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KANSAS FARMER

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The Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kansas

Proved Turkeys Were His

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

TWO other thieves have learned that it does not pay to steal from a Protective Service Member as indicated by this short account from Marion Slyter, R. 2, Fontana: "On the night of November 30, 2 young men stole some turkeys from my farm. The next day, they wrecked their car near New Yankster, tried to sell the turkeys to a storekeeper there, but he became suspicious and called the sheriff of Miami county. The sheriff fetched the young men and the turkeys to Paola. He put the men in jail and left the turkeys at a poultry house. I proved the turkeys to be ours as I had them marked with the Kansas Farmer marking system. The men have plead guilty to the stealing."

The Protective Service identification marks on stolen property have caused many other thieves to plead guilty. As the practice of marking for identification becomes more general, thievery certainly will be less profitable to criminals.

Fake Salesman At Large

The See Jay Battery Company, at Yonkers, New York, has reported that a salesman who formerly worked for this company is now selling inferior batteries to Kansas farmers, still claiming that he works for the See Jay Battery Company. Many farmers have complained, and we make this announcement to put others on their guard. This fake agent, according to the battery company, swindled it out of about \$4,000 before starting up a business of his own.

Gypped by "Fixer"

A traveling stove repairman estimated a job for John W. Engelke, R. 4, Topeka, at \$7. When the job was completed, he charged \$20 and gave for his reason, that he had to use about 5 pounds of asbestos on the job.



Engelke checked up on prices and found that he had been overcharged by about \$10. It was too late then to remedy matters as the traveling agent was gone and left no address.

Guarantee Gone, Too

A mattress salesman, who called at the home of A. C. Kulander, Syracuse, claimed he was working for a Wichita company. Mr. Kulander bought a mattress and later found it was of little value. He wrote to the Wichita address. The letter came back unclaimed. He learned that the salesman left the country soon after making the deal.

All of these stories of doing business with unknown or itinerant salesmen lead to one conclusion. That is, don't patronize strange salesmen unless they can give satisfactory proof of their reliability and the reliability of the company for which they work. It is much safer to deal with resident firms. Then, if a purchase proves unsatisfactory, you have a chance of getting an adjustment because you know precisely where to go. In case of doubt, ask the Protective Service to investigate before you make a purchase.

To date, Kansas Farmer has paid out a total of \$32,360 in cash rewards for the conviction of 1,393 thieves.

Texas Show Features Autry

Holding promise of being the largest and best ever held, the tenth annual Houston Fat Stock Show and Livestock Exposition will begin in the Sam Houston Coliseum February 6, and run thru February 15. Gene Autry, cowboy movie actor and radio star, has been signed to produce the rodeo at the show. A larger premium list than in the past for livestock exhibitors is being offered.

Busy Days

Senator Arthur Capper was appointed as one of the Senate conferees on the AAA appropriation bill which provides for the parity payments in the wheat program for 1942 and 1943 under the Triple-A.

In the Senate, he succeeded in having included in the third supplemental appropriation bill when passed by the Senate an item of one million dollars to be used by the Secretary of Agriculture in making loans to orchardists in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa, whose fruit trees were killed or injured by the severe freeze on Armistice Day, 1940. The bill now goes to conference for the purpose of adjusting the differences between the House and Senate.

The Red Cross announces that Senator Capper was re-elected a member of the Red Cross National Board, of which he has been a member for 18 years. He is the only member of Congress on the board.

Original Delicious Dies

A famous apple tree on the William Landis farm in Iowa is dead, but sprouts are springing up and the old tree will live again. The dead tree had grown from the sprout of a tree imported by Jesse Hiatt from Vermont in 1873. The flavor of its fruit became

more than locally famous, and the tree finally was bought by Stark Brothers Nursery and a high fence built around it. Thus the Delicious apple was born. For many years scene of the old apple tree had been a mecca for apple growers, and Mr. Landis attributes death of the old tree to an Armistice Day storm in 1940.

Call for Poultry

Some poultrymen are confused about the objectives for poultry and egg production sought under the Farm Defense Program. According to Roy C. Wilson, chairman of the Kansas U. S. D. A. Defense Board, Manhattan, the 14 per cent increase asked of the poultry industry applies to slaughter of chickens in 1942, not production. He states it will be possible to increase slaughter of poultry 14 per cent by increasing production only 7 per cent. The difference between 7 per cent and 14 per cent will be made up by heavier marketing of fowl, and an expected—but not requested—increase in the production of broilers.

Poultrymen were asked to raise 10 per cent more chickens in the spring of 1941 so that by January 1, 1942, the United States would have a 10 per cent increase in the size of laying flocks. Egg producers have met this call, and it is now believed that laying flocks for next year will be 10 per cent larger, which should result in at least 10 per cent more eggs produced in 1942. This increased egg production will be needed to supply an increased domestic demand and shipments to England under lend-lease.

For Tax-Free Gas

Two changes have been made in handling exemption statements for 1942, for Kansas farmers and others who use tax-exempt motor vehicle fuel. These changes were made according to the revised motor fuel tax law passed by the 1941 legislature.

For one thing, mailing in "pink" tickets by the permit holder has been eliminated, and exemption statements have been revised to save time. When applying to your county clerk for your new permit, be sure to take your certificate of title with you. William Ljungdahl, of the state tax commission, says this is very important and will save another trip.

Mr. Ljungdahl believes the new tax-exempt setup is designed to sustain the farmer's position as a square shooter, and in order to retain his exemptions, he should be willing to cooperate.

The tax-exempt application calls for an estimate of the number of gallons of exempt fuel a farmer will use for each quarter of the year on his farm and also for custom work; it must be stated where the tax-exempt fuel will be used; a farmer must give the number of acres owned, acres leased, acres cultivated, gallons of storage for exempt fuel, gallons of storage for tax-paid fuel; what the tax-exempt fuel will be used for; also descriptions of his tractors, stationary engines and other equipment, including cars and trucks, must be given.

"Sour Cream" Leaflet

Many women prefer sour cream to sweet cream or milk for certain cooking purposes, and this U. S. D. A. leaflet explains the easy method of making "sweet" sour cream by the addition of a little buttermilk to sweet cream. Several recipes for using sour cream are given, among them are baking fish and meats, cookies, cakes, quick breads, candies, gravies, and salad dressings. For a free copy of this leaflet, please write Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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By ROY FREELAND

