Central part of the state. This grass has come into pastures where native grass has been killed by drouth and overgrazing and has presented a problem in flavors more difficult to cope with than any of the other weeds commonly found in Kansas pastures. As is the case with onion and garlic, the only way to prevent the pepper grass flavor is to keep milk cows from eating the pepper grass, says J. W. Linn, Kansas State College extension dairyman.

There are some flavors in dairy products caused by the equipment—either because of uncleanness, rust, or the utensils giving off a metallic taste. Such flavors can be avoided by cleanliness, and by discarding utensils that are rusty or that give off metallic flavors.

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## Best Haulers .. Best Savers .. Best Sellers

# We Dig Gold and Bury It Again

But a Great Many Things Happen in the Meantime

By RAYMOND H. GILKESON

**D**IGGING gold out of the ground in one place only to "bury" it again in the hills of Kentucky, where Uncle Sam has made elaborate plans for its safe-keeping, seems ridiculous to a lot of good American citizens. Another group thinks it is a pretty smart idea. Still others haven't thought much about it one way or another. Regardless of the group to which we belong, all of us are interested in what happens to that gold while it is going from hole to hole; also what purpose it serves by being in the government's hole in the ground.

Here is the answer the writer obtained in Washington, D. C., a few days ago, during the annual Farm Paper Editors' conferences with government officials. It was in a meeting with Chester Davis, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and Dr. F. A. Goldenweiser, director of the division of research and statistics for the Federal Reserve System, that this gold question bobbed up.

Dr. Goldenweiser offered this information:

"It is often said that gold is being

dug out of the South African mines at great expense and then brought to this country at more cost for the sole purpose of burying it again in the hills of Kentucky. This epigram, I believe, was first sprung by John Maynard Keynes in the early 20's. It is used by nearly everyone who writes on the gold problem and has been generally accepted as a penetrating and profound observation. It may be mentioned in passing that at the time Keynes said this his main purpose was to shame America into permitting the gold, which was flowing to our shores, to bring about an inflation in this country, which would make it easier for England to maintain the value of the pound.

"As is frequently the case, this superficial remark contains an element of truth. In fact, physically it is altogether true. The gold does come out of the mines and goes into vaults. Economically speaking, however, it performs a great many functions while it is in transit and after it has been stored away.

"Gold production gives employment to between three-fourths of a million

and a million people. Gold exports by producing countries yield profits to the producers and add to the reserves of central authorities, which may not be as important now as it used to be; but, nevertheless, has a bearing on the stability of currencies, even domestically. The gold also creates bank reserves and deposits, thus adding to the money supply of the recipient countries. It enables these countries to buy goods abroad and to pay for them, even tho they may not have other commodities to export in adequate amounts. It also enables persons who wish to find a safe resting place for their capital to move it to another country, rather than to take a chance on the stability of the financial structure of their own countries. First and last, the gold performs a great many functions before it reaches the shores of America.

"From our point of view, the gold pays for the goods that the foreigners buy here in excess of what we are willing to accept from them. It provides a market for our products, and thus increases the volume of our activity. To the extent that the gold is

used to buy American securities and bank balances, it serves no immediate purpose, but it builds up the available buying power of the exporting countries. At present, for example, balances and securities held by France and England in the United States constitute a large part of their reserves available for buying war supplies.

"It is true that the gold adds to our reserve problem, but it is also true that it helped us ease credit conditions and added to our volume of deposits and reserves at a time when this contributed to arresting our deflation and in creating a financial climate propitious for recovery.

## Working While on Deposit

"The quip that gold is extracted from one hole in the ground merely in order to be buried in another has little economic significance. Gold is money, and functions as money; and it can function in that way altho the metal itself is not used for circulation purposes. It does its work thru the deposits and reserves which its production and importation have created. There is nothing more absurd in the process than there is in the production of precious stones, for example, which are found and cut and polished at great cost, only to be worn as ornaments—a purpose which could almost as well be served by pieces of glass.

"There is something in what Keynes said, and it may have served a purpose, but a parrot-like repetition of his remark has the tendency of substituting a smart phrase for constructive thought."

Apparently, the United States now has about 60 per cent of the world's gold supply, compared to around 30 per cent in 1934. Recent figures place United States gold holdings at 17.6 billion dollars, or an increase of 13.6 billions since 1934. According to Mr. Goldenweiser, all of this gold isn't coming to this country because we pay more for it than other countries pay. He holds that our price of \$35 an ounce balances up with the rest of the world, "when there are no artificial restrictions on the free movement of gold, as there have been in the belligerent countries since last September." This means, he says, that an ounce of gold can be bought—and sold—in England or France for as many pounds or francs as will exchange for \$35, or the price of an ounce of gold in the United States. What may happen to our large gold holdings ultimately is a matter of considerable thought in Washington.

Over at the Department of Agriculture, Secretary Henry A. Wallace told the editors the present war hasn't

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to 4 Gallons  
of Fuel  
a Day"

Writes EARL MORTENSEN  
Papillion, Nebraska

"What's More, Mobiloil Reduces  
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**N**OT SAVINGS ON FUEL ALONE . . . but savings *right down the line*—on oil, repairs, engine efficiency as well. That's the extra "profit" Mobiloil has unearthed for Earl Mortensen of Nebraska. He writes:

"Besides using up to 4 gallons less fuel a day, my tractor runs cooler . . . rarely needs repairs."

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**MOBIL OIL** gives your cars, farm engines *all good oil qualities.*

**MOBIL GAS**—a scientific blend of power, mileage, smoothness.

**MOBIL GREASE NO. 2**—Excellent general-purpose grease for farm machinery.

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**MOBIL OIL GEAR OILS** in the right grades for your equipment.

**BUG-A-BOO** kills insects quickly.

**SANILAC CATTLE SPRAY**—Non-caustic; effectively protects your cattle all day.

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## Lawns in Kansas

More and more, people appreciate beautiful surroundings. Beautiful grounds add to the attractiveness of the home and create an inviting atmosphere in which to live. Lawn-making is the first step in the improvement of home grounds. For helpful information in this connection, readers will find the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station bulletin No. 267, *Lawns in Kansas*, suggestive in planning, building, and maintaining lawns. Also, the other bulletins in the list are free:

- No. 270—Hardy Trees and Shrubs for Western Kansas.
- No. 181—Home Vegetable Gardening in Kansas.
- No. 193—Strawberry Growing in Kansas.
- No. 197—Pruning Fruit Plants.

Please address your request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and ask for the Agricultural Experiment Station bulletins.

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much good in it for our agriculture. He doesn't think England and France will buy much from us in the way of farm products. In fact, he stated the prospect has grown less optimistic for foreign demand for our agricultural commodities. He believes England will buy from her colonies first, and from other sources where some political objective can be obtained, and to keep food out of Germany. He believes the United States would be the last place England and France would buy because they must pay cash here while they can get credit elsewhere. And he doesn't seem to think "serious fighting" would change the picture soon; perhaps not before 1941.

Discussing the possibility of farmers getting a fair share of the national income, Secretary Wallace indicated that most farmers now are against price-fixing; that it brings up many problems, including bootlegging; that it must include production control to make it work; and, finally, that price-fixing is open to the Government taking charge of buying and selling. And he said, "I believe the Government should keep out of this." Apparently, Mr. Wallace sees more hope for the income certificate plan filling the bill. The certificates which would be placed in farmers' hands would represent the difference between parity and actual market price for the "home consumed" part of certain surplus crops.

#### Wallace Held Responsible

Secretary Wallace believes he has come in for considerable unjust criticism in connection with the shift of the Farm Credit Administration over to the Department of Agriculture. Wallace told the editors this change was made by Congress without his knowledge so the President would have

fewer people reporting to him. Looking into the situation, he said he found farmers were holding him responsible for the FCA since the change-over, so he decided as long as it is in his department he is going to make it function to the best of his ability in the best interests of farmers. He aims to lend money on the possible future productivity of land. "It isn't doing farmers any good," he said, "to lend them excessively."

A. G. Black, newly appointed governor of the Farm Credit Administration under Secretary Wallace, expressed substantially the same ideas heard from Wallace. He defended the new setup against the charges of "political machine, soft credit, and unsound loans." He said he took over the job with no preconceived ideas or policies of change.

Readers of Kansas Farmer likely will be interested in turning back to page 16 of the March 23 issue of Kansas Farmer, and page 36 of the April 6 issue, to refresh their knowledge of what already has happened on both sides of this "Farm Credit Battle."

Milo Perkins, president of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, explained how the "Food Stamp" plan is working toward the goals of decreasing surplus farm products, while at the same time feeding low income and relief families better. He stated that two-thirds of our U. S. families are trying to exist on an average income of \$69 a month. He believes if this average could be increased to \$100 a month it would immediately increase expenditures for food by 1,900 million dollars. There is a great potential market for farm products if conditions can be brought about so the low income families can earn more. In the meantime, the stop-gap food stamp plan is filling out many a scanty meal.

## Treating Helps Watermelons

ALONG about the middle of August, on a hot summer afternoon, many people would say the most important crop in Kansas is watermelons. At any rate, they stand alone in satisfying a certain type of desire that comes to most of us at that time of year, and we all hope for good melon yields.

According to John O. Miller, extension plant pathologist at Manhattan, we can improve our chances of a good melon crop by treating seed before it is planted. This applies to cantaloupes, muskmelons and cucumbers, as well as to watermelons.

Seed treatment destroys many seed-borne disease organisms, insuring better stands and less disease trouble during the growing season. You can treat your seed as follows: Prepare a 1/1000 strength solution of corrosive sublimate. Your druggist will have corrosive sublimate and can give directions for making this strength solution. It will be necessary to prepare the solution in an earthenware or glass container, as the corrosive sublimate reacts with metal, reducing value of the solution.

Place the melon seed in a cheesecloth sack, leaving sufficient space in the sack so that the seed can be mixed about. Submerge the partially-filled sack in this solution for 5 minutes, agitating the seed while submerged. Remove the seeds from this solution and wash them for 5 or 10 minutes in a pail of clean water. Then spread them out to dry.

Seed may be planted as soon as dry, without any further treatment. However, a number of growers have had

excellent results from treating the seed with red copper oxide dust after drying. This dust, also, can be obtained from druggists, and should be in the regular seed dusting form.

For best results, the seed should be treated only a few days ahead of planting. Corrosive sublimate is a poison, and for this reason care is necessary in handling the seed and in discarding the used treating solution.

#### Kansas Melon Popular

Nearly every state in the Union now grows New Early Kansas watermelons, a variety originated in 1930 by Gene Hayes, of Shawnee county. Last year more than 30,000 pounds of seed were sold. This variety has grown popular because when the melons set on they mature and do not drop off as the early settings of most other varieties. This makes the variety 20 to 30 days earlier. After picking the first crop, if the vines are not damaged, a second crop may be obtained from the same vines late in the fall.

Mr. Hayes has grown watermelons for 40 years, and for the last 25 years he has had a watermelon stand on the Kansas Free Fair ground in Topeka. He will plant about 25 acres this year.

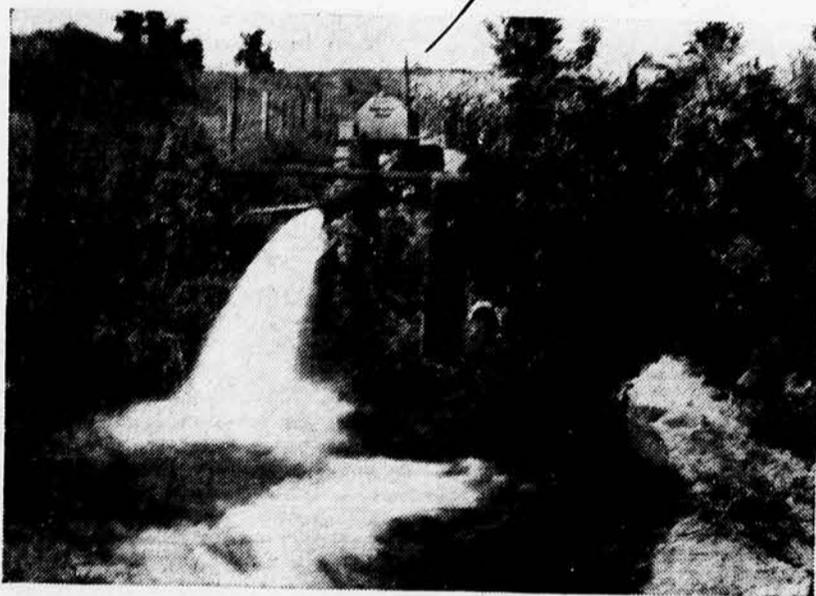
#### Kansas Alfalfa Adaptable

Kansas common alfalfa has a wider range of adaptation than any other variety grown. There is a good demand for Kansas-grown Kansas Common alfalfa in the Eastern states as far north as New York.

This **D**IESEL

has Experience AT MAKING

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Here's a "Caterpillar" Diesel D2 Tractor powering a 6-inch centrifugal pump—delivering 1200 gallons of water per minute on a 30-foot lift, on only one gallon of low-cost fuel per hour!

No wonder that thousands of irrigators standardize on "Caterpillar" Diesels for their power! For these tractors are just as efficient on the specialized drawbar jobs of irrigated farming as on the pump.

All 5 sizes have the positive traction to pull levelers, floats and ditches over loose soil—to do the effective preparation work that makes water do its duty. And of course, every size is sure-footed and light-treading to pull heavy tillage, planting, cul-

tivating and harvesting implements over soft soil—without delay and without harmful soil packing!

Find out how far ahead you'd be with a "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractor—whether you plan to irrigate or not. Convenient, helpful terms may be arranged. See your dealer—or write direct to us.

#### From Kansas Farmer, March 9:

"Preston Hale, agricultural agent for Shawnee County . . . says each farmer in the Kaw Valley pays for an irrigation plant every 2 years, regardless of whether or not he owns one. If he doesn't own an irrigation system, he pays for it anyway through lower crop yields caused by lack of moisture."

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I am considering irrigation:

From a well  From a stream

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**W**ILL this lad ever be a likely candidate for a berth with a major league club? Even an experienced baseball scout, who spends his life scanning the sand lots and combing the bush leagues, would need a crystal ball to answer that one.

But you don't need to spend your life learning how to judge the value of lubricants... you don't have to do any crystal gazing... to choose a winning oil for your motor. It's easy to tell.

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many oils. Offers them in various grades to match varying needs and pocketbooks. Of all these oils, we have set one apart as *our best*.

Without reservations of any kind, we frankly publish the fact that *Phillips 66 Motor Oil is our finest quality... the highest grade and greatest value... among all the oils we offer.*

That makes it easy for you to get a big-league oil. Just drain and refill your winter-worn lubricant with Phillips 66 Motor Oil at the *Orange and Black 66 Shield*.

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The products and appliances that they offer for sale are as represented. The things they say about farm profit and farm improvements are sound and truthful.

We wish to recommend to you the advertisements in Kansas Farmer as an additional source of farm information and help.

## BEST FARM MACHINES

*Selected by Readers*

**B**EST machine on the farm is a controversial subject. Nearly every farmer chooses a different one, but all agree good machinery is necessary.

To get all ideas on the controversy, Kansas Farmer recently offered prizes for the best letters on "The Best Machine or Implement I Own." Five dollars, first prize, goes to C. I. Carson, Ashton; \$3 and second prize to W. A. Parsons, R. 2, Burlington; \$2 and third prize to Mrs. Ernest Gibson, Severy; \$1 and fourth prize to S. B. Plank, Danville.

Mr. Carson, first prize winner, chose the general-purpose tractor as the most useful machine on the farm, and he gives his reasons in his letter following:

"As a reader, it is my opinion the most highly prized and useful machine on the farm today, by far, is the modern general-purpose tractor. It has truly emancipated the farmer from a slave to the master. In comparison, it is to agriculture what the locomotive, truck, and automobile are to transportation. It has brought about a transformation and a new agriculture in the last 25 years.

"It has brought new methods, new systems, and new practices, in the way of new, efficient machinery, which is economical to operate, which does big jobs with more ease and rapidity never dreamed of in the remote past. With this iron horse that never tires, farmers have conquered the fertile prairies and plains and made Kansas one of the leading diversified states of the Union and the breadbasket of the nation. The modern tractor of today with the power and stamina of its great engine, its unique principles of design, is so simple and, above all, so easy to operate, control, and drive that a boy can master it quickly, easily, and safely; and can change it from one implement to another in a minute's time.

"All this means less labor, shorter hours, more time for other things, a chance to get ahead, new opportunity for our farm boys. As the boys of today are the future farmers of tomorrow, the thrill of operating a tractor is one of the greatest thrills one can experience. This alone helps to keep the boys on the farm, as they can now do with it a man's share of what used to be the heavy work and really get the job done, making master farmers early in life, a great asset to any community.

"In comparing the tractor with other implements used on the farm, it is used for more different jobs that come up during the year. Other implements

are of vital importance, it is true, but they are made for a certain job, which, at the best, are used only a brief time and remain out of service until needed again, while the tractor is always on the job all thru the year when there is any work to do, pulling different implements when needed. It does all the heavy field work such as plowing, preparing the seedbed, seeding, and harvesting all row crop work, the belt work, cutting, ensilage, sawing wood, shelling corn, baling hay, and any and all work that comes up on a farm.

"It has rebuilt the highways of Kansas. In fact, it is a machine with a thousand uses. Its all-around services rendered have made it the mechanical masterpiece of the power world. To its success everything depends. It and the plow that it pulls thru our fields feed the world. On these civilization depends.

"So, in closing, I will again say in all sincerity that if we judge service rendered by the tractor in the past and what it promises us in the future, then it is by far the greatest and most useful machine that we have on the farms of our country."—C. I. Carson, Ashton.

A feed mill was chosen by Mr. Parsons, second prize winner, as his best machine. Here are his reasons in part:

"Considering everything, I believe the most highly prized equipment I have is a feed mill, because it helps me utilize the feed I raise. It is not the kind of machinery I use, nor the amount of feed I raise and give to my stock, but the value they get out of it, that counts and pays me a profit at the end of the year.

"Grinding my own feed pays me one of the largest profits of any farm operation because processing of feed increases its nutritive value by reducing the amount that passes thru the animals undigested. Ground feed has more food value than whole feed because more is consumed, and digested.

"There is less waste with processed feed; rations can be better mixed and balanced when feed is ground. Ground feed gives good results, bigger gains and better finish for steers, sheep, and hogs; greater egg production, as well as an increased yield of milk and butterfat."—W. A. Parsons, Burlington.

Mrs. Gibson, third winner, chooses the manure spreader as the most valuable implement on her farm. Her reasons in part are:

"Whether pulled by horses or trac-

## Shelterbelt Worth \$1,000



A proud shelterbelt owner and a forest officer inspect cottonwood trees on right and hackberry trees on left, planted in 1938. Said this farmer, "I wouldn't take \$1,000 for those trees." William Fischer, another proud owner of a shelterbelt, of St. John, in Stafford county, got 24 bushels of corn an acre on protected portions of his fields and only 7 bushels where there was no protection.

for power, a manure spreader is the most vital piece of machinery we have on our little 160-acre farm in Southeast Kansas, where we have been living for more than 20 years. Our soil is worn and needs fertilizing most of anything we could do for it. Like many other farms around us, everything has been taken off the soil for so long it needs building up.

"So why not start at the bottom of our trouble and buy fertilizing machines and fertilize our land and put it in condition to raise a good crop whereby we will be starting on an upward trend of farming, which will enable us to buy other modern machinery? Then, we will be on the road to prosperity."—Mrs. Ernest Gibson, Severy.

Seventy-year-old S. B. Plank, fourth prize winner, chooses a tractor as his best machine. Here's his letter giving his reasons:

"My tractor is my most highly prized piece of farm equipment. It makes easy work of what once was drudgery for me. It not only helps me do my field work, but a large number of other kinds of work, a few of which are sawing wood, pulling trees, pulling loads of feed and manure, moving brooder houses, and even pulling the car until it starts when the battery is down.

"It is a time and labor saver and takes only a few minutes to get ready to go; whereas, we used to go to the pasture after horses, feed and water them, harness them up, hitch up, and finally start to work.

"My tractor is easy to handle and, with reasonable care, will give many years of service. I am nearly 70 years old, and I can ride my rubber-tired tractor all day and not be as tired as I was 25 years ago after driving horses all day. Without a doubt my tractor is my best machine, and I could not do without it."—S. B. Plank, Danville.

—KF—

### Spray Kills Suckers

"A chain is as strong as its weakest link." So runs the old proverb, which is indeed true. The weakest link in the development of a fine garden frequently is its protection against insect pests. A bottle of Black Leaf 40 is a good insecticide to protect your garden against aphids, lace-bug, leafhoppers, mealybug, bulb mites, and most thrips. Since these are sucking insects, the poison must come in direct contact with their bodies in order to kill them.

### Choice of Any 10

Our readers find U. S. D. A. bulletins reliable, helpful, and a fine addition to their reference library. Any 10 of the following leaflets and bulletins may be ordered free at one time. Please order by number and address your post card to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

- No. 42—Good Food Habits for Children.
- No. 62—Why Some Wood Surfaces Hold Paint Longer Than Others.
- No. 70—Home Mixing Fertilizers.
- No. 74—Boning and Stuffing Lamb Cuts.
- No. 81—Cooking Cured Pork.
- No. 182—Housefly Control.
- No. 767—Goose Raising.
- No. 779—How to Select a Sound Horse.
- No. 801—Mites and Lice on Poultry.
- No. 1087—Beautifying the Farmstead.
- No. 1181—Raising Sheep on Temporary Pastures.
- No. 1338—Tomatoes as a Truck Crop.
- No. 1374—Care of Food in the Home.
- No. 1439—Diseases of Cabbage and Related Plants.
- No. 1547—Rose Diseases.
- No. 1674—Food for Children.
- No. 1677—Planting and Care of Lawns.
- No. 1746—Subsistence Farm Gardens.
- No. 1749—Modernizing Farmhouses.
- No. 1757—Diets to Fit the Family Income.
- No. 1841—The Feeding of Chickens.

## English Elm Resists Drouth

By CHARLES A. SCOTT

THE English elm is a European tree. In England, its habitat, it attains a height of 125 feet or more with straight, massive trunk with clear length fully half the height. The wood of the English elm is similar to the wood of the American elm and is used for the same purposes. The principal difference being the English elm develops a straight stem with more clear length and yields a greater volume of usable lumber.

English elm has been planted generally from the Atlantic seaboard westward to the Rocky mountains, and has proved its adaptability to our soils and climate. In Kansas it has proved highly drouth-resistant. It is found growing most abundantly in towns along the Santa Fe Railway lines from Emporia to Dodge City. It appears that someone connected with the Santa Fe Railway system, or a nursery salesman covering this territory, did a good job of introducing this species into Kansas some 50 years ago.

Largest trees of this species in Kansas to my knowledge are growing in

the City Water Works Park, Salina. These trees are about 70 feet in height, have trunks about 3 feet in diameter, with remarkably straight stems having clear lengths of 20 feet or more.

This tree is found growing in greater numbers in the vicinities of Kinsley and Offerle than elsewhere in the state. It is these trees that have proved the hardiness of the species in Kansas. These trees have withstood the heat, the drouths, and the ravages of grasshoppers for the last 30, 40, or 50 years and they are still growing vigorously. The English elms are the best street trees in Kinsley and Offerle. In some of the farmyard planting in the vicinity of Offerle the trees are 50 feet or more in height, with straight, clear stems. This is an unusual height for trees in that section of the state. The fact that the stems are straight is another striking feature.

From all observations this is a valuable tree for general planting thruout the entire state, but particularly for the western half. Its rate of growth is not equal to that of the Chinese elm,

but it has other qualities that give it outstanding value. It is wind firm, it is shapely, and it carries a dense canopy of deep green foliage thruout the summer and on into late fall. It transplants readily and is well adapted to all types of soil. It is one of the outstanding street trees in Denver and other Eastern Colorado towns and has never been subject to destructive insect attacks.

It is a tree that suckers freely, but it is commonly propagated from seeds that ripen in May and must be planted as soon as ripe. These are grown in seedbeds 1 or 2 years and then transplanted to the nursery row to grow to larger sizes or direct to shelterbelts where they are to remain permanently.

### Trees Protect Fields

Twenty-three Jewell county farmers ordered 3,300 trees from the Fort Hays State Forestry Nursery this spring. In addition, 6 other farmers will have one-half mile each of shelterbelts planted on their farms, making a total of 25,000 trees.

Shelterbelts are new to Jewell county, but farmers have observed the benefits to protected fields. C. W. Fearling says where his cornfield was protected by large trees he had more corn than where the wind had direct blast,



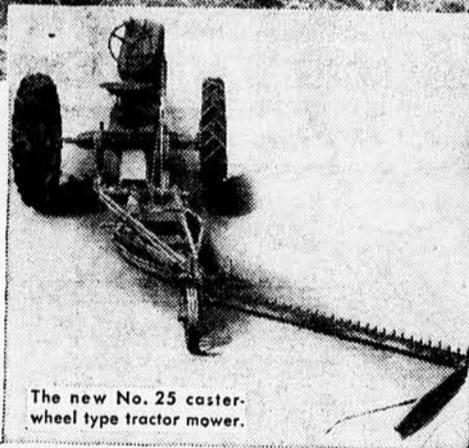
Farmall-B and No. 16-B Mower. This mower and the No. 16-A for the Farmall-A have a "V-belt drive," operated from pulley on power drive shaft. Quiet, flexible, efficient.

**H**AYMAKING hits new highs in efficiency this year with the modern McCormick-Deering Hay Tools designed to match the speed and performance of the new Farmall Tractors.

Two new mowers for Farmall-A and Farmall-B lead the parade. You'll want to see them and try them in your fields. They whir along behind the Farmalls at speeds up to 4 3/4 miles an hour. Another new machine is the No. 25 Tractor Mower. It is easy to attach and detach, fits practically any farm tractor, and is an ideal all-around mower. Quick-attachable mowers are also available for the Farmall-H and Farmall-M.

This year, too, we introduce the McCormick-Deering Pickup Baler, a handy, time-saving machine that picks up and bales the hay as you drive along down the windrow.

The complete McCormick-Deering line includes mowers for both horse and tractor operation, dump rakes, tedders, side-delivery rakes, loaders, green crop loaders, stackers, hay presses, and hay choppers. Be ready to go when haying time comes around. See the International Harvester dealer now.



The new No. 25 caster-wheel type tractor mower.



Left: The fast way to make light, airy windrows... a new Farmall and McCormick-Deering Enclosed-Gear Side Rake.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

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Ask about the **NEW**  
**MCCORMICK-DEERING**  
**PICKUP BALER . . .** Bale hay  
"on the move." Choice of 2 sizes.

# MCCORMICK-DEERING

## HAY TOOLS

## 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



## Animal Breeding Inside Facts

### No. 10. What Is "Nicking"?

UNEXPECTEDLY good results obtained in livestock breeding are often explained by the statement that the animals "nick" well. The simple theory behind "nicking" is that each parent supplies to the offspring hereditary factors (genes) that the other one does not, with the result that the offspring is better than either parent. Some livestock breeders place a great deal of faith in nicking, while others consider it of minor importance.

Production of hybrid corn provides one of the good examples of nicking. In the process of producing a good hybrid, hundreds of different strains of corn are inbred. The pollen from each plant fertilizes its own silks. This process is continued for several generations with the weaker individuals eliminated from year to year. The final inbred lines developed by this process have small ears, are varied in color, yield in vigor and, in general, do not present an encouraging sight.

Next, the surviving inbred lines are crossed in various combinations. The pairs of inbred lines that nick well are considered as prospects for the development of successful hybrids. Usually a high percentage of these crosses are not satisfactory and are discarded. The final hybrid is the successful crossing of 2 first generation hybrids that in turn nick well. In the production of the final hybrid, it often happens that several hundred inbred lines are discarded before the lines are found that nick satisfactorily.

Livestock reproduce too slowly for breeders to suddenly imitate the corn breeders. Even among the more rapid reproducing animals, such as chickens

and hogs, the expense of discarding the inferior inbred lines would be greater than most breeders could afford. It is also impossible to inbreed livestock more than one-half as quickly as can be accomplished with corn. In corn, self-fertilization can be practiced while in livestock, brother to sister, sire to daughter, or son to dam matings are the closest that can be made.

Nicking, if it is to be consistently relied on, must be between 2 pure lines. No absolutely pure strains of farm animals are known. Even the experimental animals that have been intensely inbred from 6 to 9 generations still show some variations.

Many men who use the theory of nicking to explain unexpectedly good results are confusing nicking with the expected variation, which is explained by the sampling nature of inheritance. The sire and the dam each contribute to the offspring a sample of their hereditary factors. Chance variations may cause each to contribute better than an average sample of their inheritance at the same time and the results would indicate a nicking effect. It takes repeated results of this nature to prove actual nicking.

It should not be construed from the above that breeders should not study the weaknesses of their herd and select sires which will help correct them. This practice is a commendable one and is to be encouraged.

The type of nicking theory which is being questioned here is the one which is based largely on pedigree, and the belief that the crossing of certain families is the one method of obtaining satisfactory results. Incidentally, the crossing of widely diverse families decreases prepotency—the ability to transmit characteristics in succeeding generations.

## Kansas Corn Tests

Results of the 1939 Kansas corn performance tests are contained in a bulletin, "Kansas Corn Tests, 1939," published by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. There has been a growing interest in the adaptability of numerous corn hybrids to Kansas climatic and soil conditions and 119 hybrids were included in the test. Eleven open-pollinated varieties were also included. There are many characteristics which are desirable in a corn hybrid besides yield. Some of these are the ability to stand erect, retain the ears until husking, and have a desirable ear size. Many other items of interest regarding various corn tests in the state are contained in this bulletin. For a copy of it, please ask for No. 288, and address order to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

## Turkey Future Bright

"Future of the turkey business in Kansas appears bright," says M. A. Seaton, Kansas State College poultry specialist. Altho the number of turkeys has trebled in the last 10 years, the consumption of turkey per person in the United States has increased from 1.8 pounds in 1929 to 2.5 pounds in 1939. He does not expect turkey prices ever to be exceedingly high again, but he believes that at prices ranging from 15 to 20 cents a pound, a good, efficient producer can show a reasonable profit.

Most economical gains in turkeys are made before they are 24 weeks old. For this reason he believes that late May or early June is the right time to start turkeys for the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets.

## Turkeys With Broader Breasts

Turkey talk over the Midwest turns frequently to the subject of "broad-breasted" birds. The idea has gone over with a bang in the Northwest states. Right, we see a very good example of the Broad Breasted Bronze turkey hen owned by M. M. Lyons, of Oregon. Below, his dressed birds which won sweepstakes at the Seventh World's Poultry Congress at Cleveland last summer. The hen on the left won first heavy young hen, champion bronze hen and grand champion hen honors. Tom in center was third heavy young tom. Hen at right was second heavy young hen.



## EVERYBODY VOTES FOR PILLSBURY'S FEEDS

"This genuine Remington butcher knife is just one of the wonderful bargains I'm getting with Pillsbury Feed Trademarks!"

"I want to be sure my feeds are properly mixed, and I can prove it with Pillsbury's!"

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There are three good reasons why Pillsbury's Feeds are making a hit with everybody this year: (1) The twenty sensational merchandise bargains available with Pillsbury Feed trademarks. (2) The U. S. certified color indicator in all Pillsbury Feeds\* (including Concentrates) containing fish oils, that enables users to test them for uniformity, easily and accurately. (3) The consistently profitable results that Pillsbury's Feeds are producing for thousands of stock and poultry feeders. Your Pillsbury Feed dealer will be glad to help you with your feeding problems. Why not pay him a call this week?

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**PILLSBURY'S**  
"Balanced" FEEDS

# AFRAID OF CANCER?

**M**Y MOTHER died of cancer at 78; my father of suspected cancer at 77. Yet I do not fear cancer for such reason, for I know that it is not hereditary. Always the leading question among those seeking information about cancer seems to be whether it can be inherited. It is a matter of general knowledge that the disease is more common among mature people, seldom appearing in the young.

We know that people of 40 and upwards are much more apt to be its victims and, fortunately, we know also that the fact that one's mother or father died of cancer does not mean that it will descend upon you. It is definitely stated by scientists that you cannot inherit cancer. The most that you can inherit is a cell formation that is susceptible to irritation. This in itself is a good piece of knowledge. Certainly, a man whose father died of pipestem cancer would be a fool to suck a hot pipestem. But one need not go along nursing the haunting dread of the disease merely because one of your immediate ancestors was its victim.

It is also safe to say that cancer is not contagious. Whether a cure for cancer will some day suddenly come to light putting another dread disease into the "chained-up class" is open to question. Each year some new thing is offered as a panacea. Each year we find and discard hopes that promise well enough to warrant investigation by scientists. Recently, hope has been directed to the possibility of curing cancer by keeping the victim in a very low temperature for a long period of time. In other words, freezing it out. Many letters have come urging that the writers be put into immediate contact with doctors who can give the freezing treatment. This is premature.

## Treatment Eases Pain

Experiments have been made recently, which do seem to show that the human body may be kept at temperature levels in the eighties for days at a time and such treatment has been given to patients having cancer. It has not resulted in cure but its good effects seem to have been limited to relief from incurable pain. Investigations are still being made in this field, but it would be absurd for any individual to rush into a line of special treatment with this aim in view.

We must warn you against the multitude of quack cures claiming as their chief virtue that surgery is not used. One terrible danger confronts cancer patients who give attention to these faddists. It lies in the fact that cancer, once started, progressively grows worse. There is a curative time for cancer. It is in the earliest stages. While the anxious patient is delaying for experimentation with fads and theories, the cancer moves steadily on to the place where it is incurable. While arguing whether cancer "can be cured without operation" the growth is likely to gain such headway that it no longer can be cured with or without operation.

Cancer cases are cured every day in the year. So far, the cures are limited



Lowell E. Hopper

"Now you made me forget what I was going to neigh!"

Kansas Farmer for April 20, 1940

By  
**CHARLES H.  
LERRIGO,  
M. D.**



Dr. Lerrigo

to treatment by surgery and irradiation. When we say "irradiation" we refer to treatment by X-ray or by radium. Sometimes and, in fact, more and more frequently the successful treatment has had to be a combination of radiology and surgery.

The fight against cancer is a world war. Our federal government is giving it recognition thru the National Cancer Institute which has a splendid new building located in Bethesda, Md. This is not for the treatment of patients but for investigations as to possibilities of curative agents.

A post card to the American Society for the Control of Cancer, 350 Madison Ave., New York City, will bring you information as to what you may do to acquire a rational knowledge of the prevention of cancer, or you can get this from the person who calls upon you representing the Women's Field Army Against Cancer, an authorized volunteer association that merits your confidence.

## Don't Be Alarmed

Is a thick tongue a sign of feeble mindedness? It can't seem possible but it worries me just the same. I have always had one. Is metabolism of plus 20 very high? What should one do?—F. D. E.

The thick tongue may be wholly normal or may indicate a thyroid deficiency. Certainly it is not a sign of feeble mindedness. Apparently you have been tested for thyroid trouble or you would not inquire about metabolism. The rate that you mention is high but not alarming. Your wise plan is to find a home doctor to whom you can give entire confidence and follow his directions, for this is no simple matter that can be cared for by correspondence or by home treatment.

## Surgeon Is Responsible

I am a young man 24 years old. I had an operation three months ago for appendicitis, and my side is swollen yet and hurts. Could you tell me what is the matter with my side?—J. R. G.

I might guess about the reason for this poor result and yet guess wrong, since I do not have the chance to examine you. Good surgeons always have a keen interest in the after welfare of their patients. Go back to the surgeon who operated, tell him that you are not doing well and put it up to him to give you good results.

## Treatment for Run-Around

I have a run-around on my finger. Please tell me what it is and how to cure.—R. K. H.

A run-around is an infection of the matrix of the nail. It might yield to cleansing with peroxide of hydrogen and boracic acid. First treat with peroxide, then soak well in hot water, then apply boracic acid powder, packing it down around the nail. Repeat night and morning. If this does not cure in a few days you must have a doctor remove the dead tissue from your finger.

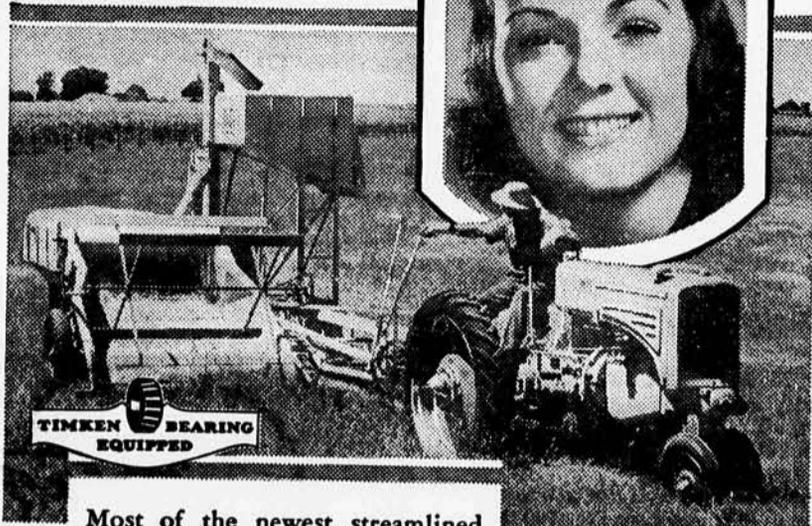
## First Cure Constipation

I have the headache so much it nearly drives me crazy at times, and at other times just makes me dull. I am healthy except for constipation.—MRS. F. R. D.

The first thing to do is to get your constipation cured. An important item in the cure of constipation is to go regularly to the toilet at a certain hour every day, thus forming a regular habit. If relief of constipation does not cure your headaches, you must have your eyes examined by a good oculist. The trouble may be located in your eyes.

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.

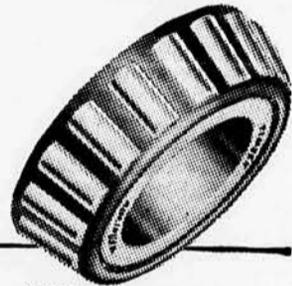
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Most of the newest streamlined trains—foremost industrial machinery—best known automobiles—and foremost tractors are Timken Bearing Equipped. Makers of the Minneapolis-Moline tractor use Timken Bearings so liberally because this famous bearing delivers economical, dependable performance. For Miles of Smiles, when you buy your next tractor, truck or automobile, make sure that it is Timken Bearing Equipped.

Minneapolis-Moline model RC tractor, has Timken Bearings in the front wheels, rear axle, differential, transmission, steering pivot and steering worm. In the model 69 combine, Timken Bearings are used in the wheels and in the main gear drive.

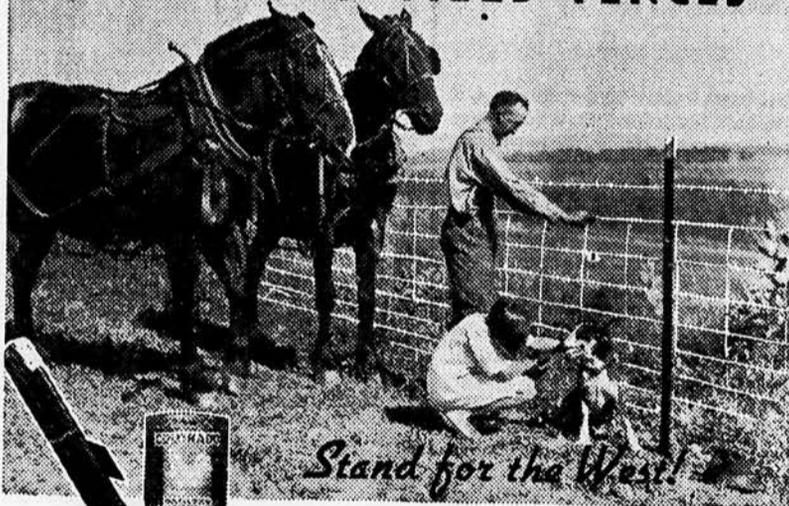


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# COLORADO FENCE

Stands for the West

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation  
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# GROWING STRONG CHICKS

**M**OST everyone is interested in acquiring better baby chicks. But there's a lot to consider after the baby chicks are started, and these things may determine whether we have an ordinary flock or a superior lock of layers. Have you ever heard a buyer telling of how poor layers she acquired by buying from a certain flock, and another telling how good success she had with chicks from the same source? Perhaps the different methods of handling was what gave the different results.

After all that has been said and written about overcrowding it is an easy thing to do. In most cases the average brooder house is not overcrowded with baby chicks. The greater harm is done when the chicks are 6 to 8 weeks of age. If the cockerels are left with the young pullets on thru the summer, the house is taxed to capacity. The cockerels crowd the pullets away from the too few feed hoppers and water fountains.

In addition to being overcrowded, perhaps the owner has turned them out on range to forage for themselves. Some of them may even roost out in trees, they become lousy and wormy if they do not actually contract disease. Yet, in the fall when moved into winter quarters the owner probably feels that a delousing and a deworming, and a few weeks of feeding mash will bring them into heavy production, and is disappointed and blames the stock from which his chicks came.

Contrast their neglect with the care that the other customer gave his chicks. He did not overcrowd. The cockerels were sold or penned to themselves at 8 to 10 weeks of age. They were fed well during the summer, kept in comfortable quarters that were clean and sanitary. They had comfortable roosting space, and they were kept free from lice. Is it any wonder that the chicks from the same source gave such different results?

## Greens Needed

Yes, it pays to buy better chicks, but they are entitled to ordinary good care and must have it if one expects to have good egg yields when they are matured. And the care of young stock must extend over the entire growing period.

Because of dry weather thruout the entire country during the fall and winter, greens are lacking for early chicks. We must sow a patch of early oats or rape, which will be useful all summer. We must think about the hot summer days that are coming and make provision for shade. Planting castor beans, sunflowers, or corn where we expect to range our young stock will assure them more comfortable growing conditions. Stirring the soil and planting it to green crops helps to keep it free from contamination. Use fresh range if available. Gapes, coccidiosis, and other chick troubles can be avoided in most cases if chicks are brooded on clean soil.

Mrs. H. E. Corban, Rich Hill, has a fine way of separating her cockerels at 10 weeks of age from her pullets. She has built a pen 32 feet long by 12 feet wide that is about 2 feet off the



"Gosh, Mcm, just because you and Grandma and Grandma's Grandma followed Egg Laying careers, is that any reason why I should, too?"

By  
**MRS. HENRY  
FARNSWORTH**



Mrs. Farnsworth

ground. Bottom, sides, and top are covered with wire netting. This pen joins onto a small brooder house in which the cockerels can roost. The pen is surrounded by plum trees which give fine shade. Cockerels are kept in this until marketed.

One needs to provide greens for the laying flock all during the hatching season. It is a natural conditioner. Hens that are getting an abundance of green material are laying eggs that are rich in vitamin A. Scientists have found that richly colored yolks guarantee a vitamin A content of 47 international units per gram of yolk. Light colored yolks may have as low as 6 international units of vitamin A per gram. Perhaps these facts explain why a July-laid egg won't rate as high in freshness as a properly stored April-laid egg. The spring season and the condition of the hen have much to do with the quality and vitamin content of the egg. And the vitamin content of eggs possibly have more to do with the living qualities of our baby chicks than we sometimes give them credit for.

Blood spots in eggs may occur more frequently in the spring when egg production is heaviest. They are caused by a rupturing of small blood vessels in the ovary or oviduct. This may be caused by too heavy feeding of protein or too much corn or fattening feeds. If much trouble is experienced from blood spots, reducing the protein contents of the mash.

Epsom salts, given in a moist mash after dissolving in water, helps many digestive and egg organ troubles. This is used 1 pint to each 100 hens. As the weather gets warmer we need to reduce the feeding of corn and encourage more mash consumption. Cutting down on whole or cracked corn is the easiest way to start reducing the corn, then later as the hot months come we can reduce the corn meal in the mash.



## Available in MASH or VITA-SEALED PELLETS

• Whether you prefer FOUR BELLS Starter & Developer in Mash or Vita-Sealed Pellet form, you'll find it a real money-making feed.

STALEY'S VITA-SEALED PELLETS are made by an exclusive process—contain all the health and growth-promoting elements of mashes. Six big features:

1. All vital elements sealed in—safe from quick deterioration.
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5. Each pellet is a balanced ration, scientifically correct according to our recent tests.
6. Birds fed VITA-SEALED Pellets develop more quickly and uniformly because the individual birds cannot separate the ingredients they like from the ingredients they also need.



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# A Crisp, New One for You IF A FEEDING STALEY FOUR BELLS 18% STARTER & DEVELOPER the Best You Ever

**Y**ES, FOUR BELLS 18% Starter & Developer is such a chick feed that we are willing to pay you for trying your nearest Staley Feed Dealer at once for a 100-lb. bag of FOUR BELLS 18% Starter and Developer. Give it a fair feeding trial. If it proves to be the finest feed of its kind you ever used, we will send you a 2-lb. bag, together with the analysis tag, to us and a CRISP, NEW ONE will be sent you by registered mail.

## EASY TO HAVE 2-lb. TO 2 1/2-lb. BAGS IN 8 OR 9 WEEKS

Give your chicks an extra boost on the road to health and growth! Give them a head start against costly undernourishment and disease. Start them off with a BANG, with FOUR BELLS Starter & Developer.

You'll find that it pays—because many poultry specialists are recommending that chicks be started off with a strong feed. They have found through tests that chicks, like turkey poults, need a strong feed for vigorous health and fast growth from the very first. FOUR BELLS Starter & Developer is an extra strong feed, scientifically balanced for finest results. It is a feed that is easily digested by the delicate digestive organs of baby chicks—a quality, wholesome, nourishing feed made to fit the needs of baby chicks.

There's a 25c extra value for you when you buy chicks from a Chick Box label. Attached to every label is a Staley Chix-Skrip name of Staley Authorized Hatcheries using 25c

STALEY MILLING COMPANY . . . . KANSAS

FOUR BELLS is an 18% protein feed—29 different ingredients—all carefully selected. Staley's latest Hatchery Assurance is the surest way to start chicks off with a very first feed—an extra boost of husky, vigorous growth into profit.

Feed chicks from the very first when they are put on your chicks constantly. Then change to Pellets.

Make this your supply of FOUR BELLS Starter & Developer at one dollar bill if you don't mind a 25c extra value.



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**RUNNING WATER**  
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15 TIME TESTED FEATURES. Latest Improvements. Powerful Wheel. Automatic Lubrication. Timken bearings. Machine cut gears. Straight lift. Actually pumps more water in lighter winds—gives more pumping hours per day.