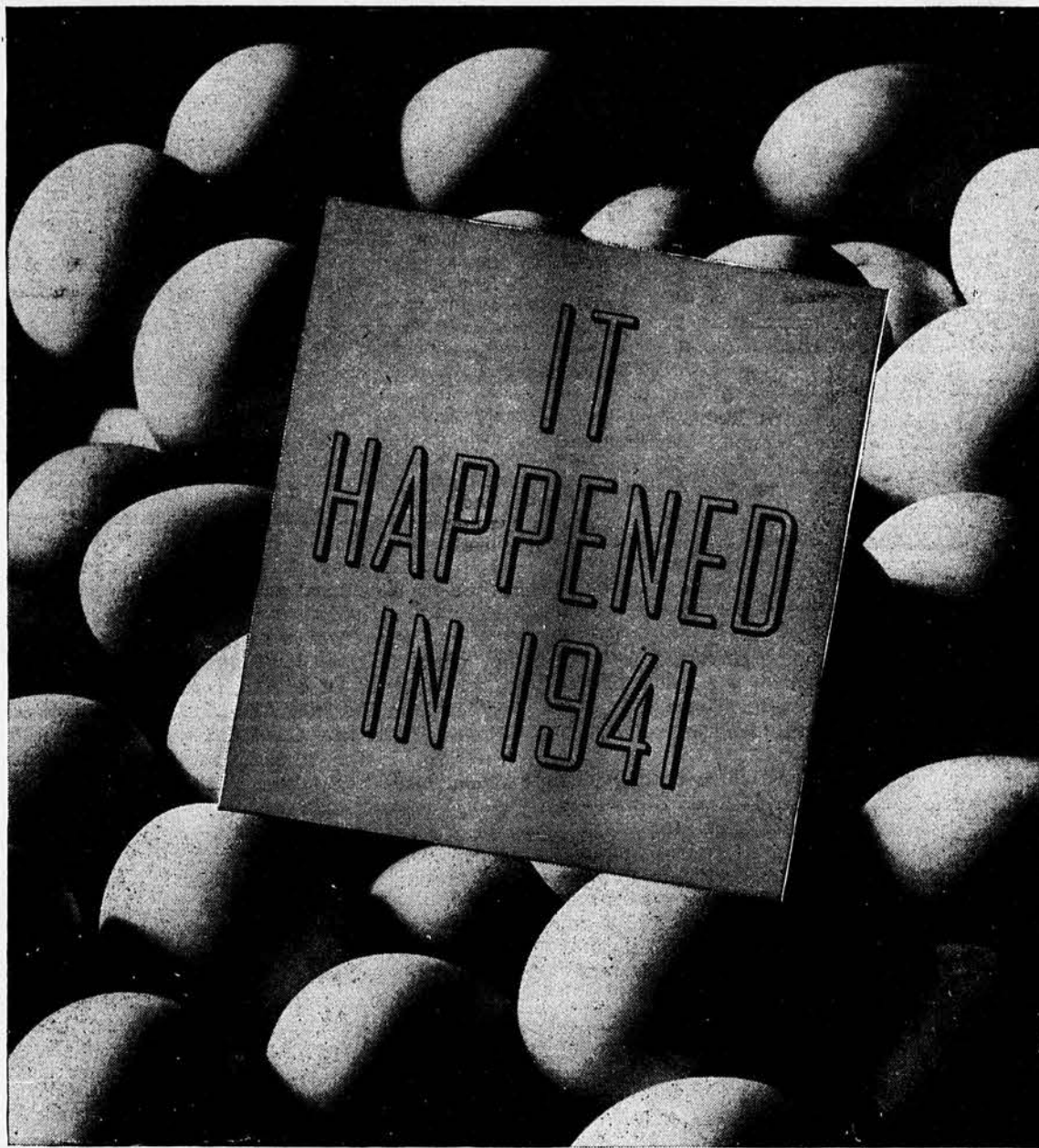
WITH all 12 months packed full of happenings more dramatic than any fiction, 1941 will go down in history as one of the most eventful periods in Kansas agriculture. To the average farm home, this year brought jubilation in the form of bountiful crops; it brought new hope in attractive farm prices and a general feeling that the drouth has been licked.

The year also brought long hours of extra work in a struggle against labor shortage, aggravated by high waters and by trying field conditions. There was history-making legislation, wheat quotas, and stirring public meetings as Kansas farmers played a leading role in helping shape national agricultural policy.

At the same time, Kansas kept one eye glued on activity abroad. There was anxious watching and waiting as world affairs boiled higher and higher in the kettle of diplomatic relations. When it finally boiled over, spewing war into the United States and into Kansas, 1941 ushered in the urgency of war-time production and the problems of war-time priorities.

In singling out the highlights of Kansas agriculture for 1941, first consideration goes to western areas where farmers report the best all-around returns in 12 or 15 years. Wheat yields were good thruout the entire western half of the state. Livestock numbers increased tremendously, and market prices were high enough to make it all well worth while.

Typical of the situation in this area is Comanche county where all land in wheat averaged 18 bushels to the acre, rating as the best crop since 1929. Nearly 1½ million bushels of this wheat is now under government loan,



"Fight with eggs," might well be the slogan of Kansas farmers who have already laid plans to help produce the 4 billion dozen eggs requested from American flocks in 1942.

insuring a healthy cash return to the farmer owners.

In the heart of an important cattle-producing area, Comanche county stockmen are delighted over the return of good native grass during 1941. H. L. Murphey, county agent, tells of veteran cattlemen who declare the range pastures are now in the best condition they have ever seen them, and carrying capacity is entirely back to normal.

Out on the Colorado line, Vern Martin, of Hamilton county, reports that increased livestock numbers is the most outstanding trend of 1941 in Western Kansas. Livestock population of that county increased about 75 per cent over 1940. With hog prices zooming above the 10-cent mark, farmers in that area are even stocking their places with brood sows.

As explained by Evans Banbury, Sherman county agent, farmers in the western counties had more than good wheat, luxuriant pasture and high prices. There was an abundant feed crop and much of it is being stored in permanent or temporary silos, for use in future years. Wheat pasture has supplied abundant supplementary pasture for large numbers of sheep and cattle.

This has been an especially important factor in North Central Kansas. Dwight Tolle, of Osborne county, ventures the opinion that rank-growing volunteer wheat may prove to be a problem next spring for farmers who are unable to graze it off. Many are buying cattle, while others have taken cattle for the winter on a monthly basis. At the half-way mark in this month, cattle were still moving from the Flint Hills to be wintered on the ankle-deep wheat pasture, and sorghum feeds of North Central Kansas.

Farmers in Eastern Kansas can look back to good corn and feed crops and a fairly-good wheat crop in 1941. But the most dramatic happenings in this section centered around over-abundant rainfall, high hog prices and the call for increased production of eggs and dairy products.

With the entire [Continued on Page 12]



Kansans responded to the call for more dairy products. This attractive milkmaid is Irene Grimm, of Nemaha county.

Kansas fairs and stock shows set new all-time records. This is the state champion 4-H livestock judging team, from Crawford county.

Stock men find difficulty in harvesting feed on the Miller and Manning Ranch, Morris county, was typical of farms where high water caused trouble.

Just give it a drink and the good earth is generous. L. D. Morgan, Sherman county ranchman, examines new grass.

ONE thing that seemed to amaze a lot of folks in Chicago during the International Live Stock Show was the fact that farm boys and girls were not utterly carried away by the bright lights of city life. Naturally they enjoyed visiting the big metropolis. They were thrilled by the Live Stock Show, and by the excellent entertainment given them by International Harvester Company, Armour and Company, Swift and Company, Wilson and Company, Montgomery Ward and Company, Servel Inc., Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company, the Santa Fe Railroad, Kerr Glass Manufacturing Company, and other organizations. But when they were asked where they would rather live, what do you think they answered?

Somebody did ask that question. A Chicago manufacturer took a poll of the 1,600 4-H'ers from 47 states and Canada. These delegates to the great 4-H Club Congress definitely refuted the old idea that it is every farm youngster's ambition to move to the big city when he is old enough. In answer to the question, 74 per cent of these fine, top-ranking young men and young women from our farms said without hesitation that they would rather live on a farm, while only 3 per cent chose city life. Twenty-three per cent prefer to live in a rural village or town—close to the land.

That speaks well for agriculture. It promises much for the future. With such high caliber young men and young women choosing to stay on the farms of our nation, America has everything to gain in the way of agricultural progress. These young folks are being trained to a very high degree of efficiency in 4-H Clubs, in vocational-agriculture classes, in agricultural college, and thru actual farm work at home. They would choose agriculture as their life's work because to them it is the most inspiring way of life, it offers them the opportunities they want and the sense of security that agriculture gives those who keep faith with the soil.