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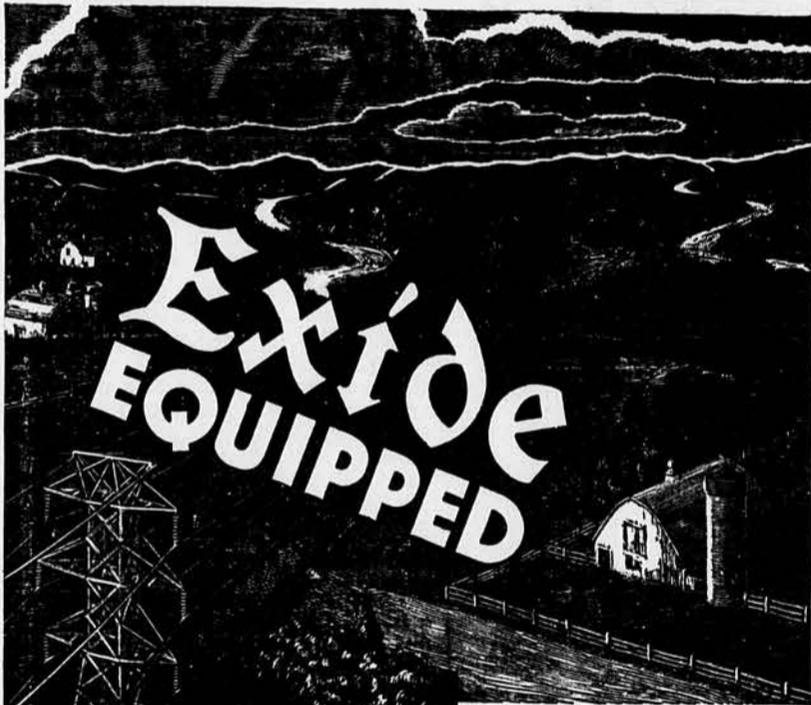
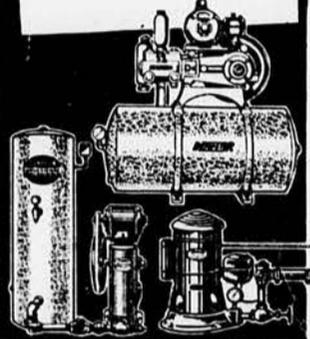
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Exide Batteries operate vital switches to help keep power steady and unailing on the "high lines" throughout the country. You can safely be guided by that fact in buying a battery for your car, truck or tractor. Batteries look much alike, but you know you are getting your money's worth in Exide.



THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY, Philadelphia  
 The World's Largest Manufacturers of Storage Batteries for Every Purpose  
 Exide Batteries of Canada, Limited, Toronto

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What Other  
**STATES**  
 Are Doing

**Electricity Cures Hay**

TENNESSEE: Private farms and the Tennessee Experiment Station have proved that hay curing with electricity is practical. Equipment blows air thru the stored hay. Costs about \$1 a ton for curing hay with electric motor, blower and air ducts. Advantage is said to be more palatable hay than when field cured.

**Paint From Grape Seed**

CALIFORNIA: Grape seeds appear about as useless as anything could be to the average person. But not so to Californians. Chemists have squeezed a surprisingly good oil out of grape seeds which will be used in paint.

**Breaks Butterfat Record**

NEW JERSEY: All existing records for milk and butterfat production with a herd of more than 50 cows was broken last year by Overbrook Farms of Cedar Grove. This herd, with 79 cows in milk, produced an average of 15,910 pounds of milk and 548.8 pounds of fat per cow for the year. For 6 years the record has ranged above 516 pounds a cow. Many predicted that the 1938 record of 546.4 would be unequalled for years to come, but it was topped by more than 2 pounds a cow with 9 more cows in the herd in 1939.

**"Antique" Log Uncovered**

WISCONSIN: A log estimated to be 25,000 years old, recently was uncovered in Wisconsin. U. S. Forest Products Laboratory files show that in 1930 part of a tree estimated by geologists to be 12 million years old was dug up in Washington and identified as a species of Sequoia.

**Old Tree Still Produces**

CALIFORNIA: The 70-year-old "parent" Navel orange tree is keeping up with its 9 million offspring by producing the largest crop of the largest oranges in many seasons. Value of vitamin C in the juice of oranges from this "parent" tree is only 7 per cent less than that from oranges picked from younger trees. By the way, who owns the oldest producing fruit tree of any

kind in Kansas? And do you think the fruit your old tree produces is as good as that produced by younger trees?

**Buck Pulls Scarecrow**

MONTANA: A Northern Montana rancher protects his lambs from wolves, says The Furrow, by training his buck sheep to haul little carts on which he mounts life-like scarecrows. He even fooled a banker from a nearby town, who walked half a mile across the range to talk to a herdsman and found himself addressing nothing more than an animated bundle of rags.

**Seed Gets "Good Cleaning"**

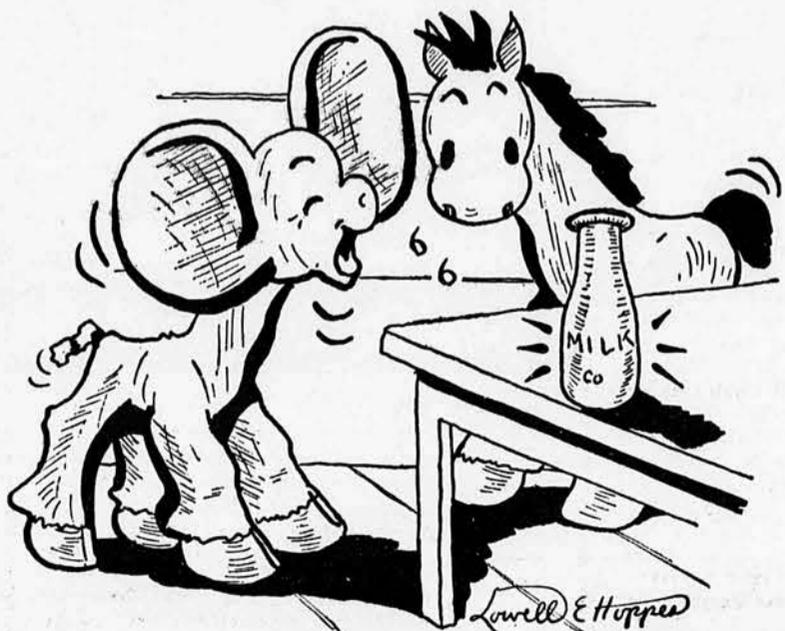
INDIANA: Thirty-five portable mills gave a "good cleaning" last year to 402,672 bushels of small grains and legumes. In addition 156,697 bushels were treated for various diseases by these machines. The portable mills were mounted on trucks and moved from farm to farm.

**Lambs Gain on New Crops**

NEBRASKA: Recent lamb-feeding demonstrations indicate: (1) There is not much difference between Sooner milo, early kalo and shelled corn from the standpoint of palatability or daily gains produced. (2) An acre of Atlas sorgo silage produced 43 per cent more gain than an acre of Atlas sorgo fodder. (3) Lambs with just a little alfalfa added to their ration produced much better gains. And 123 pounds of alfalfa replaced or saved the cost of about 100 pounds of Sooner milo, 365 pounds of corn silage, 20 pounds of cottonseed cake and 3 pounds of bone meal.

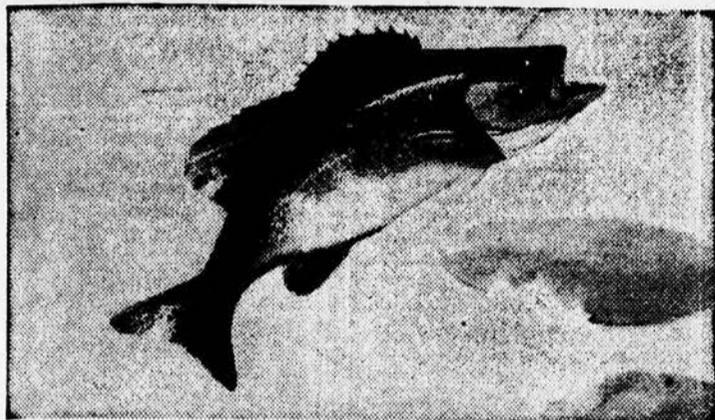
**Soybeans for Sheep**

MARYLAND: Soybeans may be fed to lambs without any "softness" in the fat, according to results at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville. It is apparent, however, that lambs on corn-soybean-alfalfa ration eat more readily than those on soybeans and alfalfa. For this reason, if both corn and soybeans are available, the combination probably is better than soybeans alone, altho there was little difference in the carcass quality of the lambs from the 3 lots.



"My Mom has to provide it and your Mom has to pull it all over town!"

## Bringing Up Bass



COMES the first croak of a frog—or whatever official harbinger of spring one chooses—and some 13 million fly casters, bait casters and just plain live bait and worm fishermen begin polishing up their gear and planning to land that "big one that got away last year." If you are one of these 13 million, perhaps you'd like to have a copy of the 1940 edition of "Fishing—What Tackle and When." It contains 52 pictures in actual color of many fish, instructions for fly and bait casting and much other valuable information. Send today for your FREE copy. Print names of those who want the book on a post card and mail to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

## Girl Scouts Start Library

By LEILA LEE

WHEN a worthy project is started, it is interesting to note how everybody in the community lends a hand, and puts the thing across. Which goes to show that an up and coming community is up and coming because of that spirit of co-operation which exists among the folks living there.

Last fall in Wellsville, the Honor Brite Library was opened to the public. The library is the project of Girl Scouts of the Honor Brite troop of Wellsville. The girls thought it a grand idea when the leaders of the troop, Mrs. W. H. Ireland and Mrs. Ralph O'Neil, suggested establishing a library as a project. They went to work with a will, and soon had the whole town and nearby country enthused over the idea. A local hardware firm offered a room for the library. The Chamber of Commerce provided a stove and fuel for the room. Furnishings were donated. Shelves for the library were built by the father of one of the Girl Scouts. Local lodges and clubs contributed money for new books, and all the folks of the town and country contributed good books from private libraries.

Since the library was opened last fall the Scouts and library board members have assisted Mrs. O'Neil and Mrs. Ireland in the work of librarian. In February, the city council voted to give the library enough money each month to pay for rent, lights, and someone to act as librarian. Mrs. O'Neil was chosen for the job.

## For Children's Day

To present an interesting program for Children's Day, it is well to start planning the entertainment well in advance. We have prepared material for a pageant suitable for any number of children. This pageant is planned to be as flexible as possible so that it will fit any existing situation. Suggested music may be changed to fit individual needs. Costumes may be devised from materials found in most homes. There also are included some Children's Day verses for the very tiny tots. We shall be glad to send copies of this pageant if you will include a 3-cent stamp to cover mailing costs. Send your request to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Late books are kept on a rental shelf and rental fees used to buy more new books. Fifty new books are brought in every 6 months by a traveling library. Papers and magazines for reading tables are donated. The number of books now totals more than 1,000.

The Honor Brite Scout troop and their leaders are: Mrs. Ireland, Lois Fields, Louise Seyler, Marylyn Orr, Gene Kirkpatrick, Kathryn Wingert, Barbara Warnock, Alice Jo Hostetter, Iris June Calkins, Patty Warnock, Lela Chaney, Marjorie Sleppy, Lois Phillips, and Mrs. O'Neil.

## A Sure-Fire Comedy

"Some time ago I ordered your play, 'Hitch Your Family to a Star.' It surely went over well."—Mrs. W. E. Phillippi, Sabetha.

This is just one of the many letters we have received from folks who have requested the 1-act play. If you are looking for a short, snappy comedy, to run about 30 minutes, perhaps this is just what you need. There are 5 characters, 2 males and 3 females. If you wish one copy of "Hitch Your Family to a Star," send 10 cents for printing and mailing costs. If you wish to have enough copies for each of the 5 characters and the director, 25 cents will bring you 6 copies. Address, Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

## "Thanks for Scholarship"

Dear Senator Arthur Capper—I wish to personally thank you for making it possible for me to attend college thru the Capper 4-H Club Scholarship, which I won as the result of my 4-H Club work. I will do all in my power to be a credit to this honor given to 2 Kansas 4-H Junior leaders each year.

I plan to make the most of my opportunities while attending college, just as have the Capper Scholarship winners before me. Please accept my thanks for giving me the opportunity to win your scholarship. — Helen Ramsour, Junction City.

## Just Plane Scared

Several fur farms were forced to move in the early days of aviation. Located near airports, the fur farmers were unable to understand why, time after time, mother foxes would kill their entire litters. They finally discovered the noise of the planes at the airports was making the mother foxes so nervous they killed their young, which is characteristic of mother foxes.

# World's Most Popular 12ft. Combine The Harvester



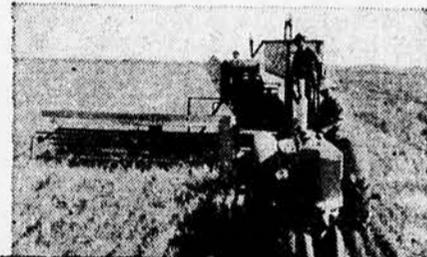
MM now brings big savings in harvest costs to all size farms. The 6 and 8 foot Harvestors both have all these famous Harvester features: single unit all steel construction for easier handling and lighter drafter — all steel auger conveyor for trouble free service for the life of the machine — superior rasp bar cylinder threshing mechanism for extra high quality threshing — self leveling cleaning shoe for a superior cleaning job in all grains and

The 12 foot HARVESTOR — the original light weight, high capacity combine for all crops. Introduced in 1934, it was a complete sell-out in its first season. In the 1935 harvest, the toughest in a decade, the Harvester proved that it could save grain where other methods failed because of adverse, tough conditions. The leading seller of all combines in that year. Since 1935 increased sales year after year, and the leading seller in its size each year. Practical sell-outs year after year. The Harvester has steadily demonstrated its superiority for fast, clean, trouble-free, low cost harvesting. Start now to avail yourself of the extra profits in additional grain saved and of the lower cost per bushel and per acre harvested which MM Harvestors assure you. Get complete facts and buy NOW!

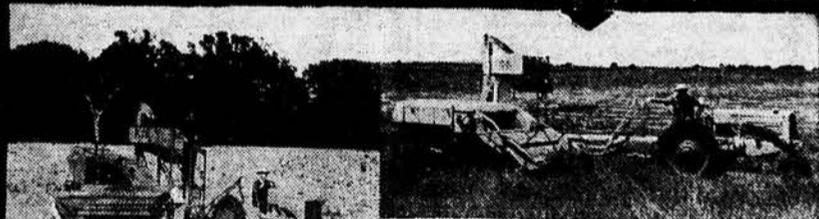
Any MM gives assurance of extra grain saving and extra operating economy. Get facts now and select the size of MM Harvester which best suits your need.



under all combining conditions—no belts or canvasses, only high grade roller chains. The 6 and 8 foot Harvestors are operated by either engine drive or power take off. Both 6 and 8 foot machines have threshing capacity of a 9 foot machine compared to the famous 12 ft. MM HARVESTOR.



## A NEW QUALITY LEADER



Harvester "69" Only \$580 F. O. B. Factory

Many new and exclusive features in cutting, threshing, separating and cleaning mechanisms, plus unusual features of adjustability enable the Harvester "69" to handle all crops better under all combining conditions. 69 inch cutting capacity. Get facts!

## MINNEAPOLIS - MOLINE POWER IMPLEMENT COMPANY MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

I farm ..... acres

<input type="checkbox"/> HARVESTOR 6-8-12 ft.	<input type="checkbox"/> "GT" 4-5 plow	My Age is .....
<input type="checkbox"/> HARVESTOR "69"	<input type="checkbox"/> Comfortactor	<input type="checkbox"/> Uni-Tiller
<input type="checkbox"/> Tractors	<input type="checkbox"/> Grain Drill	<input type="checkbox"/> All in One Farm Machine
<input type="checkbox"/> Universal "R"	<input type="checkbox"/> Thresher	<input type="checkbox"/> Disc or Drag Harrows
<input type="checkbox"/> Universal "Z"	<input type="checkbox"/> Spreader	<input type="checkbox"/> Wheeland Disc Plow
<input type="checkbox"/> Universal "U"	<input type="checkbox"/> Hay Tools	<input type="checkbox"/> Hi-Clearance Tractor Plows
<input type="checkbox"/> Standard "U" 3-4 plow	<input type="checkbox"/> Hammersmill	<input type="checkbox"/> Horse Drawn Plow
<input type="checkbox"/> Standard "Z" 2-3 plow	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Row Corn Husker	<input type="checkbox"/> Planters
<input type="checkbox"/> Standard "R" 1-2 plow	<input type="checkbox"/> Shellers	<input type="checkbox"/> Cultivators

I am interested in machines checked. Please send facts.

Name ..... Address .....

K.F.A.

# Kansas Rural-Urban Women Meet to Talk Things Over

By RUTH GOODALL

FIFTY Kansas women were invited by Dean H. Umberger, director of the Kansas State College extension service, to Manhattan, April 8 and 9 for a 2-day talk session. They were asked to discuss and consider a subject not only of state but of national importance, "Do We Have Abundance in America?" Half of them were rural women, the other half urban, neither representing the highest nor the lowest income levels, so the group formed a fairly typical cross-section of the city and farm home life of the state.

This rural-urban discussion conference was a follow-up of a similar one of national scope called a year ago this April in Washington, D. C., by Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace. Mrs. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa, who as the national president of the Master Farm Homemakers' Guild, was the only Kansas woman invited to attend the national meeting, acted as chairman of the state meeting. She was assisted by Mrs. Paul Edgar, Topeka, president of the Kansas Home Demonstration Advisory Council, as co-chairman.

Women are by reputation supposed to excel at "talk," which may account for the 100 per cent response to the invitation, as well as for the large number of guests who sat on the sidelines and listened. There was no previous preparation of subject matter, only the topical question, "Do We Have Abundance in America" was announced in advance. The spontaneous flow of conversation dealing with the economic, political, educational, and sociological aspects of the topic under discussion was most stimulating and thought-provoking. Much consideration was given to living an abundant life as well as earning a living. While no conclusions were reached, nor programs outlined, fully a thousand questions asked—but unanswered—are certain to send every woman present home to do some honest-to-goodness thinking for herself—with the resulting action that is bound to follow.

The round-table discussion was led by A. Drummond Jones, senior social scientist in the division of program study and discussion, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Thru his guidance and summarizing of facts and theories Mr. Jones was able to accomplish that difficult feat of keeping 50 women "on the track," and a spirit of friendliness and tolerance of opinions prevailed thru all controversial questions and differing points of view. This marked the 13th state-wide women's discus-

sional conference Mr. Jones has sat-in on thruout the United States and was, in his opinion, the smoothest, best set-up by far.

"The ultimate aim of this meeting," said Georgiana H. Smurthwaite, state home demonstration leader, Manhattan, representing the Kansas State College extension service, "is a better understanding of the problems of rural and urban peoples of our state. As a result of such discussions as this, not only rural and urban women, but the



Mrs. Paul Edgar



Mrs. O. O. Wolf



Miss Georgiana H. Smurthwaite

men folks of city and country alike will more thoroly understand that labor, industry, and agriculture have problems in common."

The women who attended the meeting represented all of the various industries of the state and were selected because of their prominence in leadership in their respective communities. They, in turn, will act as discussion leaders in their home counties and communities in discussion conferences on the same subject.

Rural representatives attending the conference were: Mrs. Albert Miller, Dodge City; Mrs. Harvey Bross, Abilene; and Mrs. Julia King Smith, Manhattan, all representing the Kansas Farm Bureau; Mrs. C. C. Gerstenberger, representing the Consumers Co-operative Association, Lawrence; Mrs. Bernard Immenschuh, St. Marys,

and Esther Ekblad, Leonardville, both representing the Kansas State Farmers' Union.

Mrs. Frank Gobleman, Holcomb; Mrs. Floyd Kemp, Ruleton; Mrs. John Landis, St. George; Mrs. Clara Kientz, Manhattan; Mrs. Marie Zeller, Manhattan; and Mrs. Ralph Button, Topeka, represented the Farm Security Administration.

Other special rural representatives attending the conference were: Mrs. John Ramsey, Benkelman; Mrs. Emmett Blood, Wichita; Mrs. Z. McDonauld, Wichita; Mrs. Grover Andes, Windom; Mrs. Orville Burtis, Hymer; Mrs. Curt Benninghoven, Strong City; Mrs. Theodore Guthrie, Sr., Saffordville; Mrs. James Nielson, Atchison; Mrs. M. L. Whearty, Rossville; Mrs. O. M. Coble, Sedgwick; Mrs. Clyde Miller, Newton; Mrs. Carl Knouse, Emporia; Mrs. Lester Conner, Mitchell; Mrs. A. L. Criger, Howard; Mrs. Paul Edgar, Mrs. L. C. Caldwell, and Mrs. P. C. Lindquist, Topeka.

Urban representatives included: Freida Maelzer, Kansas State Federation of Labor, Salina; Alice Vering, Council of Catholic Women, Jamestown; Frances Marie Berry, Council of Catholic Women, New Cambria; Mrs. Dorothy Johnson, Co-operative Consumers Association, Emporia; Abbie Bellport, Kansas State Chamber of Commerce, La Crosse; Carrie Lee Thomas, Kansas State Chamber of Commerce, Kansas City, Kan.; Mrs. Agnes Hathaway, Topeka Allied Printing Trades Council, Topeka; Mrs. E. L. Holton and Mrs. Robert W. Conover, American Association of University Women, Manhattan; Mrs. Bertha Russell, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. W. C. Boardman, Kansas League of Women Voters, Lawrence; Mrs. M. W. Husband and Mrs. R. A. Seaton, Kansas Congress of Parents and Teachers, Manhattan; Mrs. H. L. Ibsen, Mrs. Arthur F. Peine, Mrs. C. E. Aibel, Mrs. J. T. Hanly, Mrs. Alvin Hostetler, all of Manhattan; Mrs. C. M. Andrews, Wichita; Mrs. Tom Mansfield, Ottawa; and Mrs. Jonathan B. Carter, Wilson. Dr. Ruth Lindquist represented the Kansas Home Economics Association, Manhattan.

Official personnel at this conference included: A. Drummond Jones, of the United States Department of Agriculture; Mrs. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa; and Georgiana Smurthwaite, Mrs. Laura I. Winter, Mrs. Eunice A. Pardee, and Rachel Markwell, all of Manhattan.

Technical advisers were: Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, Division of Information, AAA, Washington, D. C.; Florence McKinney, Farm Security Administration, Topeka; Esther Mae Huycke, Farm Security Administration, Dodge City; Mrs. J. G. Blocker, Professor of Accounting, University of Kansas; and L. C. Williams, C. R. Jacard, Dean Margaret Justin, Mary G. Fletcher, Gertrude Allen, Gladys Myers, Myrtle Gunselman, Dr. W. E. Grimes, Ella Meyer, Dr. George Gemmell, George Montgomery, Harold Howe, Dr. Martha Pittman, and Tessie Agan, all of Manhattan.

## Gardening the School Grounds

By JANE CAREY

GARDENING the school grounds challenges community interest among parents and provides a creative outlet for pupils, one country school teacher has found.

A barren schoolyard was not only transformed into an attractive place, but several "problem pupils" became so energetically interested in gardening activities that questions of discipline solved themselves, and lessons taught thru nature were learned with such eagerness, the teacher called the adventure in school gardening the year's outstanding success.

Planning preceded planting. When it was decided by the pupils to garden the school grounds, the arithmetic classes planned and carried out a sur-

vey. The territory was measured in feet and inches, yards and rods. The geography classes drew maps of the grounds. Letters were written by the grammar classes to the state agricultural college asking for bulletins on landscaping and planting. The best letter was selected by the pupils and mailed.

Gardening squads, under the leadership of chosen captains and the direction of the teacher, began work with rake and spade one sunny Friday afternoon in autumn. The trash piles were burned, under the teacher's careful supervision, when the grounds had been cleared, and a "wienie roast" finished off the beginning of the garden campaign.