Farming on Rubber

HOW important rubber is to transportation for business and pleasure in this country can be judged by the fact that there are about 31 million motor vehicles in the United States, all rolling on rubber tires. That means the actual number of tires and tubes runs into many more millions. We use more rubber than any other country in the world, and three-fourths of all the rubber we use goes into tires and tubes. It is easy to see that dislocations

Hitler

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

Not for the ones who vainly cry for peace,
Not for the ones who would have warfare cease,
But for the murder of the young and old,
The mothers, babes in arms, and crimes untold.
Does Hitler reign.

"Heil Hitler!" cry his mobs, reared just to slay—
From innocence of childhood, know no other way.
Hordes of a despot vowing to destroy
The mothers, and their infants, girl or boy.
For Hitler's reign.

At last the screen that hid his heart is drawn,
The world now sees, fears not, the battles' on!
Old Glory waving ever for the right
Her duty sees, for righteousness will fight.
Sans Hitler's stain.

Passing COMMENT

By T. A. McNeal

in this great industry would penalize every citizen.

We often hear it said that we spend too much time running around over the countryside that should be spent instead tending to our business. This is applied to farmers by a lot of folks who don't know what they are talking about. Of course, farmers do a lot of driving. On the 6,096,799 farms of the United States there are 4,144,136 automobiles and 1,047,084 motor trucks. But these cars and trucks are definitely a part of the business equipment of farming.

Let's see why this is true. Governmental surveys show that 67 out of every 100 miles rolled up on the average farmer's car are directly traceable to driving for purposes of making a living. Of all trips made by car, 78 per cent are for necessity purposes. More than half of the farmers questioned reported making 200 trips or more a year for such reasons as driving to sections of their farms, going into town for shopping, and making business trips of various kinds. Twenty-two per cent made more than 400 trips of this nature.

Dollars That Fight

THE American Red Cross needs your help. It is calling on the people of the United States for a special war fund of 50 million dollars to carry on and expand its work among our armed forces. With war a reality in the Pacific and the Atlantic, it is well understood that the responsibilities of the Red Cross to the Nation and to our fighting men have greatly increased. We are going to be called upon time after time to do our bit. But no better way could be found to start than by giving extra help to the Red Cross. Send your dollars to the scene of battle and distress thru this great humanitarian organization, this composite of all of our best efforts, this angel of mercy that goes to No Man's Land and beyond.

By tradition, custom and Congressional charter, the Red Cross is the body that maintains those human and family links between our fighting men and the folks at home. Thru its ministrations to the men on the firing line the Red Cross can prove that these men have the wholehearted support of every single American. Make your donations only to your own local Red Cross chapter. The money will be used only in connection with war work. It will mean so much to our boys. The Red Cross is on the job day and night.

One Big Farm

THE Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, tells the Nation: Agriculture's part in the war-time economy of America becomes that of keeping farm production rolling; of maintaining the great superiority this Nation now has in the Number One material of modern warfare—food. Last summer we established 1942 production goals for agriculture, asking for greater output. All of us must do our best to reach these goals. Labor will be scarce in some sections, farm machinery will be scarce, so will fertilizers, spray materials and other essentials. It would be an offense against national safety to waste any

of these scarce things on producing farm products that are not needed. This is the time to work together as if the United States were one big farm, to produce exactly what we need. We can't afford to be careless or unwise in our production efforts, the Secretary said.

Well, Mr. Wickard can be sure that Agriculture is behind this war effort to a man. And for doing its loyal best by our Government, Agriculture has a right to expect the Government to do its loyal best by Agriculture.

Up Go Taxes

TAXES have been going up like a balloon ascension and, of course, they are to climb more rapidly in the future than ever before. Here is a note that might indicate how really heavy they are. The Census reports that property taxes in 1919 constituted more than 45 per cent of the total state tax collections, but in 1940 only 6 per cent of the total tax yield was from this source. In other words, special taxes of so many kinds have been put on us, and the grand total is so high, that our property taxes, which haven't been reduced, now are only a mere 6 per cent of the total.

Start with the loaf of bread sometime and try to figure the number of taxes you pay on it. Then list the things on which you pay extra taxes, including your income. Next tax gouge all of us will feel is the \$5 a year automobile use tax. This new Federal tax starts on February 1, 1942, and it likely will turn 150 million dollars over to the Government. Maybe you will be amused over the fact that U. S. Treasury experts are up a stump over just how this tax is to be collected. They apparently haven't found a workable plan that will not prove too expensive.

Of the 500,175 cases of twins born in the United States in 23 years, census records show that both were males in 168,550 cases, both were females in 162,881 cases, and one of each in 168,814 cases. How well nature balances things.

The output of petroleum products—gasoline, kerosene and oils—from American refineries in a year would equal in quantity a week's flow of the Potomac river past the city of Washington.

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Vol. 78, No. 26

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Published every other Saturday at Eighth and Jackson streets, Topeka, Kan., U. S. A. Entered at the post office, Topeka, Kan., U. S. A., as second class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Please notify us promptly of any change in address. No need to miss a single issue of Kansas Farmer. If you move, just drop a card, giving old and new addresses, to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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

I Propagate Plants

By MRS. OTTO WOLF
Miller, Kansas

MY HOBBY is plant propagation. It may not be so unusual, but it is intensely interesting. I am a farmer's wife, so I have lots of room in which to work. I have raised plants from seeds virtually all my life. Even as a child I loved to watch seeds sprout, come up and grow. Vegetables and annual flowers came first, of course, but later on when I learned that many of the beautiful perennial flowers could be raised from seed, I tried them also and have added a great number of them to my garden that way.

I work with cuttings, also. First, of course, were the "slips" or soft wood cuttings given me by friends or taken from my own plants to root for friends. Many plants would not root that way, so I learned to root hard wood cuttings held dormant in the cellar all winter and then planted in the spring. I have also grown plants from root cuttings and have some grape vines started from single eye cuttings.

Two years ago, I began working with trees, mostly from seed but some from cuttings, also. I have planted a great many tree seeds, easy common ones as well as more unusual and harder ones that are not found around here. Some I gathered on trips, some were sent to me by friends, a few I purchased from seed houses. With several I have failed, but I can always try again with a different method and more information. Maybe next time I'll succeed.

I still have some propagation experiments to try—grafting, budding and etiolation, which was mentioned in Kansas Farmer about a year ago.

I have gained most of my information on propagation from government bulletins and garden magazines and used material I could gather from the wild, from my own garden or that of friends. I have bought some of my seeds, but my hobby has cost me little in comparison to the value I have obtained from it. I feel it has given me a liberal education in horticulture, it has taken me out doors, which I am sure has been good for my health, and it has put much beauty into my life and that of my family. I have some

sort of experiment going the year around as my hobby never is dormant or neglected.

To me this has been much more worth while than collecting match boxes, dolls, or a great many other hobbies one hears about. I hope you think so, too.

Enthusiast at 63

My hobby is belt buckles. I get a lot of fun collecting them. I have about 60, and I just started collecting them last winter. I am 63 years old and greatly interested in hobbies. I recently started 4 of my grandchildren collecting paper napkins, buttons, bottles, and dogs, and they sure enjoy it. I like to read Kansas Farmer, and it is a good magazine.—Mrs. W. W. Dowler, Arkansas City.

Pitchers Pour Out Health

Recently when I was recovering from a long illness I chose pitcher collecting as a hobby to help me forget "myself." I had thought of starting this collection before, but I was always

too busy. With time on my hands I had to do something. On the woman's page I read of a lady who wanted arrowheads. I wrote her telling her I would be glad to exchange arrowheads for a pitcher. In a few days I received her reply, and a lovely old pitcher. In a few more days I received a card from a lady in Texas, wanting Kansas rocks, and she sent me a pitcher she had had in her home for 30 years. In a few more days a card from a lady in Michigan, wanting rocks, for a pitcher. "And how the story grows." I have found people all over the world collecting everything imaginable.

My pitcher collection started with 2 from my parents wedding dishes, and a milk glass brought from Scotland, many years ago.

In 8 months I had 91 pitchers in my collection, I bought only 2. They are wooden and came from the Ozark mountains. I have dogs, fish, birds, deer, chipmunk; I have bright yellow Czechoslovakian pottery, with a white cat climbing up the side to make the handle. I have Mexican pottery, Mexican bubble glass, hand-blown glass, imitation Wedgewood, pewter, silver, glazed Italian pottery from a shop on Fifth Avenue, New York City, Tobys, China. I have 3 pairs of pitchers. A china one came from a lady in Maine who is 55 years old, and the pitcher belonged to her grandmother. In my collection you will find every

BINDWEED BOGGED DOWN

BINDWEED under intensive cultivation treatment did not recover much strength during the extremely wet weather in September and October, according to T. F. Yost, state weed supervisor. He thinks this is true particularly on fields that have been given thoro cultivation since last year or early in the spring of 1941. This is good news for Kansas agriculture.

Mr. Yost stated that his opinion is concurred in by F. L. Timmons, who is in charge of Noxious Weed Control Investigations at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station, and said that they base their judgment on the extremely slow emergence and growth of bindweed this fall on fields that could not be cultivated for a month or more because of wet soil conditions. The slow growth of bindweed was apparently due to unusually cool

weather, the wet soil condition and the lack of normal sunshine. While this scanty growth of bindweed probably did not draw very heavily on stored food reserves in the roots it also is probable that it did not strengthen the roots to any extent.

The same was not true when cultivation was delayed by wet weather or other causes in June, July and August of this year. Mr. Yost cited results from bindweed root study experiments at the Hays Experiment Station which showed that under favorable growing conditions of warm weather, ample moisture and normal sunshine, bindweed begins to strengthen itself very rapidly when allowed to grow more than 3 weeks between cultivations. The experiments showed that when cultivation is delayed 4 weeks the bindweed regains considerable strength; within 5 weeks it becomes 50 per cent stronger than it was at the time of the last cultivation, and in 7 weeks it often becomes stronger than it was when the fallow treatment first began.

"Thus," said Mr. Yost, "if it proves to be correct that bindweed did not recover its strength during the delay in cultivation caused by the wet weather this fall it will be an exception to the rule due to the unusually unfavorable conditions for bindweed vine growth."

Home Butchering

The new, enlarged edition of the book, "Home Meat Curing Made Easy," is ready for distribution. Every farmer who cures meat will want to have one of these books. It contains complete, illustrated, step-by-step directions covering every phase of butchering, trimming and curing of pork, beef, veal and lamb, as well as giving complete directions for sausage making, canning, cooking and serving meats. The price of this most practical and complete handbook on home butchering, is only 10 cents. The Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, will be glad to have a copy sent to anyone upon request.

color you can think of or so it seems. If you haven't a hobby, find one. Decide which hobby horse will take you for the longest ride, then hop on and ride away.—Mrs. Oscar Richter, Maple Hill.

Cookbooks Her Weakness

My hobby is collecting cookbooks, of which I have 500, including 6 large books with pasted recipes, several notebooks of recipes collected from over the radio, and between 80 and 90 pamphlets with pages ranging from 10 to 30 pages each. Some of the books are very old ones—with the copyrights in 1873, 1879, 1891, 1899, and 1905.

For a number of years I have been collecting cookbooks and have found many practical and useful recipes. Sometimes when people want to fix a new dish, they call me to see whether I have the recipe in my cookbooks and usually I am able to give them one.—Zella Roller, Topeka, R. 1.

Odd Row of Corn

Dear Editor—I have an ear of corn that has 11 rows of grain. I think this is unusual. I also have other ears of corn that are classed as oddities since they have 12 rows on half of the ear and 10 rows on the small end of the ear. They seem to be perfect ears of corn and the grains are well developed. This is a cross of 2 kinds of corn planted in an acre of ground. One kind was a 12-row ear, while the other had 8 rows of corn. The 12-row corn makes in 80 days and the 8-row corn in 90 days. Total yield is about 40 bushels for the acre, which I think is good for Sumner county on upland. I took 3 ribbons at the county fair at South Haven this fall. This 12-row corn I brought home from Maryland. The 8-row corn was Kansas corn.—S. G. McNair, Corbin.

TWO CORN CHAMPIONS MEET



Evan Sanderson, Flora, Ind., left, 1941 champion in the 4th National DeKalb hybrid corn growing contest, and Hans Gerdes, of Robinson, Kansas state champion, compare trophies awarded them for raising big yields of hybrid corn. Sanderson scored 173.03 bushels an acre, Gerdes, 134.25 bushels. This nation-wide competition is sponsored by the DeKalb Agricultural Association.

Kansas Moves to Third

As a Shorthorn Cattle State

KANSAS moved from fourth place last year to third this year in importance as a Shorthorn state, according to the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. The rating is based on the total volume of Shorthorn business done by states during the last year. The Sunflower state is outranked only by Illinois and Iowa.

With 65 new members in the Shorthorn association for 1941, Kansas stood fourth in this respect, the same position it held a year ago.

During the year, 975 new members have become affiliated with the association, this in comparison with 903 new members in 1940 and 740 in 1939. New members in the main are men who have purchased their first females during the last 12 to 24 months and who joined the association when their first calf crop was ready to register.

In the course of the year there were 99 auctions of purebred Shorthorns.

At these, 4,186 cattle were sold for a total of \$782,886. This is a 26 per cent increase over 1940 in number and a 13 per cent upswing in prices.

The ranking of the 10 high Shorthorn states in volume of business follows: Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Indiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, Ohio, North Dakota and Texas. In number of new members the high states are the same but the order changes somewhat, being Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Minnesota, Texas, North Dakota and Ohio.

One of the most healthy signs of the business during the last year has been the strong demand for Shorthorn bulls to be used in commercial beef production herds. This demand has been especially noticeable in the West. Within recent weeks a 12-months-old bull calf has been purchased for \$1,000 to be used for crossing on another breed.

OUR country is at war today; at war with Japan, with Italy, with Germany. We are engaged in a 2-ocean war; probably in a 3-continent, perhaps a 4-continent war.

We are building a 2-ocean navy; Secretary of War Stimson sees the possibility of an army of 8 million men.

Whether developments in the struggle for supremacy at sea between the airplane and the battleship will change the entire picture is likely to develop within the next few months, in my judgment.

If the airplane has destroyed naval supremacy, then the invasion of a continent from another continent is an entirely different proposition from making such an invasion under the protection of a navy that is supreme on the seas.

I do not know the answer to this question. I doubt whether the military strategists on our general staffs, Army and Navy, are certain of the answer.

I do feel that whether or not we send large American forces to Europe, Africa, Asia, may in the long run be decided by whether or not the British and American navies can insure transportation overseas of huge bodies of troops and their necessary supplies after they have crossed the oceans and effected landings.

But all that is a question for future decision, depending upon developments.

The important thing today is that the United States is at war.

This war, altho anticipated by most of us, nevertheless broke upon us with startling suddenness on a Sunday morning, when the Japanese dealt a surprise and very treacherous blow at our Pearl Harbor base in Hawaii. Our armed forces, Army and Navy, were caught entirely asleep at the switch. This is no time for recriminations. But I feel, and the Nation feels, this must not happen again.