Next, the pupils planned and carried out an expedition to neighborhood homes to solicit shrubs, bulbs, and perennial roots. On a given afternoon older boys, armed with spades and rakes, collected the offerings from the farmyard gardens. All the pupils, from the smallest blue-overalled first-grader and his pig-tailed playmate, to the tallest and most efficient eighth-graders, worked at setting out the shrubs and plants.

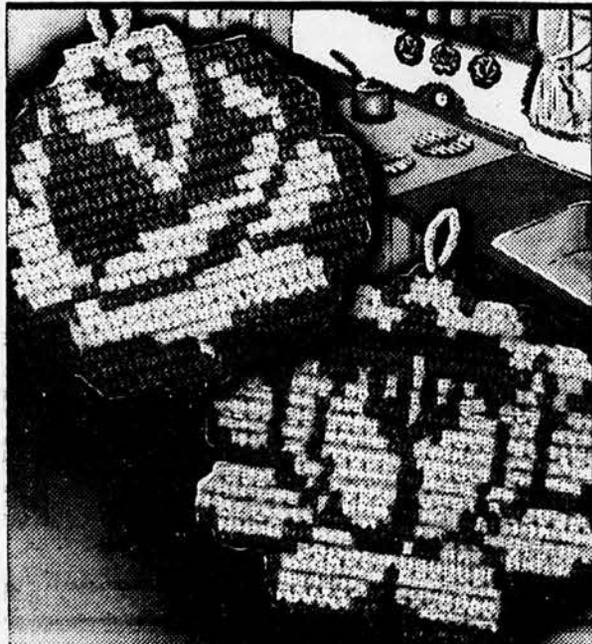
News of the schoolyard garden project spread and contributions were made from farms beyond the neighborhood realm. The owner of a greenhouse made a generous donation of bulbs. A member of the school board gave a group of tiny evergreens. A nurseryman sent lilac roots and honeysuckle vines. A town garden club gave forsythia, flowering almond and japonica bushes. The neighborhood Social Circle members each contributed a potted plant to set on the windowsills of the schoolroom.

During the winter months the pupils searched thru magazines for garden lore. They brought articles to the teacher, who selected parts of them to read aloud in the reading classes. The

(Continued on Page 21)

## Crocheted Flower Pot Holders

These gay and durable pot holders are as attractive as they are practical. As for the making, that's simple, for they are done entirely in single crochet in four strands of string. Pattern 6581 contains instructions and charts for making the pot holders; gives illustrations of them and the stitches used and the materials needed. The pattern is only 10 cents and may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



## Just Press a Button

By MRS. ELMER JACKSON

My greatest thrill is coming soon! I can see it in the line of tall black poles that are marching like soldiers down the highway. High at their top, sparkling in the sunlight are 2 golden wires. I remember the morning a few years ago when I read the headlines of my daily paper: "Congress has appropriated money for Rural Electrification." Such a thrill as went thru my being when I realized what that would mean to rural folks everywhere, yet little did I think it would ever reach our community.

Now it is here and in a few days the current will be turned on. How thrilling it will be to me when there will be no more washing lamp chimneys and filling lamps. No more ironing over the hot old range. No more emptying the

overflowing pan from under the old refrigerator. No more shaking my fist at the helpless washing machine as the men folks tinker with the balky engine and I get the washboard out and proceed to rub as grandmother did. But by turning a switch a motor will do the work so silently and efficiently and I can take my iron to the cool corner of the porch and really enjoy the task.

True, most of us don't have electrical appliances yet but I thrill anew when I think of the joy to come when each new piece is added and what it will mean to my family. Most thrilling of all will be to have light when and where one wants it—in every closet and room, cellar and attic, barn and chicken yard. Wonderful glorious light, do you wonder that I am thrilled.

## I Make My Own

By MRS. B. O. B.

Maraschino cherries add a pretty and welcome touch to many dishes, particularly at this time of year because of their color. If these must be bought they are apt to remain on the delicacy list. But it is so easy to make them at home and much less expensive, following this recipe:

In preparing them use 3 pounds of Royal Anne or Oxheart cherries, 3 pounds of sugar, 1 cup of water, 1 ounce of almond flavoring, and 1 ounce of red liquid coloring. Soak the cherries in cold water for 2 hours; then pit, keeping them as whole as possible. Weigh after pitting and combine the sugar and water and boil until the sugar is dissolved. Then add the red coloring, cherries, and the flavoring last. Cook until the fruit is a deep rich red. Seal in glasses, using paraffin.

## Gardening the Grounds

(Continued from Page 20)

children made scrapbooks, illustrating them in their art classes with drawings of plants and flowers. Seed catalogs supplied bright pictures for the scrapbooks and furnished enthusiasm for springtime anticipation.

It was decided that the school should keep a history of its garden project. A historian was chosen, and each event concerning the garden was written down. Once a month, on a Friday afternoon, the activities of the period just past were read to the entire school. The diary of the garden was supplemented by individual notebooks. Nature notes, concerning the arrival of certain familiar birds, the seasonal activities of the farm community, progress of home gardens, legends of wild flowers, stories of local pioneer gardens, were added to the living information and the library by these school children.

Arbor Day was a great event on the school calendar, this particular year. In the morning the pupils went to the timber where a little tree was selected, dug up and taken to the grounds for planting. This was done with appropriate ceremony; songs of the greenwood, the reading of poetry, a vow that each Arbor Day a new tree or shrub should be planted on the grounds as a part of the school's tradition.

Some carpentering farm men of the school community volunteered to contribute time and materials for making garden furniture and lattice work for the school grounds and the building. Under their direction the older boys set up a workshop and the coal-shed of winter days became the carpenter-garden shop of early spring.

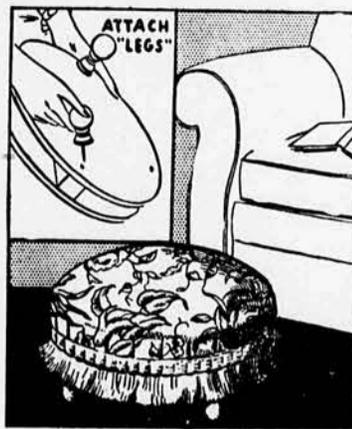
In one corner of the yard a rock garden was made. Stepping stones were laid for walks around the schoolhouse. Windowboxes were built, filled with red geraniums started from slips from the children's homes.

A vacation-time gardening committee was elected, and the watering, weeding, and care of the schoolyard garden was thus insured.

This gardened acre brought a new social value to this community in its co-operative achievement and has been an inspiration to children and parents.

## Easy-to-Make Footstool

AND OTHER NOVELTIES



Comfortable and colorful is this Victorian footstool. And its foundation is just a pair of cake cutting boards, its legs—doorstops!

To make it, glue between 2 round boards 4 wooden blocks, each about an inch thick and 2 inches square. Now screw your doorstops into your bottom board as our diagram shows—piercing each of the 4 blocks. Paint the doorstops in a gay color.

To pad the top of the stool, cut 3 circles of cotton batting, 1 the exact size of the surface, 1 a little smaller, the third smaller still. Place the smallest circle on the stool, then the next size, then the largest. Press the edges down firmly.

For a cover—choose flowered chintz, a gay cretonne or lovely needlepoint. Cut a circle large enough to reach down the sides of stool to bottom board, fasten in 4 places, then tack down in small pleats about 1 inch apart. For a finish use a fluffy fringe.

Full directions for making this stool and 23 other useful, attractive articles are given in our 32-page booklet. From inexpensive materials, easily you make a smoking set, candle holders, book ends, tea tiles, many more items desirable for home or gifts. All these and others, too, will be found in our booklet, "Decorative and Useful Objects Everyone Can Make." It is only 10 cents and may be obtained from Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

## Yum, Yum Meatballs

By JANE WATSON

If you will examine the repertoire of homemakers who have gained a reputation for culinary skill, you will find it contains few difficult, intricate recipes, but does abound with simple tricks that turn commonplace recipes into real taste thrills.

Here's one of those easy-to-do tricks: Soak inch cubes of bread in your best chili sauce or catsup, then mold your seasoned, ground meat around them, making small meatballs. Cover, bake and brown to a turn. You'll have meat delightfully flavored from within, and when your family bites into these delectable bits of goodness you're sure to win the blue ribbon of approval.

## Dress and Useful Cape

FOR THE LITTLE MISS



103

Pattern 103—"Look at my pretty new dress and cape!" cries this little mite as she proudly shows off her new outfit. No wonder she's so happy, for our Pattern 103 is gay and pretty as the first spring crocus. The princess-line frock is easy for mother to stitch up in a jiffy, and the back panel lends a surprise note. It's gathered just below a waistseam, making a pert bustle-effect. Double panels in front give extra skirt flare and would look sweet trimmed with ribbon bows at the waist. As for the military-trim cape, its paneled style is quick to sew. Notice the gathered, perky shoulders. The useful openings for tiny hands are simple to make right in the seams. The cape is unlined for both spring and summer comfort. And choose a faille or bengaline for dress-up wear; a flannel for everyday. You might even make an extra cape in water-resistant fabric for smart rainy-day wear.

Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12. Size 6, dress, requires 1 3/4 yards 35-inch fabric; cape, 1 1/2 yards 54-inch fabric.

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

# WINS 11 BAKING PRIZES!

SAYS, "ALL MY PRIZE-WINNING BREAD WAS MADE WITH MACA YEAST"



Mrs. F. W. Zelle of Chestnut, Illinois Won 4 Baking Prizes At Her County Fair and 7 More At the Big Illinois State Fair Using Maca Yeast Exclusively.

New Fast-Acting Yeast That Keeps Without Refrigeration Chosen by Prize-Winner and Thousands of Other Home Bakers

THE double triumph of Mrs. F. W. Zelle in winning prizes at both her County and State Fairs with bread raised with MACA, is another "feather in the cap" of this new yeast. Her letter, telling her prize-winning experiences, is now in our files with thousands of other letters from home bakers telling that they have tried MACA, like it and depend on it!

Women are switching to MACA Yeast because they want the advantages it offers: (1) MACA acts fast. (2) MACA keeps on the pantry shelf. Yet there's nothing new to learn when you use it! You just dissolve

MACA in a cup of warm water and use it in your regular straight dough recipe.

We Think You'll Like Maca So Much That We'll Gladly Send A Package FREE!

Because we think you'll continue to use MACA, once you've tried it, we'll gladly send you a package free. Simply mail the coupon. Or if you want to use it tomorrow, buy it at your grocer's now. (Or send dime for three packages, postpaid.)

### FREE OFFER COUPON

Answers to Questions About Maca Yeast

In addition to its baking use of course Maca can be eaten. It contains vitamins B<sub>1</sub> and B<sub>6</sub> and the other vitamin factors of yeast, all naturally present.

NORTHWESTERN YEAST COMPANY  
1750 N. Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
Please send me FREE and POST-PAID a regular size package of MACA YEAST and my FREE copy of the new MACA Recipe Book.



KF 4-20-40

Name.....

Address or R.F.D.....

City.....State.....

You may paste this on a penny postcard.

# NEVER AGAIN WILL I TRY TO RAISE CHICKS WITHOUT PROPER MEDICATION



## Thousands of Poultry Raisers Say:

It pays to put Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets in the chicks' drinking water—right from the start!

Give your chicks this extra care. Phen-O-Sal is a double-duty medicine\*. A balanced blend of antiseptic and astringent drugs. Always uniform in quality. Dissolves quickly.

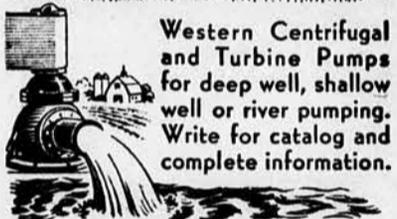
Demand genuine Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets for your chicks. See your Dr. Salsbury dealer, who may be a hatcheryman, druggist, feed or produce dealer.  
DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES  
Charles City, Iowa



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



## IRRIGATION PUMPS



Western Centrifugal and Turbine Pumps for deep well, shallow well or river pumping. Write for catalog and complete information.

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

**Before you buy**  
Investigate the NEW K-M concrete stave silo. Reinforced curved stave made under the direction of M. T. Lindsey who has sold, manufactured and built more silos in Kansas the past fifteen years than any other man in the industry today.  
**THE KANSAS-MISSOURI SILO COMPANY**  
Topeka, Kansas  
The fastest growing silo company in the Middle West.

**NATIONAL Vitrified SILOS**  
Everlasting TILE  
Cheap to install. Free from trouble. Steel reinforcing every course of tile.  
**NO** Blowing in Blowing Down Freezing  
Buy Now Erect Early Immediate Shipment  
Rowell Roller Bearing Engine Cutters.  
Write for prices. Special discounts now. Good territory open for live agents.  
**NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY**  
518 R. A. Long Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

**Black Leaf 40** **KILLS LICE**  
OUR "Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER  
JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS... OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

**NEURITIS** Relieve Pain in Few Minutes or Money Back  
To relieve the torturing pain of Neuritis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia or Lumbago in few minutes, get NURITO, the fine formula, used by thousands. No opiates. Does the work quickly—must relieve cruel pain to your satisfaction in few minutes or money back. Don't suffer. Clip this ad now as a reminder to ask your druggist for NURITO today.

**RECLAIMO** THE ONLY HEATED OIL FILTER-REFINER  
GREATEST ECONOMY - EFFICIENCY  
Maintains perfect lubrication by HEAT AND FILTRATION. Replaces ALL oil filters—Autos—Tractors—Diesels. Saves 80 per cent oil and motor wear. Sold and guaranteed by local In-p. Dealers and Garages. See your dealer now or write—  
**RECLAIMO SALES CO., Elgin, Neb.**

# Jack Rabbits, Cactus Team Up

(Continued from Page 5)

In the few instances where mediocre results were obtained with this method, it usually developed that the job was done hurriedly, missing many of the crowns or leaving the grubbed plants on the pasture. Grubbing has been found economical, particularly if performed before the infestation becomes severe. The costs reported by farmers ranged from 25 cents an acre for lightly infested pastures up to \$2.50 or \$3 where the infestation was heavy.

Instances were noted and others reported where the plants were scalped or scraped off, rather than grubbed, and in practically every case the results were disappointing. In one instance, a road grader was used to wind-row the cacti during the spring of 1938. The grader blade was set just high enough to keep from cutting off the grass crowns. This left many of the thorny cactus leaves deposited among the grass crowns and in uneven areas.

Altho the job looked successful at the time, practically every leaf put out roots and began growing after the rains in May of that year. They were dragged loose with a drag harrow, but this operation only effected additional spreading. Every leaf took root again and by the fall of 1939 there was a super-thick stand of pricklypear throughout the entire pasture.

While most of the results from burning have been negative, a few instances of fair success have been reported. Burning pastures, particularly in the drier regions, invariably weakens the grass and reduces the stand. Furthermore, recent experiments in Texas and at this station have shown grubbing to be a much better method of control than burning.

Results from poisoning cactus with certain chemicals have been reported from Australia and from Texas where the most work in this country has been done. The costs in Texas were approximately the same as for grubbing and the kill was not so complete.

In addition to this, the danger of poisoning livestock is considerable. This was demonstrated by an accident which occurred on the Fort Hays Experiment Station last summer, in which 5 yearling cattle died from the effects of eating cactus plants and the undergrowth of grass sprayed with a chemical labeled as repellent to livestock and non-poisonous if accidentally eaten. The cattle ate the sprayed vegetation with apparent relish.

Value of sodium chlorate as a treatment for pricklypear is being studied, but no definite results have been obtained as yet.

Some farmers believe the control of cactus will be taken care of by natural means, such as the action of insects and diseases and the increased growth of grass when the seasons become more favorable. In Texas, cactus insect propagation was attempted but parasites of the insects prevented their multiplying in sufficient numbers to ever become important as an eradication agency.

The consensus of opinion among farmers and agricultural workers is that the farmers will have to take the

matter in their own hands if early eradication is to result, in fact, if further spread is to be prevented. The sooner such action is taken the more successful and economical the results are like to be.

—KF—

## Contests for Hogs and Beef

Swine and beef production contests have been announced by the Chamber of Commerce, of Kansas City, Mo. There is \$750 prize money offered in the swine production contest and \$1,500 offered in the beef cattle production contest. These contests are sponsored in an effort to stimulate beef and swine production on a more sound basis. These contests are conducted thru cooperation of Kansas State College with the Kansas City C. of C. Entry blanks are available at county agents' offices. Closing date is May 1.

—KF—

## Votes to Advertise Cream

To let the world know about Kansas cream, the Kansas Cream Quality Improvement Association, meeting recently in Topeka, voted to co-operate with the American Dairy Association

in a national advertising campaign, and a special committee will be chosen to carry out the program.

J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, urged improvement in the quality of Kansas cream in addressing the meeting. Other speakers were: R. C. Beezley, chairman of the dairy committee of the State Board of Agriculture; Warden Noe, attorney for the state board; W. H. Martin, Kansas State College; K. L. Anderson, Kansas State College; and H. J. Bird, Swift & Company, Chicago.

—KF—

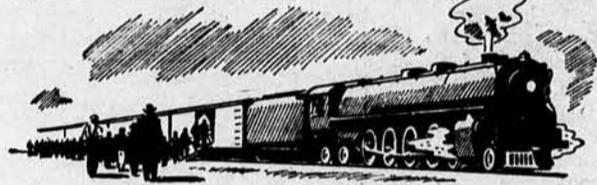
## Many Will Fallow

Summer fallow will occupy 16,968 acres of Mitchell county land for non-depleting uses this year, according to a preliminary summary of the proposed farming operations under the Agricultural Conservation Program. Of the 16,968 acres, 5,965 acres will be protected summer fallow for soil building payments.

To receive payments the land must be clean tilled from May 1 until fall and must be protected by contour listing, basin furrowing, pit cultivation, or incorporating stubble and straw into the surface soil. Much can be said favorable to summer fallow for preparing land for alfalfa, wheat, and sorghums as a sound farming practice and for crop insurance.

# For More Quality Potatoes

Union Pacific  
co-operates with Growers in presenting



## The "Spud Special"

A POTATO COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE ON WHEELS

Sponsored by the State Agricultural Colleges, Experiment Stations, State Departments of Agriculture and with the aid and cooperation of the U. S. D. A., potato growers and shippers, certified seed potato associations and many local organizations, the Potato Improvement Exhibit Train was operated by the Union Pacific Railroad in January and February.

Visiting fifty-nine communities in thirty-three days, over 35,000 people visited the train and obtained information on better methods of potato production.

Union Pacific appreciates the fine cooperation and splendid response of the growers, shippers and all participating organizations.

FOR BOOKLET ABOUT THE POTATO EXHIBIT TRAIN, ILLUSTRATED POSTER ON PROPER METHODS OF LOADING POTATOES, OR INFORMATION ON POTATO PRODUCTION AND SHIPPING ADDRESS—

EARLE G. REED  
Supervisor Agricultural  
and Industrial Development  
Omaha, Nebraska



# UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD



"Got another size 8 over there, Butch?"

# England Buys Elsewhere

By CLIF STRATTON  
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Despite the fact that Denmark, in recent years, has supplied about half of the United Kingdom's imports of cured pork, or 400 million pounds annually, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace does not see any great increase in cured pork exports from the United States to England as a result of the German seizure of Denmark.

"While the United States is a possible source of supply for all of the products which Denmark has exported to the United Kingdom," said Wallace, "England may not in the near future replace her Danish imports in any large measure with purchases in the United States. British supplies of bacon at present are large, as is indicated by the removal of bacon from the ration list. Canada has been shipping large quantities of cured pork to England in recent months.

"Before dollar exchange is made available by the British government for purchases of additional foodstuffs in the United States, there probably will be a further forced reduction in British consumption."

## May Take More Eggs

At a press conference last week, Secretary Wallace said England might be forced to take more eggs from the United States, as a result of the seizure of Denmark; United Kingdom imports about 200 million dozen eggs, of which Denmark has been supplying about 100 million dozen.

When the United States repealed the arms embargo it allowed the sale of munitions, airplanes, and other war materials to the Allies. At the same time, the cash and carry was substituted, which means that the Allies have to pay cash for what they get from the United States.

This program severely limits purchases of goods from the United States, just as the refusal of the United States to permit manufactured goods to be imported does.

England's supply of cash is limited. She can buy gold from South Africa and sell it to the United States for \$35 an ounce. That gives England dollar exchange to buy things within the United States. British holdings of American securities also give England dollar exchange, from dividends and in a pinch from the sale of the securities in the United States. Whatever manufactured goods can be sold in the United States also provides dollar exchange for England. But the British cannot buy in the United States on

credit, under terms of cash and carry. The British cannot borrow money in the United States, because of the Johnson Act prohibiting loans to governments in default on interest or principal payments on debts to the United States government. This combination has resulted in England and France limiting their purchases in the United States to airplanes, munitions, and other war materials.

Also, because the United States is on a higher price level than the rest of the world, England can buy other goods cheaper in her own dominions, and keep the money in the family.

Also, in addition, there may be some war-time strategy in the Allied purchasing policies.

The United States airplane and munitions industries are being enormously expanded to sell to Britain and France. When these have been overexpanded sufficiently that the cessation of Allied purchases would cause the industries in the United States to collapse, the Allied governments will be in position to tell Uncle Sam to sell on credit, or face a depression. If this demand is accompanied by a promise that credit advances and the right to sell their bonds in the United States would be followed by purchases of farm and manufactured commodities as well as war materials, there would be strong pressure to relax or repeal the cash-and-carry and Johnson Act provisions.

Then, of course, in another year the entire economy of the United States would be geared to the war in Europe; also the United States would have a financial investment in Allied success that would make it almost inevitable to go to the aid of the Allies if they were in danger of losing their war.

## Income Tax Attack Collapses

The explosive attack by Senator Tobey, Republican, of New Hampshire, against the income questions being asked in the 1940 census apparently has collapsed. As a matter of fact, substantially what is being asked this year of all persons in regard to their income and financial status has been asked of farmers for years. That is one reason why the farm groups were able to present to Congress pretty reliable figures as to farm income and farm expenditures and costs, in urging the need for farm legislation.

The Tobey attack, which induced thousands of persons to promise they would go to jail rather than divulge their "private affairs to their neighbors," did have one result, however.

Persons who do not want the local census takers to have income information can give it on a separate slip, which is placed in a sealed envelope and mailed to the Census Bureau in Washington, where it will be opened and the data entered.

The information, when compiled and analyzed, should be of much value to business as well as to government in planning for the future. It will show with reasonable accuracy what is the purchasing power of the people of the United States, by groups, by sections, by regions; where the weakness is in our economic set-up.

## American Income Picture

By sampling processes and estimates and deductions, economists have figured out the American income picture like this:

At the bottom of the pile, 8 million families with annual incomes of \$750 or less.

On the border line, 11 million families with incomes between \$750 and \$1,500.

Then 8 million comfortable middle-class families, with incomes between \$1,500 and \$3,000.

On up the ladder are 1,585,000 families in the "luxury" class, with incomes between \$3,000 and \$5,000.

In the "savers level"—from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year—are 800,000 families.

Incomes above \$10,000 go to 283,000 families—the incomes of these 283,000 families are equal to the income of 11 million families at the bottom of the pile.

When the statisticians get thru with the income figures in the 1940 census returns, they should be able to locate where the low income groups are; perhaps figure out why and provide information for economists and statesmen and business leaders to use in figuring what can be done to distribute purchasing power so that mass production will be a blessing instead of a curse.

—KF—

## Handle Wool With Care

Wool can be held for a considerable time without serious loss or damage, says C. G. Elling, Kansas State College extension service, Manhattan. But Mr. Elling says safe wool storage depends on having it fully protected against moisture, dirt, and moths, and in some cases against rats and mice.