Up until this attack, there had been serious disagreement among the people of the United States over our foreign policy. I was one of those opposing our intervention in World War II.

Those disagreements, that division of opinion, disappeared within 2 hours all over the United States.

When the United States is attacked, there is only one thing for all Americans. That is to unite against the common enemy.

National unity arrived by air that Sunday afternoon, and will continue until victory.

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

We face a hard war; probably a long war. It will take a united people, willing and ready to make the necessary sacrifices, to win this war. We will make the sacrifices.

This is an all-out war. All-out war is more than a phrase; it is more than a theory. It is a condition, a fact, a reality.

All-out war means that the individual, for the time being at least, almost ceases to function as an individual.

All-out war means Government control of business, industry, finance, agriculture. It doesn't look like it to many people right now, but down the road it means government control of labor.

All of us may as well face this situation as reality. We will face it together. We will face it as one people.

Farmers will be called upon to produce for the needs of our army and navy; for the needs of our civilian population; for the needs of our Allies.

The best estimate I can get is that it will take at least 15 persons on farm, in factory, in offices, to back up adequately every armed man at the front.

Farm prices and farm income should be guaranteed by Government during this emergency. I am satisfied they will be. Money will be plentiful. Manufactured goods, especially those containing metals, will be scarce. That of itself means high prices.

By next spring the automobile plants will be from 85 to 95 per cent devoted to war production. That gives a measure of what we may expect.

There will be a job for everybody in this effort. This war must be won, and it will be won, by the Army, the Navy, the Airforce—and by the united, all-out efforts of men and women, aye, and children before this war is over, in the factory, on the farm, and at home.

Let us all get together, pull together, work together, win together.

And while we are winning the war, let us also prepare to win the peace.

Everyone Has a Part

SINCE the war crashed down on us, most Americans likely have canvassed their personal abilities. Probably the first thought that entered their minds was an urge to get in there and do something to help. That is America for you. The wave of destruction which struck our Pacific posts blasted

away differences of opinion in this country, automatically uniting everyone of us behind the single cause of crushing the enemy.

Now, all of us can help win this war. Not everyone, of course, can take up arms against the enemy. But their services may be every bit as important as actual fighting. Later on our Government may call many people to the colors in various capacities. But right now I believe every American citizen should resell himself on the importance of his particular job, and on its value in the general scheme of things. Certainly the workers in the factory who do their level best to turn out efficient, dependable arms and munitions are as necessary and important as the persons who man the guns. And it is easily seen that without the farmer to produce food, neither the defense worker nor the service man would be of much use. Those are our front lines of defense.

But others serve, too. The housewife and mother who exerts her best efforts toward making a happy home and keeping her family properly fed. The husband and father who continues to put in his best licks at making a living for his family, the America of tomorrow. The children who accept their responsibilities of school work and home chores. In fact, everyone serves who does his best to keep things as efficient and near normal as possible at home. We are going to face some tough times together. So everyone who accepts his responsibility of turning out munitions or food, or in supporting that intangible something we call morale, is serving his country honorably and patriotically. Doing the job at hand better than ever before is the thing on which the individual should focus his attention. That is the spirit which will help us win.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

★ ★ ★ From a MARKETING Viewpoint ★ ★ ★

By George Montgomery, Grain; Peairs Wilson, Livestock; R. W. Hoecker, Dairy and Poultry.

What do you think hog prices will be in April and in August or September of 1942?—C. F. N., Wright Co., Mo.

The declaration of war by this country will assure a strong demand for pork and lard for domestic consumption and for export to nations fighting the Axis. This probably will more than offset the increase in hog production in 1942. The seasonal peak which is expected around April 1, probably will be as high as the peak of \$12.25 at Kansas City last September. The peak which is expected during late August or early September, 1942, probably will be about the same or slightly lower.

I have some 700-pound whiteface feeder steers. Shall I sell now or wait? I have feed to last until the middle of February.—M. P., Marion Co., Kan.

Prices of feeder cattle probably will follow the trend of fed cattle prices this winter. Prices of fed cattle are expected to improve. In addition to making good use of your feed, you probably will benefit from some price advance by holding your cattle until February.

I am thinking about expanding my dairy herd. Will prices for butterfat rise as much in 1942 as they did last year? Would you advise expanding my herd at this time?—E. L. H., Riley Co., Kan.

The price of butterfat probably will rise during the coming year but not so much as during 1941 and 1940. At present there are large storage stocks of butter. Altho butter production this fall has not been any larger than it was last year, the price has not risen but has declined slightly. Since October the government has bought considerable quantities for relief so that

prices might be maintained. At present the government is not in the market for butter to export under the lease-lend program.

A limited amount of herd expansion may be justified. The best method of

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	\$14.50	\$11.65	\$13.75
Hogs	11.20	10.15	6.90
Lambs	12.25	10.50	9.50
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.16	.13	.12½
Eggs, Firsts	.33½	.36½	.28
Butterfat, No. 1	.31	.31	.31
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.24½	1.17	.85½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.74½	.71	.61½
Oats, No. 2, White	.53½	.48½	.38½
Barley, No. 2	.56½	.52½	.53
Alfalfa, No. 1	18.00	19.00	15.00
Prairie, No. 1	12.00	11.00	8.50

increasing milk production is to replace low-producing cows with high-producing cows, follow better feeding and management practices, and keep more heifers. When the war is over and hard times hit, it will be important that the dairyman be free of debt.

We have some 600-pound calves that have had grain for 40 days. About what date between now and the first of April will they bring the best price?—Q. P., Rice Co., Kan.

Prices of fed cattle are expected to improve during the winter and early spring, assuming that price control will not interfere. This forecast is based on the fact that 30 per cent fewer cattle moved into the Corn Belt for feeding during the period July thru October, indicating a relatively small supply of fed cattle this winter and early spring. It is believed that fed cattle prices will reach the highest levels about the first of April.

HIGHER PRICES

For Farm Products in 1942

By W. E. GRIMES
Kansas State College

INCOMES of Kansas farmers should be higher in 1942 than in 1941. This assumes that weather conditions will be favorable for nearly normal yields of crops. Governmental activities in connection with our war program and in helping nations that are resisting aggression give promise of dominating the economic situation during 1942. Even if hostilities were to end soon, which seems improbable, the effects of the national defense effort would continue for at least the better part of a year.

Prices of farm products have advanced during 1941 and further advances in the general price level seem probable. Employment is at a high level with relatively few unemployed. Industrial activity is at record levels, reaching 163 per cent of the 1935-39 average in October, 1941. During recent months production of defense materials has been increased at the expense of goods for civilian uses. The full effect of this shift in the use of the nation's productive resources has not been fully felt in retail markets. As it is felt, consumer goods will become more difficult to obtain and probably will be higher in price.

Domestic demand for the products of Kansas farms gives promise of continuing good during 1942. This assumes that the government will continue to exert a dominating influence on the prices for farm products. This influence is expressed in loans on wheat, on corn, and on other farm products and in purchase of agricultural products for use in this country and for export under lend-lease arrangements. Purchases of food and other farm products for the armed forces of this nation are an important factor in the markets for farm products. They will continue as long as the army and navy are maintained near their present strength.

Order Repairs Early

It is probable that Kansas farmers will experience some difficulty in obtaining needed repairs promptly and in buying other things they would like to have during 1942. Repairs on farm implements have been given priority rating and should be available, but orders for needed repairs should be placed well in advance of the time when they must be available.

It appears that 1942 will offer opportunities to reduce debts. The use of increased income to reduce debts is highly advisable, particularly if a period of depression should follow the present disturbing conditions. Debts that appear reasonable in times of good prices quickly become burdensome when prices fall. If a period of depression comes—and history is relentless in indicating that it will come—the farmer who is relatively free of debt will be in the better position to withstand the economic storm.

Foreign trade in American farm products during 1942 probably will be confined to the exports made under lend-lease arrangements and to the exportation of limited quantities of farm products to South American countries. South America cannot be expected to buy large quantities of American farm products. The products produced in South America closely resemble and in many cases duplicate the agricultural products of the United States.

WHEAT: During 1942 it is expected that the loan rate on wheat and speculative influences growing out of war conditions will dominate wheat prices. Wheat supplies available during the 1941-42 marketing season are estimated at 1,350 million bushels. This includes between 500 and 600 million bushels

under government loan or owned by the government. Much of this wheat is being held in the expectation that it will be needed if and when the war in Europe is over and wheat can be exported to the countries that now are occupied. Wheat prices are expected to fluctuate near or above the loan rates during 1942 and to continue to do so as long as such large stocks are carried in this country and the government exerts a dominating influence in wheat markets. It is doubtful whether much wheat will be exported until freedom of the seas is more definitely assured.

CORN: Prices during 1942 also will be dominated by government action. The loan rate on corn is expected to be the dominating influence. On 1941 corn the loan rate is 10 to 15 cents higher than the rate a year earlier. Feeding ratios have been favorable and give promise of continuing favorable. Under such circumstances and with supplies of feed grains that are only slightly larger than in 1941, it is probable that corn prices will be maintained near or above the loan rate during most of 1942.

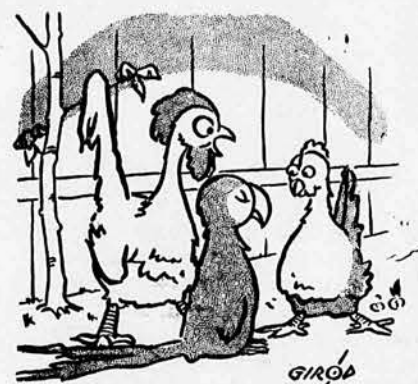
HOGS: Prices should average higher during 1942 than in 1941. Production of hogs is being increased, but demand also is increasing. Almost full employment in industrial centers, high wages and increased incomes for laboring peoples, a higher general price level, and government purchases for lend-lease purposes are expected to support the hog market during most, if not all, of 1942. Hog slaughter during 1941 is

estimated at 71 million head. The goal set by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1942 is a slaughter of slightly more than 79 million head. It seems probable this goal will be reached. If it is exceeded materially, the resulting price decline will be most evident in the late months of 1942.

CATTLE: Slightly higher cattle prices seem probable during 1942. Cattle slaughter is expected to be larger in 1942 than in 1941. The government is encouraging an increase in slaughter during 1942 but not an increase in breeding herds. Cattle numbers have been increasing since 1938 and in 1942 may reach the record peak of 74 million head which was established in 1934. During 1941 the spread between the prices of the lower and the better grades was narrower than usual. A more nearly normal differential in prices of the various grades is expected during 1942. This situation should be favorable to normal programs of cattle production.

SHEEP: Production is in a favorable position for 1942. Slightly higher prices for slaughter sheep and lambs are expected. This country is in need of much more wool than is produced in this country. Consumption of mutton has been increasing, and it is expected that slaughter of sheep and lambs will be slightly larger in 1942 than in 1941. The government goal calls for a slight increase in slaughter. These factors make the position of the sheepmen favorable for 1942 and for the duration of the present emergency.

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Prices of manufactured dairy products are expected to average higher during 1942 than in 1941. The government goal for milk production in 1942 is 125 billion pounds. This compares with 117 billion pounds in 1941 and an average of 107 billion pounds during the 1936-40 period. The emphasis is on cheese and



"He's my interpreter. I've got a few things to say to the Boss."

evaporated milk for export under the lend-lease program. Less increase is desired in butter and in market milk production. Government support of prices thru purchases seems to assure relatively high prices for dairy products during 1942. It is somewhat more difficult to reach the goal for dairy production than for some other farm products. A 2-year-old dairy heifer cannot be produced in 6 months, so increased production must wait, in part, for increased numbers of cows.

POULTRY AND EGGS: Prices of poultry and eggs are expected to average higher in 1942 than in 1941. Egg prices may be slightly more favored than poultry prices. The government goal calls for an increase of nearly 10 per cent in egg production so that increased quantities will be available to process and export to nations receiving goods under lease-lend arrangements. Poultry production can be increased fairly easily and it is probable that the desired increase will be obtained. With continued government support, prices of poultry and eggs should be maintained on high levels during 1942.



"What Did Jesus Really Teach?"

By Dr. Charles M. Sheldon

No other writer or Biblical historian is better fitted to write about the teachings of Jesus than Dr. Chas. M. Sheldon, who wrote the world's best seller, "In His Steps." Dr. Sheldon has written a book on the teachings of Jesus called "What Did Jesus Really Teach?" Every admirer of Dr. Sheldon's will want a copy of this book in his home. No writer lives closer to the Bible. His book "In His Steps" is second only to the Bible itself in number of books printed. Translated into 16 languages, 23 million copies have been sold.

In "What Did Jesus Really Teach?" Dr. Sheldon has given a working pattern for our everyday lives, based on what Jesus taught. Dr. Sheldon says the subjects on which Jesus spoke are remarkable for their variety and scope, and even more remarkable for their modern application. Jesus' entire teachings were based on human conduct.

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DR. CHARLES M. SHELDON

Minister, author, playwright, and lecturer, Dr. Sheldon has written more than 30 volumes. Some of his works have been presented on the stage and made into motion pictures. He was born in Wellsville, New York, in 1857. After graduating from Phillips Academy, Brown University, and Andover Theological Seminary, he went to London to do social service work. He was pastor of the Central Congregational Church in Topeka for 31 years, resigning to become editor of the Christian Herald.

He received his A. B. Degree from Brown University in 1883 and later was granted Honorary D. D. Degrees from Temple College, Washburn University, and Brown University. He once said of himself, "I am one who applies the teachings of the Sermon on the Mount to everyday life."

DEC 29 1941

LOOK WHO'S HERE

HELLO, little 1942! 'Tis a chaotic world you chose to be born in. There's sure to be a struggle ahead for you... but never a dull moment... and you'll be making history all the while you're here. One thing certain—everybody will remember you a long, long time. And so, altho we're a bit sorry for what can't help but happen to you, we bid you a hearty welcome to the Earth plane, and here in Kansas we promise to treat you right. While it may sound as if we feel a trifle smug in the seeming security of our geographical location, we venture you'll find this about the pleasantest spot on the globe to put in your "duration."

With the butchering done and Christmas over we are heading straight for a new year. Poets may sing of autumn and spring and all the beauty they bring, writes Mrs. Edwin R. Rea, but just let me continue to be a farmer's wife who sits down after a satisfying supper of pork and canned vegetables, to dream in mid-winter of the things a brand-new year will bring.

Across the room Dad sits and from his pipe comes a smoke design that takes the form of terraces, strip crops, soil folding over to the pull of that new tractor. Mom dreams of new chintz curtains and a wardrobe for baby of sun suits and dainty nothings. Grandma quilts or knits, contentment written all over her face. Folks who don't know better sympathize with us poor farmers, but little do they know of the pleasure and contentment of being just—a Mom on the farm.

"Happy New Year"... "A Prosperous New Year"... "A Bright and Cheery time throughout the year"... so they read—our stack of New Year's greetings. All except one, and it arrived late, having been missent to a town of the same name in another state. But it received our attention not only because of its tardiness but because of its message.