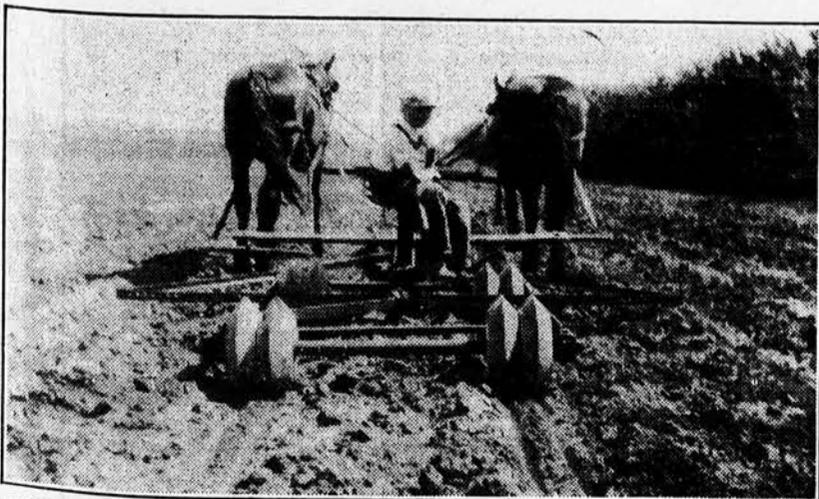
Moist or damp wool deteriorates rapidly, so every building where wool is stored needs to be proof against rain and other moisture. Even the floors must be dry. Since any kind of foreign matter clings to wool, storing in bags is the best way to keep it clean. Because heat causes shrinkage of weight, wool should be stored in buildings where temperatures are not too high. Since moths work in dark places, the wool should be kept in a bright, light place.

—KF—

## Leads in Most Butterfat

Emil Menold, of Nemaha county, ranked first in the average production of butterfat per cow in the Brown-Doniphan-Nemaha Dairy Farm Record Association in March, according to C. E. Lyness, Doniphan county agent. Mr. Menold's 12 Holsteins averaged 52.2 pounds butterfat to the cow for the month. Fred Smith, of Highland, in Doniphan county, ranked second with his herd of 10 purebred Jerseys. His record was 44.5 pounds of butterfat to the cow. Average for the 42 herds in the association was 30.3 pounds. The high cow in the association was a Holstein owned by Tonnes Torkelson, of Everest. She produced 100 pounds.

## Concrete Packer Breaks Crust on Corn



Well reinforced concrete land packers have been successful in Northeastern Kansas counties where packers are needed a great deal. Farmers have made their own packers with considerable success, or purchased them from local foundries. They are usually cheaper than the longer-life unbreakable steel packers of varied design. Sections of a concrete packer are being used to break up the crust formed over planted corn in the picture above. Ernie Grandeman, Netawaka, is the young farmer.

Kansas Farmer for April 20, 1940

Every Year

1-out-of-8 Get Hurt  
1-out-of-6 Get Sick

What will  
1940  
bring You?



Woodmen Accident Protection  
Costs as little as 2½¢ a day

When sickness or injury strike, you can just as well get a liberal check from Woodmen Accident Company. Requires only small payments. For bronchitis, Max Bachuber received \$51. Andy McGivern was paid \$23 for a cracked rib. Paul Kimble broke his shoulder and was paid \$375 for medical care and lost time. You'll be amazed how much protection is available at little cost.

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

Think of it! For less than 3¢ a day, you can be protected against accident or illness; be in line for benefits guaranteed by a strong, 50 YEAR OLD COMPANY. Benefits and claims promptly paid. No assessments. Not connected with any fraternal organization. Don't let anything stop you from sending today for the FREE and amazing facts. MAIL COUPON.



Mail this FREE Coupon Today

Woodmen Accident Company

Dept. C-44, Lincoln, Neb.  
Please send me, without obligation, the two FREE booklets: "Money When You Need It Most", and "First Aid Directions".

Name \_\_\_\_\_ RFD \_\_\_\_\_  
P.O. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_



Attention - Ranchers and Cowboys  
FREE CATALOG in COLORS  
SHIRTS • CHAPS  
SCARFS • HATS  
BELTS • BOOTS  
SADDLES • BITS • SPURS

NEW FREE Catalog in colors shows complete line of leading Standard Goods... Stetson Hats, Nocona Boots, Levi and Pendleton Products, Crockett Bits and Spurs, and Famous Miller Western Wear.

Largest Exclusive Cowboy and Stockman Supply House. Same day shipping service. We pay the postage. Write for free illustrated catalog today.

STOCKMAN-FARMER CO.  
1618 LAWRENCE ST. DENVER, COLO.

## 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



CANVAS IRRIGATION HOSE  
Ideal for pump irrigation. Lower cost—less work. Flexible—carries water over or around obstacles. Lasts for years. Write for illustrated folder.  
LINCOLN TENT & AWNING CO.  
1616 "O" St., Lincoln, Nebraska

# Feed the Family First

(Continued from Page 4)

of their food at home last year. Because of insects and drouth, both families have had difficulty in producing fruit.

This introduces the old question of whether or not Kansas farmers can buy fruit more economically than they can raise it. Regarding this matter, W. G. Amstein, extension expert in horticulture, says he does not encourage the average Kansas farmer to plant an orchard. However, Mr. Amstein says every farm should have a few fruit trees at convenient spots about the place.

For instance, a valuable quantity of fruit can be obtained from 2 or 3 trees each of peach, sour cherry, early apple, pears, and plums. In the small fruit line, Mr. Amstein suggests that it is highly worth while to have strawberries, grapes, black raspberries, blackberries, and possibly tame gooseberries.

Some of the most welcome contributions of home produced food are those from farm gardens. Showing the actual value of good gardening, 14 farm women in Chase county who kept records, found that their gardens had an average net worth of more than \$165 each, labor not counted.

In Osage county last year, Mrs. S. M.

Morton and Mrs. Hiram Meisner cheated hot dry winds to increase garden yields thru use of windbreaks. Mrs. Morton reported that from April 15 to July 31, her garden vegetables, used fresh, were worth 30 cents a day. This is additional to 135 quarts of canned vegetables and 1,800 pounds of potatoes stored for winter use. Mrs. Meisner canned nearly 200 quarts of garden vegetables and sold 40 bushels of tomatoes, in addition to a big supply used fresh from the garden.

Those interested in planning their farm food supply can obtain carefully prepared recommendations showing how to estimate what will be needed. For instance, the average family of 5 would need around 550 pounds of meat, which could be supplied by butchering a 700-pound beef calf, a couple of 200-pound hogs, and a 75-pound lamb. At the rate of 10 eggs apiece every week, the family would need 2,600 eggs in a year, and this could be supplied by 35 hens averaging 75 eggs each.

Nutritional experts say a family of 5 should have around 450 gallons of milk in a year and 130 to 200 pounds of butter. This could be adequately supplied by 2 cows freshening at different seasons. If potatoes were served once daily, the family would need about 15

bushels, and this amount could be produced on 1/4-acre or less in the average garden. Three-fourths of an acre devoted to fruit could produce enough to provide 2 servings daily to this family of 5.

Regardless of whether your family menu is figured with such minute accuracy it seems worth-while to spend some time planning ways to increase the supply of home produced food. Certainty of a good supply of fresh meat, butter, eggs, milk, and vegetables does more than save on the grocery bill—it provides the best food on earth.

—KF—

## 4-H Leaders to Meet

Administrators of the state-wide 4-H Club program in Kansas place considerable value on the 3,230 adult leaders who voluntarily work with club members. Each year a leaders' conference is held for these men and women. M. H. Coe, state 4-H Club leader, Kansas State College extension service, Manhattan, announces April 22, 23, and 24 as the dates of the 1940 meeting to be held in the 4-H Club building at the Kansas State Fair grounds, Hutchinson.

—KF—

## Day for Beef Cattle

A beef cattle field day is being sponsored by the beef cattle breeders of Northeast Kansas on Saturday, April 20, at the Civic Center Building at Horton, says C. E. Lyness, Doniphan county agent. This field day consists of a show of beef cattle including 3 breeds, Shorthorn, Angus, and Here-

ford. Breeding stock will be shown in the main, but a 4-H class is also included. A judging contest for adults and 4-H Club members is on the program.

—KF—

## Kansas May Reseal Wheat

Areas in which loans on 1939 farm-stored wheat may be renewed has been extended to include Kansas, along with New Mexico, Colorado, and parts of Oklahoma and Texas, the Commodity Credit Corporation has announced. All 1939 wheat loans fall due on April 30, 1940. Farm-stored wheat may be resealed in the specified areas for one year. Any other wheat remaining under loan will be taken over by the Corporation.

The Corporation emphasized that extensions or renewals of loans will not be permitted unless reinspection of the grain and storage structure is satisfactory and consent for the additional period of storage is obtained. It will be necessary for producers who wish to reseal to notify their county AAA committee of their intention before April 30.

—KF—

## Sweet Clover Beats Wheat

R. E. Grutzmacher, Onaga farmer, told his county agent, C. H. Olson, that the seed from his Sweet clover crop last year made him more money to the acre than his wheat. This, he says, does not count the value of the clover as a soil improving crop, nor does it allow for the increase in yield of the crops that are to follow on the clover land.

## Ready Help for Readers

WHAT'S the price? How does it perform? How versatile is it? These are a few of the questions you ask when you consider new machinery, attachments, and general farm equipment. It is a simple matter to find out all of the answers beforehand, especially when the item you have in mind is advertised in Kansas Farmer.

Look thru the ads in this issue for mention of leaflets, booklets and informative material published by the advertiser. These give you the complete details, cost, performance, sizes, and other features. All of this is free.

Below is a list of advertisers in this issue who offer such material. Clip the coupon or mail a request directly to the address on the ad, stating clearly in just what you are interested. Write plainly, print or typewrite your name to assure delivery.

If you are uncertain as to the type of tractor you wish to own, send the coupon on page 11 to the Caterpillar Tractor Company for the information they have.

For that new water system, be sure to see your Dempster dealer and obtain your copy of "Running Water." See the Dempster ad on page 18.

The Minneapolis-Moline ad on page 19 features the many types of "Harvestors" which they manufacture, but the coupon lists a great many items of equipment. Be sure to mark your choices.

Women who do their baking at home will wish to mail the coupon on page 21 for a free sample of Maca Yeast.

"Money When You Need It Most" and "First Aid Directions" are the titles of 2 booklets offered by Woodmen Accident Company. See the ad on page 23 and get your copies by mailing the coupon.

Ranchers and cowboys, send for the Stockman-Farmer catalog advertised on page 23. Shirts, chaps, scarfs, hats, saddles, and a complete line of goods.

Have you seen the catalog describing the new Western Tractor Sweep-rakes? See the ad on page 23 and write for your free copy.

Before you build a new silo, write for prices and the discount offers on National Tile Silos. See the ad on page 22.

Poultry raisers will want copies of the Dr. Salsbury's booklets, "Turkey

Talks" and "First Aid to Poultry." See the ad on page 22 for the address.

How are the irrigation prospects in your territory? If you are planning to install a plant, send for the Western catalog advertised on page 22.

A single chassis implement with 8 attachments for many purposes is the John Deere "Killefer" advertised on page 25. Write as directed on the ad for more information.

If you have any handy ideas for use around the farm, send them to Continental Oil Company. They may be worth money. See the ad on page 32.

When you write, be sure to mention Kansas Farmer.

## Poet and Don't Know It?

Spring brings out the poet in all of us. And most everyone is a poet and doesn't know it! But here's a chance to really show it.

It's fun! It's thrilling! And you may win a prize of \$2 cash!

Here's all you have to do in this stimulating contest. Look thru the ads in this issue and get some ideas. Then write some last lines for the jingle below. Tell us the name of the ad from which you got your idea. Enter as many lines as you wish. Get the whole family to try.

First prize and the \$2 in the March 23 contest goes to Mrs. H. S. Baker, Cherryvale, for this line: "Now he chants as he plants with his new John Deere." Next best entries were made by Mrs. Marjorie Paradies, Barnes, Mrs. A. J. Deane, Fowler, John Rooney, Jr., Williamsburg, and Mrs. Mabel McNeice, Toronto.

If you want to save postage, Jolly Jingleer will be glad to send you any bulletins or leaflets offered in this issue. List your last lines and send card or letter to Jolly Jingleer Club, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Add a last line to this jingle:

A lousy poultryman was Bill Morty  
And the lice laughed to see such sporty,  
They jumped and ran  
Till Bill bought a can,

Kansas Farmer for April 30, 1940

# CAPPER'S TOUR TO Alaska

## AN 8,000-MILE TRIP

PLAN to go North this summer to cool, colorful Alaska, America's last frontier. See our own Pacific Northwest, and then 12 glorious days aboard the ALEUTIAN, flagship of the Alaska fleet. Visit with us all the principal Alaskan cities including Seward. See great glaciers, majestic mountains, mighty rivers, and leaping salmon.

## See America's Last Frontier

Travel experts take care of every detail. No baggage worries. Even tips included in low all-expense price. Sixth Annual Capper trip to Alaska. Choice of any route home, including California.

## Write for Free Booklet

All about this vacation of a lifetime included in a beautifully illustrated folder which will be sent gladly on request. You will be amazed at the low cost.

WRITE YOUR DIRECTOR,

Capper Publications, Inc.,  
Topeka, Kan.

AUGUST  
7th to 22nd

# Our Crop Reporters Say . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

Increased. There will be big need for more row crops than usual because of abandoned wheat fields. Livestock wintered in good condition and we can expect some good grass cattle this summer as stock is not now put on pasture as early as they used to be and grass gets a better start and provides better pasture. Quite a lot of repair work and painting being done. Power farm machinery being purchased judging from the implement dealers' activity. Chickens plentiful and eggs as low as 13 cents a dozen retail. Baby chicks are on the move and even are sold at auctions at both of our big community sales. Arkansas City puts nearly 1,000 head of stock thru sale ring every Thursday.—K. D. Olin.

**Dickinson**—We had a lot of snow the first of the year, followed by a lot of wind and dust in March. On April 6 we had a good rain amounting to 3/4 inch. Crops came out fine since then. Most wheat showing up pretty well now and with favorable conditions from now on should make 12 bushels an acre. Livestock not looking so good because of lack of wheat pasture. No increase in cattle. Not so many hogs will be raised and the poultry output will be smaller. Some electric appliances being installed since we have the new high line. Pastures that were not grazed too hard the last 2 years have come out fine. A lot of farmers under the AAA and considerable land will be summer fallowed and seeded to legumes.—F. M. Lorson.

**Douglas**—Wheat has failed to improve as was anticipated, following heavy snow which broke drouth in mid-winter. Prospects generally fair to good. Some wheat land will be planted to other crops. Corn acreage depends somewhat on weather conditions, but hybrid seed corn is much favored by a good many farmers. Moisture conditions are fairly good and prospects favorable for planting spring crops. More oats and alfalfa being seeded than for several years and considerable Sweet clover and pasture crops being planted. Livestock came thru winter fairly well as many farmers have used ground grain and fodder with molasses added and other substitutes for grain. Good demand from dairymen and others for good milk cows. Not many new buildings, as farmers are investing more in machinery, livestock, and seed. Many farmers prefer building in the fall as they have more time then. Pasture condition has improved in last year or 2 and is in position to make further progress this year. Most farmers studying and adapting themselves well to conditions. A large majority of farmers now buy started chicks at the hatcheries; increased interest in raising turkeys, ducks, and guineas. Folks in general more optimistic than they have been. Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

**Edwards**—Livestock came thru winter in good condition considering feed shortage. Pastures have improved in the last year or so and are in position to make further progress this year with favorable weather. Some oats and barley have been seeded and are coming up. Recent rains have benefited gardens and spring crops. Wheat yield will be low. I am of the opinion farmers will not raise their seed. Hatcheries report very few sales owing to lack of feed; there will be a decrease this year in chicken production. Turkey producers in this county apparently are planning to raise 4 to 5 per cent more birds than were raised last year. Farmers installing irrigation plants as rapidly as they can get finances to do so.—Myrtle B. Davis.

**Finney**—Wheat crop average 10 per cent, poorest prospect ever known. We had a large amount of snow in December and January, most since 1930. This put a great amount of moisture in subsoil for growing row crops this summer. Subsoil moisture averages about 18 inches. Winter wheat crop for 1940 harvest very poor, will not raise enough wheat to reseed. Barley acreage increased greatly. Farmers planning to plant great acreage of row crops this summer to take place of wheat. Livestock came thru winter in good condition, farmers buying feed now. Maize sells at \$9 a ton, cane feed hay sells at \$12. Pastures will be very poor this summer, all thistle and weeds. Great interest in livestock and sheep. Poultry raising is at a standstill this spring because of high prices of grain, poor prices for eggs and poultry. Sugar beet farmers busy now planting beets. Great amount of alfalfa is being seeded this spring. Farmers taking great interest in putting down irrigation wells to irrigate field crops.—Joseph J. Ohmes.

**Ford**—Pastures greening up. Moisture so far this year is below normal, but we have indications of a wet spring. The spirit of the community is progressive, new interest in farming, new businesses constantly being born around Dodge City and houses going up at such a rate that it would take a pessimist to live here and grouch. It would take too much space to tell of all the new improvements. A local company is turning out air-conditioning units for many concerns over the state. It is a new business and folks see a great future for it. The turkey crop is estimated to be at least 7 per cent over last year. Poultry of all kinds being increased, with eggs now 18 cents a dozen and fryers coming on the market. This shows the early hatches will produce early eggs next fall. The wheat yield is expected to be above

last year if crop conditions are favorable from now on. Much interest has been taken in soil conservation, in tree planting, and early gardens. Many beet fields are being planted in Ford county, the beets to be made into sugar at Garden City. Farmers are raising more livestock as the sales pavilion show a continual increase in farmers buying breeding stock and cattle for range.—Cressie Zirkle.

**Franklin**—A slow, gentle rain recently put ground in condition for field work. Pastures greening up where there was shade; grass out in the open badly killed. Pastures will have to be reseeded and must have much more moisture before condition will improve much.

What kind of seed to sow that will stand drouth and heat is the question. Lespedeza is one kind that stands a good deal of punishment. We have enough moisture at present but some farmers still hauling water. Wheat hasn't looked good all winter thru, but certainly has improved in the last few weeks.

Franklin county has out about 40,000 acres of wheat. With favorable weather, this county should average about 15 bushels, barring chinch bugs. Folks in Mud Creek valley have nearly all signed up for REA electricity. Livestock came thru winter in fine condition and going on to grass in good condition. Farmers are investing in more tractors and other labor-saving machinery. Walnut log buyers have been rather plentiful last few weeks. Folks buying lots of setting eggs and baby chicks. More people raising turkeys. Oats showing up nicely and there is quite an acreage. A few new buildings going up. Folks buying some new equipment, but the general feeling is not much more optimistic than it has been.

A good fruit crop is predicted, apricots were in bloom the first week in April. Quite a number of public sales still being held. Good horses selling pretty well, dairy cows not so high. March rainfall totaled 2.57 inches more than normal. We had more than an inch of rain the first 9 days in April. Wheat, 96c; corn, 58c to 60c; oats, 42c; kafir, \$1.10; butterfat, 23c to 26c; eggs, 13c; heavy hens, 10c; light hens, 7c.—Ellas Blankenbeker.

**Geary**—Wheat prospects very good, estimated at 85 per cent normal and could make a normal yield if conditions favorable from now on. Surface moisture adequate to start spring crops, very little subsoil moisture. A large per cent of spring crops will be put to grain sorghums and forage crops instead of corn. Cattle came thru winter in fair condition, most rough feed used up and several herds still on wheat pasture and grazing on the old grass in the pastures from last year. Pastures have made a fine comeback the last 2 years. Cattlemen are worried over stock water for the coming season for, unless heavy rains fall soon, several pastures will not have any water; wells, ponds, and creeks dry. Sale of considerable new machinery, especially tractors. Geary county in midst of organizing a Soil Conservation District.—Laurence J. Hoover.

**Greenwood**—Moisture condition for spring planting ideal. Not as large an acreage of oats as usual owing to wet weather in February and first of March. Wheat crop prospects very spotted. There will be a larger acreage of corn planted than any other crop. Farmers are about evenly divided in opinion on planting of hybrid corn. All livestock came thru winter in good condition to be put on pasture. Not much increase in livestock and poultry as prices are too low compared with price of feed and grain. Some repair work on buildings. There are a number of tractors and some equipment being sold to farmers who are going to farm in an easier and quicker way and have more time for other things. Pasture condition good as the grass improved within the last 2 years; cattlemen did not pasture them as heavy as they had been doing in other years. There is an abundance of feed which will not be used.—A. H. Brothers.

**Harper**—Recent rains have provided some moisture, but still below requirements. Sorghums will be the largest single spring crop planted. Wheat prospects are very discouraging. Condition of the crop is so late it is impossible to make an estimate—some place yield at 5 bushels an acre. Abandonment of wheat acreage is estimated at 3 per cent.

Livestock was roughed thru the winter with feed doled out sparingly. Most cattle are thin. Number about the same as last year. Lamb crop is larger than last year. Pastures are greening up but, due to scarcity of feed, cattle will be turned on earlier than usual, thereby reducing maximum yield for the grazing season.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

**Harvey**—Moisture condition very good for present needs and prospect for spring planting looks quite favorable. I think perhaps some feed crops, such as Sudan grass and sorgo, will be increased. Wheat prospect looks quite favorable, especially where it got a fair start in the fall. Barley also has made a fair start. Livestock came thru winter in fair condition as there was quite a plentiful supply of feed. Poultry about average number.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jefferson**—Moisture condition of top soil fine, deficiency in subsoil. Grass has made

(Continued on Page 28)

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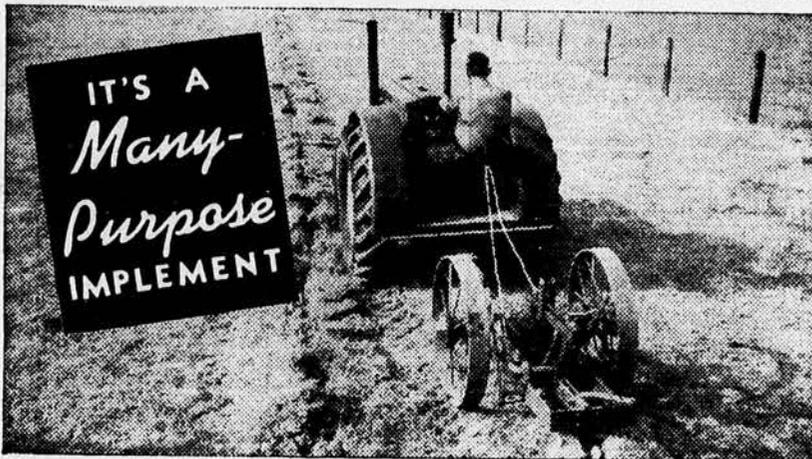
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**Wanted:** Case 22 or 28-inch galvanized iron separator. Give condition, age and price in first letter. Art Riasman, Enterprise, Kan.

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**New Tractor Sweep Rake, \$40.00.** Horse Rake \$20.00. Fleming & Son, Huntsville, Mo.

For Sale: Used Baldwin Combines, Shaw Motor Co., Grainfield, Kan.

## IRRIGATION SUPPLIES

**Irrigation Wells** Completely installed. Sold on easy terms. Catalog and complete information sent on request. Also gasoline storage tanks all sizes. Write or phone. A. A. Doerr Merc. Co., Larned, Kansas. Phone 700.