"May loving kindness dwell in your hearts," it reads. Not a word about happiness or prosperity, but, somehow, don't you suppose that if loving kindness really did dwell in our hearts for the 365 days ahead, that happiness and prosperity would not be far behind? asks Mrs. J. A. F.

This thought for the New Year comes from Lilian Whiting: No one has any more right to go about unhappy than he has to go about ill-bred. He owes it to himself, to his friends, to society and to the community in general to live up to his best spiritual possibilities, not only now and then, once or twice a year, or once in a season, but every day and every hour.

It's no trouble at all getting the Christmas tree up at our house, says Mrs. Ralph Dillon, but if your children are like mine, they will resist having it taken down. I got around this difficulty by having a tree for the birds on New Year's Day. We prepare suet and bread crusts and sometimes sheaf grain to tie on the tree. Now the children are eager to strip the tree and help redecorate it for the birds and carry it outdoors. While they are watching their little feathered friends, the living room is set to rights and life gets back to normal without any stress.

During the year just passed have you succeeded in forgetting the many little kindnesses you have done for others, but remem-



bered every little favor shown you, asks Mrs. A. L. Rader? Have you realized the world didn't owe you anything but that you owed the world the best you could give it? Have you decided it was better to be a builder than a wrecker because any fool can wreck, while it takes skill to build? Have you looked for the best that was given by the life of your associates and forgiven the worst? Have you tried to honestly see the other fellow's point of view when it didn't agree with yours? Did you give up trying to get all you could out of life and really try to see what you were giving to life and happiness for someone else?

If you have—thinks she—old 1941 has been a good year for you and everyone around you and there is no use wishing you a happy, prosperous New Year because 1942 will welcome you and treat you right.

New Years have come and gone. I've slept

them in, danced them in, tooted them in. With one exception all have become more or less vague memories, writes Mrs. Ben Nielsen. This one, however, remains undimmed by passing years. Silver gleamed on the long white table, tantalizing odors strayed from the kitchen with each swing of the door while we waited for Grandpa to come home from town. To a wee slip of a girl just "going on seven" it seemed that the hands of the clock stood still! Then a great stamping of feet, and Grandpa strode into the dining room, his great coat glittering with powdery snow. Clank! clank! clank! a big silver dollar in the first plate, the second one—and despite Grandma's protesting "There's germs all over that money and you put it right on our plates," Grandpa continued right on around that long table. Children as well as grown-ups, each had his dollar. I could scarcely breathe—a dozen of us; it seemed like a fortune for one to give away! And what a thrill! A whole dollar just for me! I "spent" it a dozen times while Grandpa was saying grace. I can't remember what we ate, but I'll never forget the thrill of my "fortune."

If you are planning a New Year's Party and want a cake decorated to fit the occasion, here is one to try, according to Mrs. Louis Foubert. Bake a round layer cake and frost it with white icing. When the icing is set, make the numbers of a clock around the edge using chocolate icing for contrast. Place the little hand at 12 and the big hand about 2 minutes till.

Pineapple nog is the ideal drink to serve at your New Year's party as it appeals to both children and adults. We are indebted to Mrs. Gus Kamler for this special recipe: Use 3 eggs, 3 tablespoons sugar, 2 tablespoons lemon juice, 2 tablespoons orange juice, 3 cups canned unsweetened pineapple, and grated nutmeg. Beat the egg yolks and whites separately. Beat the whites until they are stiff and not dry. [Continued on Page 9]

New Year Prayer

I pray the New Year spares these things to me;
The olden faiths; the shining loyalty
Of friends the long and searching years have proved—
The glowing hearthfires, and the books I loved;
All wonted kindnesses and welcoming—
All sure, hardtrodden paths to which I cling.
Oh, young New Year—glad with the thrill of spring—
Leave me the ways that were my comforting!

—Laura Simmons

The Art of Saying "Thank You"

By ARILITA R. WANDLING

IN THIS day and age, when letter writing is becoming a forgotten art, I wonder whether our children are not missing some valuable training.

For years, I had the discouraging experience of sending little Christmas and birthday remembrances to small friends and relatives. In response, in far too many cases, there was only silence. This was not always the case but it happened so frequently I resolved that any child of mine would be taught to express his appreciation for any gift which he received.

Smart Two-Piece Frock

AND A "DICKY" COLLAR



Pattern 1485-B—Here's good news for belles-on-a-budget who yearn for the smooth smartness of a 2-piece frock! This pattern offers a streamline version—sleek, simple to make with a 3-button cardigan neck topper, a shirt with a front pleat and a dicky collar which gives a trim touch of white in a flattering line next to the face. This dicky is easily adjusted—doesn't need to be even pinned in place—so you can whisk it out for laundering without any trouble at all.

We easily can see the advantages of a suit of this type. The jacket emphasizing width at the shoulders and fitting smoothly over the hips helps the average figure achieve youthful slenderness—the skirt is comfortable to wear for walking, standing and sitting, the dicky provides a note of freshness for this costume so that it is always attractive to wear. Here is a grand answer to the clothes problem, make it now for yourself in gabardine, twills, plaids, novelty rayons or serge.

Patterns 15 cents. Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

When my older daughter was 3, I used to have her dictate the simple words, "Thank you." Gradually, she has added ideas of her own. Last Christmas, she made up this letter: "I like the leather gloves very much. They are nice and long and tough, too, like boxing gloves. Thank you for sending them." She was just 5 years old.

While she was dictating this note, her little 3-year-old sister crowded against my knee saying, "Now me, write my letter." This was her note: "Sank you, Sank you very much. Sissy lost she gloves. But now she have nice new ones. I like my mittens."

Now they are 4 and 6 years old their "thank yous" are better. One of the first thoughts, after a gift arrives, is: "Wasn't it nice of her to send it? When can we write our letters to thank her?" We always find time to write them, while our enthusiasm and appreciation are still keen.

Work While You Wait

By MRS. R. S. CLARY

Are you one of the mothers who drives a car and has errands that require waiting, such as taking the children to the music teacher, or to school? Or, do you drive your husband to town and then sometimes have to wait for him?

If you do, have the necessities for some inexpensive piece of embroidery, or the like, in your sewing kit and put it in the car. Never take this out of the car, for if you do you will be sure to forget to replace it, as I used to do. With your sewing kit handy you will always have a way to put in those minutes that seem so long when you have to wait somewhere for someone.

Sometimes for a change it is a good idea to take a diary or account book and jot down things you see about you, and write about them later. I always keep pencils and notebook in the car pocket, then it is easy to do this.

A magazine is a handy thing to have along, too, if you do not like to embroider or write.

Look Who's Here

(Continued from Page 8)

Beat the yolks until thick and creamy. Add the sugar and continue beating. Pour in the fruit juices gradually and continue to beat. Fold in egg whites and pour into glasses. Top with grated nutmeg. Have all ingredients cold. Yes, you'll smack your lips and hope to be asked "to please have a little more."

"Harriet," a Kansas farm woman, who for obvious reasons doesn't want her last name printed, sums up her year's work: I've been taking an inventory of what I've been doing to learn that I served 4,532 meals and washed approximately 49,275 dishes. I baked 300 loaves of bread, 89 pies, 40 cakes, 13 dozen cookies, 10 dozen doughnuts, canned 253 quarts of fruit, vegetables and meats, made 50 glasses of jelly besides the lard I rendered, the butter I churned and the meat and sausage I fried and packed in gallon buckets.

I washed about 5,460 pieces in the family wash and ironed 1,248. I made 39 new garments and patched 230 old ones.