## BATTERIES AND LIGHT PLANTS

**Edison Storage Batteries** for lighting and power. Non-acid. Odorless. Fifteen year life. Five year unconditional guarantee. Reasonably priced. Tremendous savings in battery and light plant combinations. Free illustrated literature. See-Jay Co., 72 Sterling Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

## BAT POISON

**DON'T FEED YOUR RATS**  
BUT ONE MORE TIME!

Feed them SMITH'S RAT KILL! Kill your rats. Quit experimenting, we've done that for you. There can be no mess nor mistakes when you use SMITH'S RAT KILL, a complete bait ready to use. Kills only rats and mice. Write for free information.

**NATIONAL SALES CO., Box 552, Enid, Okla.**  
Guaranteed At Your Dealer

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

# CHINESE ELM

200 Chinese Elm, nice 6 to 12 inch trees... \$1.00  
 100 Chinese Elm, nice 3 to 4 foot trees... \$1.00  
 50 Chinese Elm, nice 3 to 4 foot trees... \$1.00  
 25 Mammoth Rhubarb, red, whole root... \$1.00  
 25 Horseradish Crowns, white Bohemian \$1.00  
 12 Hardy Garden Sage, nice 2-year plants... \$1.00  
 100 Asparagus, Washington rust-proof... \$1.00  
 100 Asparagus, 12 Rhubarb, 12 Horseradish \$1.00  
 100 Gladiolus bulbs, choice, blooming size \$1.00  
 12 Concord Grapevines, best 2-year... \$1.00  
 25 Spirea Vanhouetii, white, 18 inch... \$1.00  
 50 Lucretia Dewberry, the best Dewberry \$1.00  
 50 Cumberland (black cap) raspberry... \$1.00  
 10 Spirea, Thumbergii, 2-3 ft., very fine... \$1.00  
 30 Iris, six hardy new colors, 2-year... \$1.00  
 12 Korean Chrysanthemum, hardy, asstd... \$1.00  
 Quality stock; careful packings; all prepaid.  
 Fritchard Nurseries, Box 146-H, Ottawa, Kan.

Tomato, Cabbage, Onion, Pepper Plants, Large, stinky, well rooted, hand selected, roots matted. Tomatoes—Earliana, John Bear, Marquette, Bonny Best, Stone, 500-600; 300-750; 1000-1750; 2000-33.00. Cabbage—all varieties, 300-500; 500-750; 1000-1350. Onions—Bermudas, Sweet Spanish, 500-500; 1000-850; 2000-2250. Pepper—Sweet, Hot, 100-400; 300-500; 500-1250; 1000-2250. All postpaid. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culler Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

Postpaid Specials, Mastodon and Gem Everbearing strawberry plants, 100-\$1.00; 250-\$1.80; 500-\$3.20; 1000-\$10.00; 5000-\$22.50. Wazata everbearing, 100-\$2.50; 250-\$5.50; 1000-\$18.00. Premier, Dunlap, Dorsett, Aroma, Catskill, Fairfax, 100-800; 250-18.00; 1000-\$4.00; 5000-\$19.00. Giant red raspberries, 25-800; 100-\$2.00. Everything postpaid. South Michigan Nursery, 1110 New Buffalo, Mich.

Certified, Frostproof Cabbage and onion plants, Cabbage—all varieties, Parcel Post Prepaid, 2500-5.00; 5000-10.00; 10000-20.00; express collect, 2500-2.00. Onion, all varieties parcel post prepaid, 500-600; 1000-1.00. Express collect, 6000-2.00. Prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Arkansas.

Plant Assortment—200 Certified Frostproof Cabbage, 200 Onions, 200 Tomatoes, 25 Peppers, 25 Cauliflower or Eggplants, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, all \$1.00. Postpaid, Express Collect 1000-\$1.00. Large, hand selected, leading varieties. Shipped, Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jacksonville Plant Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

Piedmont Vegetable Plants from best seed, hand selected, roots matted, delivery guaranteed. Per 1000: Cabbage, Onion—\$1.00; Lettuce, Broccoli, Beet—\$1.75; Tomato, Potato—\$2.00; Cauliflower, Eggplant, Pepper—\$2.50. Leading varieties. Special prices large quantities. Catalog free. Piedmont Plant Co., Box 921, Albany, Ga.

Bowenberry—World's Largest Berry. Fine flavor, Hardy, drought resistant. Thrives everywhere. 20-\$1.00; 50-\$2.00; 100-\$3.50; 1000-\$30.00. Youngberries, 30-\$1.00; 100-\$2.00; 1000-\$10.00. Thornless Youngberries same price as Bowenberries. All postpaid anywhere. Literature free. Ideal Fruit Farm, Stillwell, Okla.

Seed No Money—Pay on arrival. Free growing guide sweet potato plants, Nancy Hall or Porto Rico grown in open sunshine. Roots wrapped, prompt shipment, safe arrival guaranteed. 500-750; 1000-\$1.25; 5000 and over \$1.15 per thousand; 10000 and up \$1.00 per thousand. Tennessee Plant Farm, Sharon, Tenn.

Sweet Potato Plants, Pay when received. Free growing guide, Nancy Hall or Porto Rico. Roots wrapped, prompt shipment, safe arrival guaranteed. 500-750; 1000-\$1.25; 5000 and over \$1.15 per thousand; 10000 and up \$1.00 per thousand. Dixie Plant Farm, Sharon, Tenn.

Roses—2 Year, Field Grown, Red, Pink, Shell Rudiand, Taisman, Pres. Hoover, Sunburst, Phoebe Hollande, Columbia, Luxembourg, Calc. de la, Braireliff. All 19c each postpaid. Ship C.O.D. Catalog free. Naughton Farms, Waxahatchie, Texas.

Sweet Potato Plants (Soonerland Brand) Porta Rican, Jersey, Nancy Hall, Red Bermuda, 500-750; 1000-\$1.25; 5000-\$5.25. Tough, hardy plants. Prompt shipment, extra count. The Thomas Sweet Potato Plant, C-4, Thomas, Okla.

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Certified Nancy Hall, Porto Rico potatoes, tomato, cabbage plants. Assorted as wanted. 500-850; 1000-\$1.50, postpaid. Guaranteed satisfaction since 1918. Thos. F. Reid, Russellville, Ark.

Fieldgrown: Tomatoes, Cabbage, Headlettuce, Beets, Onion, Pepper, Eggplants, 800-\$1.00. Mixed as wanted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Raymond Mladenka, Hallettsville, Texas.

Budded Walnut and Pecan Trees, best hardy northern varieties. Early and prolific bearers of choicest nuts. Catalog free. Indiana Nut Nursery, Box 260, Rockport, Indiana.

Postpaid, Any Variety certified potato plants, 1000-\$1.00; 10000-\$1.50. Any variety vegetable plants, 700-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.25. Prompt shipment, W. H. Cooper, Whitesboro, Texas.

Everbearing Gem Strawberries, Mountain grown, frost proof, 100-\$1.00; 500-\$3.50; 1000-\$8.00. Prepaid. Marion McNeal, Hamilton, Montana.

Certified Atlas Sargo Seed, Germination 92%, purity 99.21%. 5c per pound. E. E. Volghts & Son, Olathe, Kan. Route 2.

White Proso Millet \$3.00. Kansas certified Pink Kafir \$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.

Certified Pride of Saline Corn \$2.75 bushel. Bruce S. Wilson, Manhattan, Kan.

### EDUCATIONAL

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

Auto Mechanics, Diesel, body, fender repairing, welding. Low rates. Stevenson's, 2008-1 Main, Kansas City, Missouri.

### AUCTION SCHOOLS

100 Day Auctioneering, Term soon, free catalog. Reich Auction School, Austin, Minn.

Learn Auctioneering—Get catalog. McKelvie School, Box 188-C, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

### REBUILT TELEPHONES

Farm Telephones: Save 50 to 75% by using our guaranteed rebuilt telephones. Free bulletin. Agents wanted. Farm Telephone Co., Dept. J, Rogers Park Station, Chicago.

### POSTS

Fence Posts—Phone Poles—3c and up, truck or carload lots. Located 10 miles northeast of Hutchinson, Kan., on K17. Medora Catalpa Plantation, Medora, Kan.

### BABY CHICKS



# Bush's SEX-ED CHICKS \$2.45 UP PER

BUSH'S OZARK WONDERLAY CHICKS: Real Farmers' Chicks—husky, lively, big money-makers; proved by thousands. State Approved, blood-tested flocks; prize winners; trapnest records; SEPARATELY HATCHED. Left-over cockerels, \$2.45 up—sexed pullets, \$8.35 up—unsexed, \$4.75 per 100. Also Started Chicks, Started Pullets, Handy, Useful CALENDAR-CATALOG Free Full details of \$500.00 Prize Contest—giving free grade AAA and AAAA chicks to chick raisers. Other valuable information—It's free. Write today. BUSH HATCHERY Box 425-D CLINTON, MO.

100 F.O.B. C. O. D. EASY TERMS C.O.D. Cash hatchery. No money down books order any date. Sanitary Feeders given.

## CHICK SALE

From High Quality Bloodtested Stock

White, Barred and Buff Rocks, Wyandottes, S. C. Reds, Buff Orp., R. I. White, Buff Minorcas, Buff and White Leghorns, straight run \$5.45 per 100

Mammoth Bronze Poults, per 100 \$28.00. Send only \$1.00, remainder C. O. D. Order today from these low prices. 100% delivery of big husky chicks guaranteed.

Cadwell Hatchery Lawrence Kansas

## Sunflower Vitalized Chicks

LARGE TYPE VITALITY BRED CHICKS from Vigorous 100% blood-tested farm range flocks. Prompt shipment.

Wh. Brn. Buf. Leg. \$6.40  
 Wh. R. Bar. R. X. Prepaid  
 S. C. Red, Wht. Wydt.  
 Triple AAA \$7.40 Pullets \$11.90  
 SUNFLOWER HATCHERY, Bronson, Kan.

## 10th Anniversary Sale

Genuine AAA Chicks at lowest prices in ten years. Bloodtested & Approved. \$5.85 per 100 for straight run chicks (not assorted). Free Feeders with all chicks. Straight Run Write for price card today. Joplin Hatcheries, So. Joplin, Missouri

## Wonderful POULTRY BOOK

FREE LOW PRICES 48 varieties SEX-LINKED and PUREBRED BABY CHICKS, Pullets or Cockerels, also STARTED CHICKS, BABY TURKEYS, Mature Fowls and Hatching Eggs, ALL FLOCKS BLOOD TESTED FOR B.S.D. Write quick for this free book. GREAT WESTERN HATCHERY, Box 34, Salina, Kan.

### SEEDS

## Hardy, Recleaned Alfalfa Seed, \$10.90

Grimm Alfalfa, \$12.10; Sweet Clover, \$3.50; Red Clover, \$9.50. All 60-lb. bushel, track Concordia, Kansas. Return seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, CONCORDIA, KANSAS

## Hardy Kansas Grown ALFALFA SEED

Alfalfa seed 99.50% Purity \$13.20 per Bu. White or yellow sweet clover \$4.20 per Bu. All track Salina, Kan. Bag Free. Write for samples. KANSAS SEED CO., BOX 997, SALINA, KAN.

## CERTIFIED ATLAS SORGO

In sealed bags \$5.00 cwt. Blackhull Kafir \$2.60 cwt. Atlas Sorgo \$3.00 cwt. Certified Hays Golden corn in sealed bushel bags \$3.25 bu. Write us for any field, flower or garden need.

CENTRAL STATES SEED STORE Manhattan A. R. Cogswell Kansas

Seeds—Special prices Beets, Radish, Lettuce, Turnips, Mustard, Cucumbers, Okra, Melons, Onion, Squash, Pumpkins, per oz, 7c. Tomatoes, Cabbage, Peppers, etc., per oz, 20c. Beans, Peas, Sweet Corn, 2 lbs. 35c. Strawberry Plants 300 \$1.00; 1000-\$3.50. All Postpaid. Seed Sweet Potatoes, many varieties \$1.00 bushel. Hays Seed House, 107 West Curtis, Topeka, Kansas.

Red Clover \$10.00; Alfalfa \$10.50; White Sweet Clover \$3.25; Timothy \$2.25; Mixed Aislyke or Red Clover and Timothy \$1.25; Lespedeza \$1.75; Atlas Sargo \$1.15; German Millet \$1.25; Sudan Grass \$1.50; all per bushel. Samples, catalog and complete price list on request. Standard Seed Co., 19 East 5th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Hybrid Seed Corn, Kansas (Jackson County) grown. Thoroughly tested, adapted lines; \$5.00-\$6.00 bushel. Carl Billman, Holton, Kan. Member Kansas Independent Hybrid Corn Producers Association.

Certified Kafirs: Club \$4.00 a hundred; Blackhull \$3.00 a hundred. Germination 93%, purity 99.95% on both. Rolland Klaassen, White-water, Kan.

Ladak Alfalfa Seed, Fancy recleaned from Blue Tag certified stock, 5c lb. Jesse Mapes, Mgr., Merrilakes Farm, Waterville, Kans.

Pure Certified Pink Kafir, Wheatland Milo, cane and of high germination and purity. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

Western Blackhull Kafir, Fancy stock, 4c lb. Jesse Mapes, Mgr., Merrilakes Farm, Waterville, Kansas.

Affidavit Atlas Sorgo, \$1.75 per cwt. Hegari \$1.50. Hi test, recleaned. J. J. Merrill, Rt. 6, Topeka, Kan.

Certified and Scarified Biennial White Sweet Clover seed, \$4.20 bushel. H. E. Davis, Norwich, Kan.

Cowpeas, Soybeans, Mungbeans, Atlas Sorgo, Hegaria, Milo, Millet, Omer Webb, Jasper, Missouri.

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

State Certified Atlas Sargo seed, O. J. Hartzler, Harrisonville, Mo.

Seed Corn for Sale, Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

### BULBS—FLOWERS

Dahlia Special: 15 mixed \$1.00; 12 giant labeled \$1.00; 100 gladioli \$1.00. Catalog. Clarksburg Dahlia Gardens, Clarksburg, Indiana.

### BABY CHICKS

## QUALITY CHICKS \$2.45 SEXED

The Hatcheryman's loss is your gain. Strong healthy chicks from reliable hatcheries. Blood-tested, high quality stock. Guaranteed pure quality for foundation stock. You get finest chicks at lowest possible prices, which leading hatcheries sell from 3c to 10c higher.

### REAL BARGAIN PRICES Make Your Egg Money Go Further

White, Barred, Buff Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Austral Whites, Legrocks, Red-Rocks, Rock-Reds Per 100 \$5.85

Big Type White Leghorns, Brown or Buff Leghorns, A-No. 1 Heavy Assorted \$4.85

Quick Fryer Cockerels \$3.85

Assorted Cockerels \$2.45

Order Direct. Take advantage of these low prices today. 100% Delivery Guaranteed. Quick shipment. Thousands hatching weekly. SEND NO MONEY. We ship C.O.D. plus postage.

### HATCHERY CLEARANCE ATCHISON, KANSAS

## RUPP'S DEPENDABLE BABY CHICKS

mature into dependable layers. Our prices have been reduced on Baby Chicks. Sexed day old Pullets, and Started Chicks.

### RUPP HATCHERIES Dept. 150C OTTAWA, KAN.

## Freeman's AAA Chicks

Approved, Blood-Tested Flocks Mixed Heavies, \$6; Asst. All Breeds \$5.40 Eng. Wh. Rose & Sngl. Comb. Br. Leg. 6.75 Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes 7.00 R. I. Whites, Buff, Bic. Wh. Minorcas 7.40 Wh. Giants, R. O. P. Sired Wh. Leg. 7.90 Freeman Hatchery, Box K.F., Ft. Scott, Kan

### PATENT ATTORNEYS

Inventors—Time Counts. Don't delay. Protect your idea with a patent. Get 48 page Patent Guide free. No charge for preliminary information. Write today. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, OD19 Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

Inventors: Have You a Sound, practical invention for sale, patented or unpatented? If so, write Chartered Institute of American Inventors, Dept. 84, Washington, D. C.

Patents, Booklet and Advice Free. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

### ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

Big Farm Storage Batteries. Complete factory stock at bankrupt prices. W. Moore, Ellsworth, Iowa.

### TOBACCO

Kentucky's Special—Guaranteed best mild Smoking or Red Chewing, 12 pounds \$1.00. Recipe, flavoring, box plus free. Valley Farms, Murray, Kentucky.

### SILK HOSIERY

Superfine Hosiery, 5 pairs, \$1.00. Three full-fashioned, \$1.25. Dires, RL346W, Broad, Savannah, Ga.

### OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Dresses—Smart Styles. All sizes. Slightly used. 10 dresses for \$3.00. Sell these dresses to your friends. Sure money maker. Don't delay, order now. Deposit \$1.00. Balance C. O. D. plus postage. Dave Feinmel Dresses, 29 Brighton 4 Terrace, Dept. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.

### LAND—COLORADO

For Sale in Colorado, 15 quarter sections, smooth virgin farming land, all within five miles of R. R. Town, School, Church and Elevator. Will sell one or all. Needing money. Ira L. Pennington, Box 47, Walsh, Colo.

### LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

## Federal Land Bank Farms

Sensible security for you! Buy a productive farm easily and economically through the Wichita Land Bank. Easy—a small down payment and the balance on long terms at low interest. Economical—all farms priced at actual valuation. No trades. Write for information about real farm values in Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Colorado. Tell county and state preferred.

### THE FEDERAL LAND BANK Wichita, Kan.

More New Farm Land, Washington, Minnesota, Idaho, western Montana, Oregon. Dependable crops, favorable climate. Write for impartial advice, literature and list of typical bargains. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Farm and Ranch Opportunities in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Northern Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Write for dependable information and land lists. E. B. Duncan, Dept. 402, Great Northern Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

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

## Sells Bull 20 Years Later

More than 20 years ago a representative of Kansas Farmer Mail & Breeze wrote a story about the registered Guernseys owned by Clyde W. Wallace, of White City. The story was run on the cover page of the paper with the picture of a team of horses hitched to a manure spreader. About 20 years later, A. N. Dickson, of Canton, drove to the Wallace farm carrying with him the paper containing story and picture and purchased a bull from Wallace. The manure spreader is still in service and the Guernseys continue to be bred on the farm. About 40 females now on hand are headed by a Jo-Mar bull, a son of Coopers Arnett, a show cow with a butterfat record of 575.1. A former bull was sired by Langwater Royal 17th. Two others came from Sunnymead, both of the best Langwater breeding. Clyde W., Jr., young son of Clyde, Sr., had the high production cow in 4-H Club work in 1939.

## Dairymen Burn Mortgage

Three thousand persons gathered at Linn, April 10, to be present at a small but important fire, which was announced ahead of time. This occasion featured the burning of a mortgage on the Washington County Co-operative Creamery. The mortgage was retired 2 years before it was due, despite the fact it was paid during a period of dry weather and unfavorable crops.

Five years ago, this company, the oldest co-operative creamery in Kansas, borrowed \$39,000 from the Wichita Bank for Co-operatives. Just recently the final payment of this was made, and the stockholders are now sole owners of the company. Patrons of the creamery felt that a celebration was in order and they turned out to make it a real one.

Principal speaker for the day was Ralph Snyder, president of the Wichita Bank for Co-operatives. Others on the program included: J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture; Jesse R. Johnson, livestock editor for Kansas Farmer Mail & Breeze; L. E. Call, dean of agriculture at Kansas State College; and F. W. Atkeson, of Kansas State College.

The Washington County Co-operative Creamery now has 900 stockholders and about 1,200 patrons. Their butter production last year was about 1,200 pounds. A leader in organizing the creamery was Henry J. Meierkord, who was manager from 1919 to 1935.

B. W. Roepke has been manager of the creamery since 1935. George Wilkens is the president and C. G. Steele is vice-president. Directors are: J. F. Dague, W. E. King, William Woerman, C. G. Steele, Howard Yoder, Arnold Hoffman, Siegfried Anderson, A. J. Bollinger, W. W. Hayward, L. C. Dahm, Arthur Wohler, Albert Tiemeyer, Walter Nelson, Henry Hatesohl, Clarence Hinck, George Wilkens, and John Hogan.

### SPARROW TRAPS

Sparrow Trap. My Homemade Trap caught 151 sparrows in 9 days. It's cheap and easy to make. Plans 10c. Sparrowman, 1715-A Lane St., Topeka, Kan.

### MISCELLANEOUS

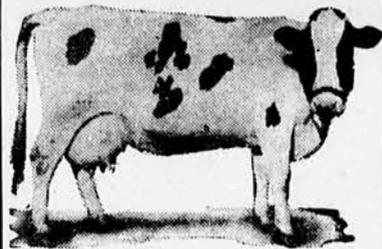
For Sale: Highly Improved 450 Acre stock and dairy farm: four miles from Coffeyville, Kansas; fenced and cross fenced hog tight; free gas, electricity available. Write for description and plat. Jessie Etchen, Owner, 505 Spruce Street, Coffeyville, Kan.

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

A Startling Message. "Sectarianism Is Sin." Send name and address for free copy. George Gibbons, Godfrey, Ill.

### REAL ESTATE SERVICE

Sell Your Property quickly for cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesmen Co., Dept. 310, Lincoln, Neb.



## Increase Dairy Cattle Values

and promote sales by ADVERTISING

### KANSAS FARMER'S DAIRY ISSUE

comes out

May 4

Advertising rates as follows:

6 inches	\$33.60
4 inches	28.00
3 inches	16.80
2 inches	11.20
1 1/2 inch	8.40
1 inch	5.60

Copy must be in office by THURSDAY, APRIL 25

Address:

KANSAS FARMER Livestock Advertising Topeka, Kansas

#### SHORTHORN CATTLE

### LOVES' Polled Shorthorn Bulls

Valiant, Superb, and Royal Monarch in service in our three herds. Mating with cows with heavy milk flow. Produced excellent calves. Choice young bulls for sale. Inspection invited.

LOVE & LOVE, PARTRIDGE, KAN.

### Lacys' Shorthorn Bulls

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

E. C. LACY & SON, MILTONVALE, KAN.

### Shorthorn Bull for Sale

Nice roan, 4 years old. Out of a Spl-A-Bar sire and a Lavender dam. Good individual. Price \$200.

A. H. BRESSLER, WAMEGO, KAN.

#### POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

### Bird's Polled Shorthorns

Have several nice Bulls of serviceable age.

HARRY BIRD, ALBERT, KAN.

#### POLLED (HORNLESS) SHORTHORNS

Interested in Polled Shorthorns? Write Banbury & Sons, Plevna, Kan. 22 Miles West, 6 Miles South of Hutchinson, Kan. 20 Young Bulls. Females not related.

### Rosenberger's Polled Shorthorns

Bulls, calves to serviceable ages, sired by a bull formerly heading the Albert Hultine herd. Also choice females.

W. A. ROSENBERGER, GREENSBURG, KAN.

#### MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

### Reg. Milking Shorthorn Calves

One blocky dark red Bull, two red Heifers, 6 months old, good breeding.

ELMER HOLLE, BUSHONG, KAN.

## Livestock Advertising Copy

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

## New Method of Dehorning

DEHORNING of calves with absence of both blood and caustic materials is now in the stage of trial with a few Kansas cattlemen. This method of branding is done by use of a hot iron which brands a ring around the horns of young calves. Killing the horn-producing tissue at the base of the horns, causes the horns to drop off within a short time.

This method has been practiced for some time by cattlemen in Osage county, Oklahoma, and the idea was introduced into Kansas by H. L. Murphy, Comanche county agricultural agent. Irons for performing the job are bell-shaped on the end, designed to fit over the ends of horns on calves 10 to 12 weeks old.

Irons are usually made in sets of 3, with holes in the ends of different sizes, usually corresponding to the size of a dime, a nickel, and a quarter, respectively.

Mr. Murphy explains that the irons are heated to a cherry-red color. All that is necessary is to make a good brand around each horn, then apply a small amount of linseed oil. If the job is properly done, horns drop off about 2 weeks later.

Probably the leading advantage for this system is that it eliminates losses from bleeding and it puts a damper on serious screw worm trouble that has bothered in this state the last few years. The principal advantage of this system over use of caustic materials is that the cattleman is allowed somewhat more time to get to the job.

Several cattlemen in Comanche county are giving the new method a trial with hopes it will prove satisfactory in eliminating dehorning losses. Irons for this purpose are simple and could be made by any good blacksmith.

-KF-

### Spray Under Side of Leaves

About 99 per cent of the insect pests which you find on the leaves of plants or bushes in the garden are found hidden away on the under side. Nature has taught them that the upper side of the leaf is no place for an insect that wishes to remain healthy.

Bearing this in mind when we go into the garden to spray, we should "bend our backs" and get down under the leaves and branches if we are to do a good job. The spray must be applied to the insect. Many types of insects, such as aphids, leaf-hoppers, leaf-miners, most thrips and young sucking bugs are handled by a contact spray such as Black Leaf 40.

-KF-

### All Curves From Now On

"That field will never be planted in straight rows again as long as we farm it," declared C. D. Scoggin, Beloit, after he and his son, Clarence, farmed it on the contour 2 years. The bad washing places were drilled to prevent further trouble. Part of the 60-acre field may be turned back to grass eventually.

## Our Crop Reporters Say . . .

(Continued from Page 25)

a good start where it has not died out. Spring crops going into ground nicely with ground in fine condition. Wheat in good condition on bottom ground, but many fields on upland spotted. Present conditions show 80 per cent of crop. Many fields on bottom are being cut for the dehydrator. This is providing labor for a number of men and is quite an interesting project in our county at present. Livestock came thru the severe winter in fair condition, some loss as usual but, all things considered, nothing unusual. Horses selling cheaply and many of them not worth much. Many not satisfied with price of hogs when they bought high-priced feed. More hogs on farms than has been many times in recent years. Not an increase in many kinds of livestock. Folks have been slow filling their brooder houses owing to chilly weather and buying grain. Low price for eggs and hens makes the poultry business discouraging.

The dairy business is a leading industry of our county and folks interested in improving pasture conditions. Much seed sown in pasture this spring. Various kinds of grass seed and pasture mixture. Some sowing flax, some plan to plant soybeans. Quite a difference of opinion about hybrid corn, some planning to plant many acres of hybrid corn while some consider it too hard for the best feed. If properly cared for, an acre planted to a vegetable garden will bring the best returns of any acre on the farm. Not as much interest in the vegetable garden as should be. Some bottom land has been planted to peas and potatoes.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Jewell—Wheat prospects very poor considering county as a whole, now and then a field of good wheat; considerable acreage planted to something else. A large acreage of oats and barley up and looking fine. About the same amounts of sorghums and milo will be planted. Stock didn't winter very well, many farmers short of feed. Stock ponds and cisterns are about dry. Grass coming on slowly and wheat making slow growth. About the usual numbers of tractors being sold this spring. A larger number than usual have joined the AAA this year. Farmers not raising so many chickens this spring. Top soil has about right amount of moisture, but subsoil dry. Most pastures had enough old grass left on them to hold the snow last winter so will get off to a good start. Pastures were not pastured so close last year because of the lack of livestock. There will be more livestock this year.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—Moisture has been sufficient to keep wheat growing and has brought up the oats and gardens satisfactorily; more is needed for best pasture conditions and for stock water; some are still hauling for livestock. The somewhat large acreage devoted in the last few years to melon and potato crops in the north part of the county will be cut and go largely into alfalfa and hybrid corn. Wheat acreage and prospective yield are about average. Conditions for spring crops are satisfactory for now but,

with subsoil very dry, more moisture will soon be needed. Livestock came thru winter well and holdings in these lines have not increased. Poultry and hog numbers will be smaller. Increasing attention is being given to eradication of bindweed, to terracing, to preventing soil erosion, and to the use of lime. More power machinery and mechanical household devices are in use. Electrical lines have been extended in rather small areas. Pasture conditions have been rather static in the last few years but much timothy, Alsike, Sweet clover, and other seedings have been made this spring in an effort to improve the same.—Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—Moisture conditions more satisfactory than they have been for years. Ground was covered with 12 to 15 inches of snow for 60 days. Nearly all soaked into soil so we have from 15 inches to 24 inches of moisture in most fields. The snow did not drift much. Wheat didn't sprout until March and while there is a fair stand, weeds are showing up thick in the rows so prospects are poor. An extra large acreage of row crops will be planted with cane, kafir, and maize leading, also some corn may be planted since many think the severe winter will have lessened chance of damage from hoppers. All sorghums probably will show increased plantings. Lots of feed will be drilled, all supplies having been used up in the long period of feeding because of deep snow. However, livestock wintered well, altho it took lots of oil cake to do it. Lots of replacement stock will have to be bought if pastures are filled, for much of the stock was shipped out because of feed shortage. Indications are that 80 or 90 per cent of the wheat crop will be abandoned with the balance a non-paying crop. Nearly all wheat growers took out government insurance. A lot of dams being built in hopes of helping to restore the falling water table. Several irrigation wells being put down. The trend is for larger operators to buy out small holdings. There are more old buildings being torn down than new ones being built. Pastures poorest in years, but have enough roots to make a quick comeback with sufficient rain.—A. R. Bentley.

Linn—Plenty of moisture. Wheat, barley, and oats getting a good start, all in good condition. Most livestock in good condition, very little sickness among stock. Not so many farmers buying baby chicks as last year. Pastures about as good condition as last year. Not so many spring pigs. Prospect for crops of all kinds good now. Horses are slow sale here. Farmers have quit hauling water.—W. E. Rigdon.

Logan—Farmers of this part are quite optimistic over prospects for coming season as there is more moisture than for several years. Wheat that never sprouted last fall is up and growing and may make some crop. A large acreage of barley has been seeded and is coming up to a nice stand. A lot of feed will be planted. There was

(Continued on Page 31)

#### JERSEY CATTLE

## JERSEY DISPERSION

C. D. Lober, Weston, Mo. Wednesday, May 1, 1940

Starting at 12:30 p. m.

57—Registered Jerseys—57

25 Cows, many of which are granddaughters of Raleigh's Dairyville Majesty 267554. 27 Heifers, all sired by Raleigh's Primate Sultan, a son of Hallmark's great bull, RALEIGH'S PRIMATE OBSERVER. 5 Bulls, including the herd sire, Raleigh's Primate Sultan and four of his sons. Herd T.B. and Bang's tested. For catalog write:

IVAN N. GATES, Sales Mgr., Box AAA West Liberty, Iowa Col. E. F. Herriff, Okla. City, Okla., Auct.

### Eagle's Brigadier of Oz

First carried Eagle blood to Colorado Jerseys in 1933—in the Jersey herd of Mr. H. G. Myers, Hoehne, Colorado. Back to Rotherwood again came Mr. Myers. So today an Eagle grandson carries on—Eagle's Afterglow of Oz, son of "Excellent" Eagle's Roberta of Oz, grand champion, Kan. State Fair, 1939. A. LEWIS OSWALD, Rotherwood Jerseys, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

### Brookside Jersey Stock Farm

Best of St. Mawes and Raleigh breeding. 6 Reg. Bulls for sale, also Cows, Fresh and Springers, Bred and open Heifers, T.B. and Bang's free.

Marshall Brothers, Sylvia (Reno Co.), Kan.

#### ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

LAFLIN'S ANGUS CATTLE LEAD 46 Bulls, calves to 2-year-olds, 50 Cows, bred and open heifers and heifer calves. A large per cent by College Innkeeper Pride. L. E. Laflin, Crab Orchard, Nebr. (Just over the line in Nebraska)

### YEARLING ANGUS BULLS

For sale: Several well grown, registered, good type, good disposition, serviceable age Bulls. They are T.B. and Bang's tested and from the breed's leading families. Visit our herd and see them or write to Hal T. Hooker, Maryville (Nodaway Co.), Mo.

### Evans Offers Angus Bulls

Your selection from 25 Registered Bulls, age 10 to 20 months. We are sure we can sell you the kind of bull you want. (Farm on 71, six miles south of town.) Visit us or write: Rol M. Evans, Maryville (Nodaway Co.), Mo.

### Oakleaf Aberdeen-Angus Farm

20 Registered Aberdeen-Angus Bulls, 8 to 11 months old. Earl Marshall breeding. Latzke 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.

E. L. BARBER, EUREKA, KAN.

#### HEREFORD CATTLE

### HEREFORD BULLS HAZLETT BREEDING

For sale: Registered Hereford Bulls sired by PICCIOLA'S TONE of the Hazlett herd. Four 20 months and six 12 months old.

C. T. WRIGHT, JR., Geuda Springs (Sumner County), Kan.

#### POLAND CHINA HOGS

### EMERALD MEADOWS

Home of POLAND CHINA hogs and ABERDEEN ANGUS cattle. Now offering March pigs, either sex, suitable for A.H. projects. Also Fall Gilts with breeding privilege to our new boar GOLD RODNEY (by the champion, GOLDEN ROD).

DWIGHT ROBB, Mgr., SYLVIA, KAN.

### Rowes' Correct Type Polands

Few fall Boars. Bred and open Gilts, 70 spring Pigs sired by a son of GOLDEN ROD.

C. R. ROWE & SON, SCRANTON, KAN.

#### DUROC JERSEY HOGS

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. Immuned, shipped on approval. Reg. Catalog, come or write.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

### MILLER'S DUROCS

Reg. and Immuned Fall Boars shipped on approval. The short-legged, heavy-bodied, quick-fattening kind. Durocs furnished. CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KAN.

DUROC BOARS—GILTS 20 choice Spring and Fall Boars, best breeding and quality. 10 fine Gilts bred to Red Ace for summer farrow. Herd Immuned. Come, or write for description and prices.

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### BERT POWELL.

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### Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer

Ability and experience count when buyers have the right to make their own prices.

CLAY CENTER, KAN.

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### Percheron Stallions and Mares

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

CHARLES BROS., REPUBLIC, KAN.

### 3 Reg. Percheron Stallions

of breeding age for sale or trade. Priced at \$100 to \$150 each. Popular breeding.

H. G. ESHELMAN, SEDGWICK, KAN.

Kansas Farmer for April 30, 1940

**IN THE FIELD**

**Jesse R. Johnson**  
Topeka, Kansas



**J. W. ZIMMERMAN**, of Abbyville, has been a breeder of registered Brown Swiss cattle for more than 20 years. His foundation stock came from leading herds, and he has maintained quality and other essentials necessary to building a good herd.

**JAMES LINN** and **H. H. REEVES** called on a large group of Kansas Milking Shorthorn breeders during the week ending April 13. On that date a planning meeting was held at the home of Mrs. L. H. Strickler on the farm near Hutchinson. The Central Kansas group elected officers and decided to hold their spring show at Hillsboro on Thursday, May 9.

**LOVE AND LOVE**, breeders of registered Polled Shorthorns at Partridge, report unusually choice calves from their trio of bulls. These bulls do service in 3 herds and all of them have proved their value as sires of low set, beefy-type calves. **W. M. A. LOVE** writes as follows: "Our fall and winter sales have been good, but we have a few young bulls coming on that will go out and do a lot of good."

**ELMER L. JOHNSON**, Smolan, in Saline county, reports unusual demand for breeding stock. He is entirely sold out on both bulls and heifers. A recent sale of 8 heifers was made to Louis Kleinschmidt, of Hope. Most of the bulls went to farmers at good prices in nearby localities. Mr. Johnson has established one of the good herds of the state and is making a decided success of the breeding business.

**C. D. LOBERS JERSEY DISPERSION SALE** at Weston, Mo., should be of interest to everyone interested in this breed. The 57 head selling constitutes a complete dispersion, and they are all bred by this breeder except his herd bull, which came from Hallmark Farm. Other bulls used came from herds of equal importance. **Ivan N. Gates**, sales manager of West Liberty, Iowa, has this to say regarding the registered Jerseys selling: "The breeding is of the best, and the type and quality outstanding."

**MILLER ESTATE DISPERSAL SALE** of registered Holsteins to be held at Junction City will be comprised of about 100 head of cattle, including about 45 cows in milk or close up springers, a lot of bred heifers and heifer calves. Also several high-class young bulls out of dams that have produced from 500 to 750 lbs. of butterfat yearly. The Miller estate cattle sell in nice working condition and should attract discriminating buyers. For catalog write **W. H. Mott**, at Herington, Kan. Date of sale is Thursday, April 25.

A feature of the **EASTERN KANSAS Ayrshire Cattle District Show**, to be held at Osage City, Thursday, April 25, will be a 4-generation group class, consisting of the great old cow, **Fairfield's White Plume**, with a record of 77,886 lbs. of milk and 306.2 fat; her daughter, **Barwood Florable**, with a record of 31,600 lbs. milk and 1,273 lbs. fat in 4 lactations; her daughter and granddaughter, neither of them having as yet completed records. **John C. Keas**, of Edingham, is president of the show; **Willis Johnston**, Ottawa, vice-president; and **H. J. Davenport**, Osage City, secretary-treasurer.

**M. J. KROTZ**, secretary of the **NEBRASKA ANGUS BREEDERS SALE**, held recently at Columbus, reports a good sale. Sixty-two bulls averaged \$210. Females averaged \$128. The top bull was consigned by the Krotz firm. He was grand champion of the sale and sold for \$550 for export to the Hawaiian Islands. Twelve bulls were sold to be shipped to the Islands. The grand champion bull was sired by **Evidence of Strathmore**, heading the Krotz herd. Bulls from the same herd, 4 of them, averaged almost \$400. The reserve champion bull from the **R. A. Spence** herd, of Crab Orchard, Nebr., was another bull sent to the Islands for \$400.

On Highway 77, about halfway between Junction City and Riley, is the **GOVERNOR HARVEY FARM**. The sons and daughters continue to live there. The farm comprises more than 500 acres. A general practice of diversified farming is carried on. But the chief item of interest is the large herd of high-producing registered Holsteins. The herd was founded about 20 years ago by the purchase of 2 cows. Now, every animal on the farm except the herd bull was dropped on the farm and is descended from the 2 original cows. The utmost care has been taken in sire selection. The bull now in service is owned jointly by the brothers and the University of Nebraska; he is the second bull from that institution. A grandson of **Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes** 37 has done much to bring increased production, especially high test in the herd. The dam of above bull had a test of 4.25 per cent; the bull now in service has 4 daughters that average 16,127 lbs. milk and 5,975 lbs. fat as 3-year-olds. The herd average for last year

**RED POLLED CATTLE**

**RED POLLED BULLS**

Ten months to year old. Registered Percheron Stallion for sale or trade.  
**W. E. ROSS & SON, SMITH CENTER, KAN.**

**DAIRY CATTLE**

**FANCY DAIRY HEIFERS**

\$8.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00. Registered Bull \$25.00.  
**Shawnee Dairy Cattle Co., San Antonio and Dallas**  
Write Box 5313, Dallas, Texas

**DAIRY COWS** 60 strictly choice high in 10 to 60 days, 3 to 7 yrs. old. All sound. Mostly Jerseys, a few other breeds. Also 50 close abortion tested and all priced to sell. Ph. 9204JL.  
**Claude Thornton & Sons, R. 2, Springfield, Mo.**

**DO NOT FAIL TO INCLUDE IN YOUR LIST OF CHARITY GIVING, THE CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN**  
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

was 10,747 lbs. milk with average test of 4.03. The herd is tested regularly for TB and Bang's disease.

**CHARLES W. COLE**, living at Wellington, has been making sales over several Kansas and Oklahoma counties for the last several years. During the time he has made a lot of good friends. He has come to be known as honorable, accommodating, and a good judge of livestock. He has made sales for a good many breeders of registered livestock. He has built for himself a reputation for hard and persistent work, and he has the good will of both buyer and seller wherever he goes. Mr. Cole reports a good year in the auction business. He says the demand is unusual for dairy cows and other kinds of cattle. He expects this condition to continue. Wheat is good in his part of the state, and his big farm sale season starts after harvest.

**EDWIN M. LIVINGSTON** announces a public sale of registered and high-grade Jersey cattle to be held on his farm adjoining Junction City, June 12. Mr. Livingston laid the foundation for this herd about 8 years ago. At that time he visited many of the leading herds in Missouri and Kansas and bought liberally foundation stock of the best Jersey type and coming from high-production ancestors. During the time the cows have been used in producing milk for the residents of his home town. The cows are now on DHIA test and making a fine showing. A large per cent of the cows will be fresh at time of sale or close up to freshening. The farm is small and it has been found necessary to reduce the herd. More information will appear in later issues of Kansas Farmer.

**TRI-WILL AYRSHIRE FARM**, near Sterling, is owned and operated by **MR. AND MRS. MARION E. WILLIAMS**. The third year of DHIA work has been completed with satisfactory records considering unfavorable weather conditions and feed shortages. The first registered cow to find a home at Tri-Farm was a **Man O'War** cow. Since that time breeding stock has been secured from the herds of **Fred Williams** and **Fred Strickler**. The herd is now headed by a grandson of the grand champion cow, **Orphan Anna**. Another grandson of this noted cow, having a different dam, is also in the herd. The 160-acre farm shows evidence of careful attention as does the herd. The cattle have been shown at the district show for the last 3 years and will be shown in the big Hutchinson show this year.

Three and a half miles southeast of Solomon, in Dickinson county, may be seen one of the best equipped dairy farms in the state. A large dairy barn has a special department for milking, equipped with automatic release stanchions, **Eli McCulloch's** own invention; convenient bins and other departments for storing grain and hay; a big feed yard, cemented and fenced with iron pipe rails. This farm is the home of registered **Brown Swiss** cattle, and **Grade A** milk is produced for consumption by Salina residents. The herd consists of about 30 cattle, the foundation of which was secured from leading herds in Missouri and Kansas. **Eli McCulloch** and his son manage a farm of 500 acres, but the cattle and dairy have the first consideration. Sheep are also kept, and lambs are sold thru the Dickinson county co-operative.

Milking Shorthorn breeders, who visited the **STRICKLER MILKING SHORTHORN HERD** recently, expressed surprise at the fine condition of the herd despite the long winter and other obstacles to be overcome occasioned by the death of **Lawrence Strickler**. Mrs. Strickler, with the help of her brother, has continued the testing, showing, and has neglected no activity that her husband would have considered had he been living. Among the pleasing things that has happened is the development of the great **Walgrove-bred** bull, **Walgrove Lewis**. He weighs now around 2,200 lbs. He is proving a great sire of heifers. A dozen or so are now on the farm, deep reds, and of the best dual-purpose type. Every female on the farm carries the blood of **Otis Chieftain** and the wonderful cow **Roan Duchess**. This good herd will be dispersed on October 2.

**J. R. "BOB" HUFFMAN**, of Abilene, says the 28 bred Milking Shorthorn cows being milked twice each day leaves a good margin above feed costs and the calves always make a good balance on the profit side of the ledger. The herd now numbers more than 80 head, big and little. Twenty-five females are daughters or granddaughters of the **Flintstone-Clay** bred bull, **Edgewood Professor**, a grandson of **Rosebell Clay** with 13,612.5 lbs. milk and 534 lbs. fat at 3 years. Ten of his daughters average 329 lbs. fat with first calves. This gives an idea of the bloodlines making up the herd. The newest sire, and the one now being used on much of the herd, is **Walgrove Noble Watchman**, whose 7 nearest dams average 16,157.3 lbs. of milk. His grand sire, **Walgrove Conqueror**, had 25 daughters that averaged 11,141 lbs. Not far away in his pedigree is **Royal Knight** with 56 daughters that average 9,626 lbs. of milk.

—KF—

**Public Sales of Livestock**

- 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.
- Holstein Cattle**  
April 25—**E. P. Miller Estate**, Junction City. **W. H. Mott**, Herington, Sale manager.
- Jersey Cattle**  
May 1—**C. D. Lober**, Weston, Mo. Sales Manager. **Ivan N. Gates**, West Liberty, Ia.
- June 1—**Clifford Farmer**, Willard, Mo.
- June 12—**Edwin M. Livingston**, Junction City.
- Shorthorn Cattle**  
May 15—**Sni-A-Bar Farms**, Grain Valley, Mo.
- Aberdeen Angus Cattle**  
June 3—**James B. Hollinger**, Chapman.

Advertising copy for the **KANSAS FARMER ANNUAL DAIRY ISSUE** of May 4 must be in the office not later than Thursday, April 25. Our regular advertising rates for all kinds of livestock applies. The demand was never better for all kinds of dairy stock. Breeders should advertise in this issue, exhibit and attend the county and district shows. Watch the columns of Kansas Farmer for show dates.

**Dispersion Sale**  
**Scott Hereford Farm**

Sale at Farm Adjoining

**Eskridge, Kan.**  
**Friday, May 3**



**15 Bulls..60 Head..45 Females**

Included in our sale will be **Prince Domino 36th**. This young proven herd bull is a grandson of **Prince Domino 7th** and his dam is by **A. L. Prince Domino**, a son of **Prince Domino 7th**, second dam by **Prince Anxiety** and third dam by **Mousel Mischief 15th**. See him and his calves.

14 Young Bulls from 12 to 17 months old, some of them herd bull prospects.

The Cows in the herd are by the following sires:

- Prince Domino 134th** by **Prince Domino**
- Don Domino** by **Choice Domino**
- Don Domino Jr.** by **Don Domino**
- Bright Domino** by **Major Domino Jr.**
- Beau Bonny** by **Beau Anxiety 10th**
- Donald Spartan** by **Spartan**

Many of the cows will have calves at side and others heavy with calf. Also some Open Heifers.

**CLINTON L. SCOTT, Owner**

Write for catalog: **Scott Hereford Farm, Eskridge, Kan.**  
**Clinton L. Scott, Topeka, Kan.**

**Roy G. Johnston, Auctioneer**

**Jesse R. Johnson, Kansas Farmer**

**Last Call**  
**Dispersion Holstein Sale**

**Junction City, Kan., Thursday, April 25**

**100 HEAD** 45 COWS, in milk or close to freshening (D. H. I. A. records from 350 to 400 lbs. fat).

Springing Heifers, Yearling Unbred Heifers, and Heifer Calves. 3 Registered Young Bulls from dams with 500 to 750 fat records. Every female in sale bred on the farm.

Tb. and Bang's free. Sale starts at 10:30 a. m.

For Catalog, write **W. H. MOTT**, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

**E. P. MILLER ESTATE, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.**

Aucts.: **Newcom, McCulloch, and Cole** **Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer**

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

**HOLSTEIN BULL**

for sale. Registered, 2 years old and a good individual. Price \$150.  
**C. W. CLARK, R. 2, AUGUSTA, KAN.**

**DRESSLER'S RECORD HOLSTEINS**—Cows in herd are daughters and granddaughters of the state's highest butterfat record cow, **Carmen Pearl Veeman**, 1,018 lbs. fat. Bulls for sale.  
**H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.**

**BROWN SWISS CATTLE**

**Zimmerman's Brown Swiss**

Registered, best of bloodlines, and good individuals. Herd established over 20 years. Cows and Heifers for sale.  
**J. W. ZIMMERMAN, ABBYVILLE, 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. Bang's and Tb. tested. Priced for quick sale.  
**DR. T. R. CONKLIN, ABILENE, KAN.**

**GUERNSEY CALVES**

Four choice unregistered month-old Guernsey Heifer Calves and purebred Bull Calf same age, not related. The 5, price \$115 delivered, C. O. D.  
**Lookout Farm, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin**

**AYRSHIRE CATTLE**

**AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTLE**

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



**Well Advertised Livestock**

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 80% 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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**KANSAS FARMER**

Publication Dates, 1940

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

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

# 5 of a Kind

## Each CAPPER State Farm Paper Is Tailor-Made for Its Readers...

● Folks in Kansas raise a certain variety of crops that grow best in Kansas soil and climate. Pennsylvania farmers raise crops that grow best in Pennsylvania. Ohio, Michigan, and Missouri farmers have crops and problems that are local to their particular area.

Obviously, a magazine article which would be of enormous benefit to a Kansas farmer, for example, might be of little or no value to a farmer in another state.

The five state farm papers published by Capper Publications, Inc., are designed to give the same KIND of help to each state — but to “tailor” each magazine to fit the special needs of its own group of subscribers.

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**KANSAS FARMER**  
MAIL & BREEZE

Circulation, 112,998. Founded 1863.  
Raymond H. Gilkeson, Managing Editor; T. A. McNeal, Editor.

THE MISSOURI  
**Ruralist**

Circulation, 120,194.  
Founded in 1909.  
John F. Case, Editor.

**Michigan Farmer**

Circulation, 147,550.  
Founded in 1843.  
Milon Grinnell, Managing Editor.

The  
**OHIO FARMER**

Circulation, 155,121.  
Founded in 1852.  
Ray T. Kelsey, Managing Editor.

**PENNSYLVANIA FARMER**

Circulation, 151,107.  
Founded in 1877.  
E. S. Bayard, Editor.

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Home Office: Topeka, Kansas

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Topeka Daily Capital  
Capper's Weekly

Kansas City Kansan  
Pennsylvania Farmer  
Missouri Ruralist  
Ohio Farmer

# Our Crop Reporters Say . . .

(Continued from Page 28)

some loss of livestock during extreme cold weather, but mostly came thru in fair condition. No increase in number of cattle, but quite an increase in sheep. There will not be as many young chicks bought as usual, but quite a lot of turkeys. Almost no building being done. Some new machinery will be bought. Pastures that were so badly damaged during dry years and dust storms and not stocked too heavily have come back quite a lot and will have a better chance this spring.—H. R. Jones.

**Lyon**—Most stock came thru winter in good condition without much grain. Farmers taking more interest in good milk cows to sell cream; there are several first class dairies selling milk around Emporia. Poultry raising is quite a paying business with most farmers when they have the right breed for winter egg layers. Few fruit trees being planted. It is very dry. Oats growing rapidly. Wheat and alfalfa seeded last fall on several farms have not made good stands; bottom farms have good stands. Hogs and poultry are too cheap.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marion**—General rain April 6 checked soil blowing; many wheat fields had been damaged. Prospects for a wheat crop about 50 per cent normal. Oats coming up fine. Ground in good condition for spring crops. Corn planting in full swing. A large acreage of sorghums will be planted. Livestock came thru winter in fair condition although feed was not as nourishing as it should have been.—H. A. Gaede.

**Marshall**—Ground has plenty of moisture for a good crop this year. Oats and potatoes all seeded and planted. Oats crop increased. Marshall county wheat prospect is 84 per cent at this time. Livestock came thru winter in fine condition. Lots of cheap prairie hay and sorgo. Increase in hogs, everyone is raising them. Every week, at the community sales, there are from 800 to 1,000 head; little pigs sold for 60 cents last week. Everyone is raising more poultry than last year and eggs are only 12 cents a dozen and will be cheap this summer. Several new brooder houses built. Farmers buying new tractors and tractor equipment, horses are too slow. Pastures almost gone, several will reseed them this spring with Bluestem. There will be lots of sorgo planted this year and not much millet. Corn, 57c; wheat, 84c; eggs, 12c; cream, 27c; hens, 8c to 11c; millet, 8c; prairie hay, \$1 to \$3; hogs, \$4.90; pigs, \$1.—J. D. Stosz.

**Montgomery**—There had been a great shortage in rainfall until April 6, but since then have been having generous rains. Wheat, oats, and pastures have been greatly benefited. There still is a shortage in stock water as the subsoil is dry and wells have not been replenished. A larger acreage of oats than usual has been seeded and it is making excellent growth. Wheat small, thin, and spotted but will make a fair crop. Acreage is small because of unfavorable weather at seeding time. Livestock in fine condition and now on grass. Pastures have improved in the last few years and native grasses that were destroyed by the excessive heat of a few years ago have come back. Farmers more and more depending on dairy and poultry products as a source of income and are increasing their herds and flocks. Farmers in the main are prosperous and happy. Considerable interest being taken in improved farm-to-market roads, and all roads are rapidly being hard-surfaced. Many farm homes being repaired and improved, and new farm buildings are in course of construction. Since the recent bountiful rains, everything looks bright and rosy.—F. L. Kenoyer.

**Nemaha**—Plenty of moisture up to now. Early oats look good. Quite a bit of corn will be planted early if weather permits, in an effort to get it matured ahead of chinch bug movement in late summer. More soybeans will be planted than ever before. Most wheat looks good and has a good chance to make a normal crop. Most livestock came thru winter in good condition. About every other farmer bought and wintered a bunch of calves. Quite a few new tractors and equipment going out on farms. The general feeling more optimistic. Due to cool weather, pastures backward, they have improved some in last 2 years. Quite a few farmers still holding their sealed wheat for a little more money. About 3/4 to 1/2 the corn planted will be hybrid. About 90 per cent of the farmers going along with the Farm Program.—E. A. Moser.

**Neosho**—Greatly in need of subsoil moisture for more than a year. Wells have never been replenished. A great number had to haul water and this was not so pleasant during cold weather. Top moisture has been sufficient most of the time for growing crops. A fine rain of 1.25 inches fell April 6 and 7, was needed badly for all small grains, alfalfa, and gardens. Prospects for spring crops fair. There will be an increase in acreage of flax. The wheat crop will be smaller than normal this season. Most other crops will show an increase. Farmers in all sections have plowed under much of the sickly wheat crop or are planning to plant other crops. Some sowing oats, with poor wheat stand. Ponds have filled up and some springs are flowing again, for the first time in nearly a year. Livestock came thru winter in pretty fair condition. Considerable activity in drilling for oil and gas, and some new buildings going up and other improvements. Quite a number of new imple-

ments going out in the country. Pasture conditions have improved considerably in the last 2 years. Prices for all kinds of livestock remain normal, slightly less probably, except hogs which are less by \$2.50 to \$3 a hundredweight. Not so much interest in the production of poultry because of high priced feeds.—James D. McHenry.

**Osborne**—Early April brought 1/2 inch of moisture. This puts the top-soil in good condition. Farmers report the ground wet down from 12 to 18 inches. This will make conditions fine for early seeding. Barley and oats coming up nicely and many farmers sowed these crops on ground sown to wheat last fall. Wheat prospects are the poorest in years. Most farmers agreed that Osborne county will not raise enough wheat to seed and feed the county. There is a little good wheat in the eastern part of the county, with few fields in the rest of the county that look like it might pay to leave. At present it looks as if weeds will take the majority of the wheat if left for harvest. Grain sorghums will be the principal crops sown this spring. The ACP reports that the end of 1940 will see 700 farm ponds completed by co-operators in this program. Our county leads the state in pond construction at present. Livestock came thru winter in good condition. There will be an increase in production of cattle, horses, and sheep and a decrease in hog and poultry production. This change is due to a shortage of grain and the low price of poultry, eggs, and hogs. Not many farm sales, but prices have been good with the exception of horse-drawn machinery. Some new buildings have been put up, and some repair work. Most farm buildings need painting, and much repair work needs to be done. Pastures have been steadily improving since our bad years. Prickly pears are damaging a great many pastures. The Farm Program this year provides pay for the eradication of the pest.—Niles C. Endsley.

**Pawnee**—We have received several light showers this spring, but still there is dry earth between surface and subsoil. Land being irrigated preparatory to planting sugar beets and other early crops. The good wheat crop prospects badly scattered and spotted over the county, western part of county suffering the most. Some report a total loss, some have drilled the ground to barley. More than 40 per cent of the farmers had crop insurance this year. Since more wells being put down this spring, I believe feed crops and livestock will become one of the major projects. More interest continues in sheep. Livestock wintered in fair condition. Much feed had to be bought. The county is to have a CCC camp to help with soil conservation. More interest in turkeys.—Paul Haney.

**Pawnee**—Need rain, ground crusted. East half of Pawnee county has a fair stand of wheat, west half spotted, some fields could make some wheat if we get rain soon. Quite a lot of oats and barley seeded and will be a good acreage of row crops planted if it rains. As to probable yield of wheat, one-fourth of normal crop with good growing weather and that is plenty high. Most farmers think Pawnee will do well to produce enough for seed. Stock that is left on farms look fair but not very plentiful as we had no wheat pasture and very little feed. We never give up out here. Some say we don't know when we are licked. Not much complaining. Two big new store buildings going up and 2 new elevators. Some new houses

and a new church for this summer. Some new cars and farm equipment. If we could get a wet spring, business would be good. Pastures have improved 100 per cent in last 2 years. Most folks will be happy and forget all of our past failures when it rains.—E. H. Gore.

**Reno**—Wheat doing nicely, started rather late but growing well now. Plenty of moisture. Oats, rye, and barley, also pastures, doing well. Gardens coming along fine. Stock of all kinds and poultry doing well, have been increased to some extent. Several new homes being built in our neighborhood and some old homes being improved. Pastures have made a good improvement during the last few years. Winds have bothered us but very little during this spring. If moisture continues, Reno should have a good prospect for a crop.—J. C. Seyb.

**Riley**—Wheat looking good but moisture will soon be needed. Lots of sorghum crops will be planted due to government program. About 50 per cent of farmers are complying with program. Not so much corn. Livestock came thru winter in good condition. Plenty of feed in this locality. Much prairie hay is being sold and trucked to western part of state. Stock cattle are high. Good stock calves selling up and about 9 cents a pound. There will be a decrease in hogs and poultry. A lot of new machinery such as combines and tractors being bought. Pastures coming along nicely and with some moisture there should be an abundance of grass by May 1.—Henry Bletscher.

**Rooks**—Early oats up. Some barley sowed on fallowed winter wheat fields and more will be sown as winter wheat shows up enough to tell which will have to be put into other crops. Wheat prospects are none too good; much of the wheat having laid in the ground all winter, and only coming up during the last 4 weeks. Many fear it will be a race between the wheat and weeds.

Livestock wintered well. No increase in numbers are anticipated. Poultry shows a decided decrease owing to last years ruinous prices. Ever-growing taxes take all the cash folks are able to scrape up; in some instances as much as 38 per cent increase in taxes over last year. Pastures need a wet season. They will not improve much without. At the present writing we have plenty of moisture.—C. O. Thomas.

**Rush**—Soil quite deficient in moisture, particularly the subsoil. Winter wheat got a very poor start last fall, some fields will make fair yields. Considerable increase in acreage of oats and barley, much of which just now is coming up. This county could produce a third of its usual wheat crop with favorable weather conditions. Lack of wheat pasture and scarcity of feed have caused livestock to come thru winter in very thin condition. Several head of cattle died as a result of mineral and sugar deficiency. There probably will be no increase in livestock or poultry until weather conditions permit an abundant feed supply. Recent moisture has increased optimism slightly. Pastures have improved some the last 2 years. Native grass is thicker than some 4 or 5 years ago and stands will improve much more if plenty of moisture should be received during the growing season.—William Crotinger.

**Smith**—Cold, backward spring. Some oats and barley seeded last of March, but a number of farmers didn't finish until the first week of April. Ground condition on top wet and nice, but very little subsoil moisture. About the average acreage of oats and barley. Wheat prospects very poor. A few fields look fairly well but old wheat raisers are not figuring on much wheat. Some men

say they will be lucky to get 10 bushels. Pastures have improved the last few years because of not being pastured so heavy. Cattle continue to bring a good price, but hogs a joke and many bred sows being sold here now in the spring of the year. Many farmers are without a hog. Community sales getting a large run of every kind of livestock. Cattle came thru winter in good condition. Corn has been trucked in from Nebraska and Iowa all winter, but so much of it being sealed there at a high price made it very high. Hogs lost big money to the feeders all winter, and big hog men are quitting them cold. Feed being so scarce, not nearly so many little chicks being started. Wheat, 91c; corn, 48c; cream, 26c; eggs, 13c to 14c; hogs, \$4.60 to \$4.80.—Harry Saunders.

**Sumner**—Wheat prospect poor except in northwest and some scattered sections. Central part is small due to dry weather at seeding time and spring drouth. South part damaged very much by high winds, many fields blown out in parts. Oats seeded on wheat blown out also. A large acreage of oats planted. Recent moisture has started all crops getting green. Alfalfa will be ready to cut by usual time, May 15. There will be more corn planted and large acreage of feed crops. Fruit trees blooming, gardens planted. Wild grass starting. Grass did not cure last fall as drouth dried the grass, the substance was gone. Cattle got thin and pastures were damaged more than we realized. Wild grass pasture is growing scarce. Tame grass will be seeded for fall pastures here this year in an effort to rest wild grass. Cattle came thru winter better than expected, about usual number held over. There are many hogs on farms. Farmers cured pork for summer use. A few colts. Many chicks and turkeys. Grain scarce on farms. Some land selling, prices low. Many farmers took insurance on wheat with government. Wheat, 88c; shipped in corn, 70c; cream, 26c; eggs, 12c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

**Trego**—Picture thus far in 1940 is anything but bright for the farmer. The spring rains have failed to arrive this far west. Prospect for wheat is anybody's guess. Wheat did not come up until this spring and, on the average, is about about one-half a stand. At present, dry land wheat shows up better than the summer fallow. The top soil is dry and hard-packed by the snow laying on the fields during the many weeks. A large acreage of barley and oats have been seeded and from reports more milo will be planted. Most livestock thin. Pastures short and nearly everyone had to buy feed, all or part of everything fed to cattle and chickens. Pavilion sales draw the usual crowds. Cattle sell well, hogs cheap. There is decrease in size of poultry flocks and baby chicks because of high feed cost since very little has been raised the last 2 years. Some fields have blown but, on a whole, there has been fewer dirt storms thus far and most farmers taking greater care to keep their fields from blowing.—Mrs. Ella M. Whisler.

**Wabaunsee**—Wheat fine and large enough to pasture in the bottoms; not very large on the high lands. Oats also making quite a showing since the 1/2-inch rain. Some oats not up yet. Pastures greening nicely. Some cattle in pastures making a living. Farmers not keeping many hogs. Some going out of the hog business entirely, due to low prices. Not enough cattle in the country to fill the pastures. Some pastures will lay idle due to no water. Not as many chickens raised as usual due to low egg and poultry prices. Range paralysis is in the county, which also cuts down the number of chickens. Quite a number of farmers have sheep and they are doing nicely. Some farmers have hybrid corn planted. Ground in good condition for planting.—Mrs. Charles Jacobs.

**Washington**—Rain and snow recently were a big help to wheat and oats. Oats and barley seeding delayed 10 days to 2 weeks because of winter weather. Small acreage of alfalfa is starting fine and with favorable conditions will make a good first crop. With average moisture conditions wheat yield will be from 12 to 20 bushels on the upland, and on good bottom ground from 20 to 30 bushels an acre. Some repairing of farm buildings being done. Pastures off to a good start and should be ready to turn into by May 1. Most farmers trying to improve pastures by not over-pasturing and with an average amount of rainfall there should be a good growth of grass. There seems to be a good demand for stock cattle to pasture this season. Stockers selling high. Stock hogs and pigs are selling very cheap. Most farmers have disposed of most of their brood sows, keeping 1 or 2. The corn acreage will be small next year as there was a big sign-up in the AAA.—Ralph B. Cole.

**Wilson**—We are badly in need of a good rain. Ground plowing nicely for the early corn. There is quite an increase this year on hybrid corn acreage and most of it was planted by April 20. The oats look good and making a good growth. Alfalfa fine, first cutting will be ready to cut by first of May. Wheat not so good, so dry last fall and winter did not stand the winter. A number of farmers have drilled oats in wheat, will have a mixed feed that way. There was plenty of feed for livestock thru winter and they are in fair condition for spring pasture. Pasture grass doing fine. There has been a lot of grass seed sown in pastures the last few years which has been a big help to the poorer pastures. Not much farm improvement this spring and not much new machinery. Early gardens doing fine, and about the usual amount of baby chicks.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.



"Today is the day the KANSAS FARMER comes!"

# Until DINNER Is Ready

**Rattlesnake Hobby:** Rattlesnakes can serve for something besides frightening people, such as giving a boy the means of working his way thru college. Eugene Hubbard, Oklahoma A. and M. student, catches rattlesnakes and sells them.

**Dog Shoots Man:** A hunter from Jamestown, R. I., was shot in the foot by his own dog. While hunting rabbits, Carl Wester set down his shotgun while he called to the dog, which had run ahead. The dog ran back and accidentally stepped on the trigger.

**Terrace Trail:** The combined length of terraces, constructed for erosion control by farmers participating in the 1938 AAA Farm Program, would reach around the earth about 3 times.

**\$1,250 Boar:** In the 20 years since the last war boom, only 3 Hampshire boars have changed hands at a price exceeding the charmed \$1,000 figure. Latest is Silver Clansman, sold recently for \$1,250 by L. T. Hibbs and Sons, LeGrand, Iowa, to Charles E. Sorensen, Farmington, Mich.

**Many Fires:** An average of 1 forest fire every 2 1/4 minutes occurred in the United States last year. These combined fires burned over an area almost as great as the state of Arkansas and caused damage estimated at more than 36 million dollars.

**Fish From Sky:** Fish fell from the sky and landed almost at the feet of Mrs. Iola Martin near Ontario, Calif. She looked up and saw a flock of cranes passing over. She believes that some of them had taken too heavy a load and decided to lighten their cargo.

**More Wheat:** The 62 million acre wheat allotment for 1940 is 7 million acres larger than the 1939 allotment and larger than the harvested acreage in any year of the World War.

**Big Belt:** One thousand bales of long staple cotton are being woven into a special fabric in Lagrange, Ga., to provide the backbone for a 9.6-mile conveyor belt system, longest ever constructed, to convey aggregates for Shasta dam of the Great Central Valley of California federal flood con-

trol project. The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company is making the belt.

**Mighty Muscles:** The national horse pulling record was broken when a team of Illinois horses, weight 4,350 pounds, pulled the dynameter for a tractive pull of 4,000 pounds. Their pull of 4,000 pounds is equivalent to starting for 15 times a load of 51,948 pounds on a wagon on granite block pavement.

**Debarks Dogs:** One of the oddest jobs held by a University of Kansas student is that of James Hoopinger, of Meriden, who debarks dogs to finance his expenses. The dogs are used in physiology experiments, and the operation is painless.

**Honors Siamese Twins:** North Carolina is going to mark the grave of Eng and Chang, Siamese twins who became Tar Heel farmers before the Civil War. They were made famous by P. T. Barnum, being joined at the hip by a ligament. They married twin sisters and reared large families in North Carolina. They died within an hour of each other in 1874.

**Widow Championship:** Rush Center, Kan., claims the widow championship of the world. A canvass of the city shows a population of 230 with 23, or 10 per cent, who are widows or widowers and none under 40 years old.

**Pass the Molasses:** Experiments just concluded at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology show that old-fashioned molasses is about the best food known for treating nutritional anemia. Spinach as a source of iron was debunked in the research.

**Kept Books:** More than 11,000 of the 19,549 families receiving aid from the Farm Security Administration kept farm records in 1939.

**Putting Lime Off:** In a large group of Ohio farmers, 85 men gave reasons why they had not used lime to improve their farms. Thirty-three lived on rented farms, 25 lacked money, 13 did not know about the benefits of using lime, 8 bought other things first, and 6 thought it was too much trouble to apply the material or that the wait for returns was too long.



"Sorry, Chief—your party doesn't answer."

## The Tank Truck

NEWS FROM YOUR CONOCO AGENT



### Savings They All Talk About!

Just like news of a new baby, most of us like to pass along word of a better or more economical way to do a job. And that's the friendly spirit responsible for thousands of converts to Conoco Germ Processed oil. One man hears about Conoco's wondrous OIL-PLATING... tries it... and soon he is talking about dollars saved, and safer operation, so that others can benefit.

Take the case of J. H. Ward, pictured above with part of his family and Conoco Agent George R. Cullin. Mr. Ward's a good neighbor to a lot of folks around Memphis, Tex., and he says, "I have been using Conoco Germ Processed motor oil exclusively for nearly two years in my two Allis-Chalmers tractors, one Farmall tractor and my Chevrolet car, and I find I get better results... While using Conoco products myself, I recommend them to my neighbors..."

Once you switch to Conoco Germ Processed oil, which OIL-PLATES your engine, you'll notice how easily it starts, how smoothly it runs, how long the crankcase stays full. Then you too will start to talk OIL-PLATING.

Conoco Germ Processed oil—patented—does the job by fastening lubricant to inner engine parts closer than the gold leaf letters on the bank window... gives you an engine constantly surfaced with OIL-PLATING that doesn't fly right off, scrape off very easily, or drain down when your engine stands idle—be it an hour or month. OIL-PLATING stays on the job throughout your engine, ready to do its work the moment you even think of starting up. Thus your engine is lubricated in advance... no dry-starting to wear down parts in a hurry, and run up bills.

Other reports like this one from Adolph Lell of Delta, Col., show that OIL-PLATING can save you actual dollars. Three years ago he started using Conoco exclusively in his Oliver tractor and now writes, "... have been to no expense on motor of tractor and found it in excellent shape to start work this Spring. I drain oil every 60 hours and add very little oil, never over a quart in hardest work."

#### Service Plus...

Conoco's representatives keep pretty busy giving good service on deliveries, and good advice on engines' upkeep. But they're always ready to help out in other ways. For instance, Conoco Agent Peterson's assistant, Walter Vincent, recently helped transport a tank to Fred Jemmett's farm outside of Rexburg, Ida., then supervised its installation.

You'll find your Conoco Agent ready with a helping hand, ready to give quick delivery on Conoco Bronz-z-z gasoline, Conoco Specialized greases, and Conoco Germ Processed oil (in barrels, 5-gallon buckets, or handy 5-quart and 1-quart dustproof cans). Phone your Conoco Agent today.

#### The Grease Master Says:

"Rule of thumb methods are no better for buying and using greases than for making them. You should know how to buy the right grease, just as Conoco technical experts know how to make the grease right! And I'm the man to help you."

"Let's go over some of the lubrication specifications of tractors and trucks... you'll soon see why Conoco offers so many specialized greases."

**FOR GREASE GUN OR COMPRESSION CUPS**—soft, pliable, 'tacky' Conoco cup grease feeds just the right amount of lubricant. Six grades to cover automotive needs.

**FOR CHASSIS LUBRICATION**—there's Conoco Pressure lubricant combining a high degree of oiliness with the adhesive and cohesive qualities needed to seal out abrasives and resist the washing action of road water.

**FOR WHEEL BEARING LUBRICATION** which is one of the toughest jobs, get Conoco Racelube. Does not whirl off the bearing races and will not throw into the brake bands or brake drums when properly packed. Resists heat and water.

"These and many other specialized Conoco lubricants are scientifically prepared to do each job and do it right. I'll be glad to help solve your lubrication problems—write me here at The Tank Truck, care of this paper."

#### THAT'S AN IDEA

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

An old harness snap on which the spring is broken makes a handy hook from which to hang a pail. Simply fasten it to a board nailed between the rafters. Lyle A. Wykert, Circleville, Kansas.

A hinged top on the lower back porch step makes a convenient place for storing garden tools, gloves, rubbers, etc. Mrs. L. J. Harpol, Burbank, California.

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