I swept 11½ acres of floor space and scrubbed nearly an acre, cleaned more than half an acre with an oiled rag, washed 300 windows, dusted 4,212 pieces of furniture, made 820 beds, cleaned 540 shelves, washed 300 sinks, 7,280 separator pieces and polished 150 pieces of silverware.

Besides all of this, I fed and watered something like 75,620 chickens, planted and tended a vegetable garden, mowed 15 lawns, gave 3 perma-

Little Touches Count

By MRS. M. A. LINES

Would you like to add a little special something to your salad, sandwiches or meat course the next time club meets with you? Then sweet pickle fans are just the thing! Select choice sweet pickles and cut into thin parallel slices almost to the end. Spread and press the uncut end carefully to hold the "fan" in place. Easy? And they make already attractive dishes "look like a cool million."

Those Telling Tracks

By A "SNOW" BRIDE

Snow will always make me think of the cold winter night when Bob and I decided that for the good of everyone concerned we shouldn't see each other again. Our families, our lack of money—well, we'd just better say goodbye.

I went to the door with him and we made a light affair of parting. "It's stopped snowing," I said conversationally.

"Yes, it's cleared off . . . well, so long . . . so long."

"So long."

But the next morning in the front yard there were tracks—Bob's tracks going almost to the gate, his tracks coming back, and then a tramped space where he had stood hesitating by the door, and finally tracks leading out the gate. Somehow relatives and money seemed to mean little as I gazed out at those footprints.

I didn't even feel guilty as I wrote him a letter. But it wasn't until after we were married that we mentioned the tracks in the snow—and he admitted that he made them on purpose for me to see! The old smarty!

Peanut Butter Popcorn

By MRS. PAUL LACEY

If your little folks—or your older folks—have become tired of popcorn prepared in the usual way, try using peanut butter on it in place of ordinary butter. You will be surprised at the delicious flavor that will result and the high demand for the peanut-buttered popcorn. Besides it adds much to the nutritional value.

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- (4) First mortgage 4 per cent certificates payable in six months.

The bonds are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, and the certificates are issued in denominations of \$50, \$100 and \$500. The present sale price of any of these bonds or certificates is par without premium or other cost.

This announcement is neither an offer to sell, nor a solicitation of offers to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the prospectus, copies of which may be obtained by writing to Capper Publications, Inc., Topeka, Kansas. Such requests will be answered promptly.—Adv.

This Home-Mixed Cough Relief Is Truly Surprising

So Easy. No Cooking. Big Saving.

You may not know it, but, in your own kitchen, and in just a moment, you can easily prepare a really surprising relief for coughs due to colds. It's old-fashioned—your mother probably used it—but for real results, it can't be beaten.

First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed. It's no trouble at all.

Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known for prompt action in throat and bronchial irritations.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. Thus you make a full pint of really splendid cough syrup, and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.

And for quick relief, it's a wonder. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, eases the soreness, makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep. Just try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

CALF VACCINATION

Featured in New State Plan

KANSAS now has a state program designed to help farmers and cattlemen rid their herds of Bang's disease. Featuring calfhood vaccination as the basic means of control, the plan was formulated at a meeting in Topeka, December 16, which was attended by prominent Kansas beef and dairy cattle breeders, veterinarians from important production areas, and Will J. Miller, Kansas Livestock Sanitary Commissioner.

Speaking for the cattlemen in official capacity was a committee of 3, representing the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. This committee included Carl Francisco, Jersey breeder and owner of the well-known Windmoor Farm, at Edna; E. L. Barrier, Angus breeder, of Eureka; and Joe Fox, Milking Short-horn breeder, from Stafford.

The plan is to be known as the Certified Calfhood Vaccination Plan for the State of Kansas. It will be administered thru the office of the State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner at Topeka, and all inquiries regarding it should be sent to that office.

Principal object of the plan is to help Kansas cattlemen work toward having herds that can be federally accredited, without having loss of valuable animals. In keeping with this, the plan provides for official state certification of calfhood vaccination, but does not require disposal of animals reacting to the Bang's test.

The plan provides that vaccination will be confined to calves between the ages of 4 and 8 months. Animals must be identified by official calfhood vaccination tags or tattoo. Prevacinnal blood test is optional with the owner.

Bang's agglutination test to determine reaction 30 days after vaccination will be required, and subsequent tests shall be conducted to determine whether the animal has become negative to the agglutination test. Blanks for recording tests and vaccination are to be provided by the State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner.

Costs of testing, vaccine, and services of veterinarians are to be paid by the owner of the cattle. The owner will agree not to make any claim against the State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner or the veterinarian he employs, for unfavorable results that may in any way be attributed to the use of vaccine. No indemnity is to be paid on vaccinated animals.

Upon request of cattle owners, certificates on individual animals will be supplied by the State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, certifying that the animal in question has been vaccinated under supervision of the State Live-

stock Sanitary Commissioner and subsequently found negative to the agglutination test.

Those who outlined the plan explain it is hoped it will encourage Kansas cattle owners to share in the benefits of calfhood vaccination and thru this practice gradually build up to a point where their herd is virtually free of infected animals. By following this system for a few years, most herds could become federally accredited without severe loss of valuable animals.

Value of calfhood vaccination in Bang's control was pointed out recently in a report by J. R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the United States Department of Agriculture. The report included 248 herds in 24 states, in which calfhood vaccination had been practiced since 1936.

In these herds a total of 19,629 animals had been vaccinated as calves, since the beginning in 1936. Among the cattle vaccinated as calves, 14,280 calvings occurred, and from this group only 178 abortions could be attributed to contagious abortion. In terms of percentage, abortion caused by Bang's disease resulted in only 1.2 per cent of the calvings from animals vaccinated as calves.

Prominent Kansas breeders also tell of highly satisfactory results from the practice of calfhood vaccination for Bang's disease. One of these is Carl Francisco, who has vaccinated religiously for 6 years. He states frankly that vaccination does not give 100 per cent protection, but in his herd the results have been more than pleasing.

In the herd at present he has 117 females that were vaccinated as heifers during the last 6 years. In a test of the herd, made early this month, 107 of this number gave negative tests



Grand champion steer of the International Live Stock Show, Loyal Alumnus 4th, purchased by The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company at \$3.30 a pound, and weighing 970 pounds. Leonard K. Firestone, who is holding the halter, announced that this Angus champion will be sent on an extensive tour of the nation's major cattle-feeding states to help along the cause of better beef production. Maybe we will see it in Kansas.

showing no hint of the disease. Only 5 showed positive tests and 5 were classed as suspicious.

In contrast, Mr. Francisco has 10 old cows which were in his herd at the start, 6 years ago, but have never been vaccinated. Every one of these unvaccinated cows gives a positive or suspicious reaction to the blood test. This has convinced Mr. Francisco that it pays him to follow the plan of calfhood vaccination.

KANSAS IS READY

Capper Pledges Support, Receives Thanks

RUSHING back to Washington after reading the first flash news about the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor, Senator Capper voiced the feelings of Kansans generally when he wrote the President, pledging the support of the people of Kansas in what has turned out to be World War No. 2. Senator Capper's letter, and the reply from President Roosevelt, follow:

Washington, D. C.
December 9, 1941

My dear Mr. President:

I have just returned from Kansas, and am glad to assure you that the people of the

state are united in support of your stand in the war with Japan. They believe this attack was inspired by Hitler. They feel that you were fully justified in asking Congress to declare a state of war between Japan and the United States. I want to assure you of my fullest support and co-operation in steps which may be required to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

This war was promoted by the military regime in Japan, which has been spilling for a fight for a long time. Now we will see that they get it. The aggressive action of Japan against us was the most unjustifiable attack upon this Nation in all its history. As a Nation we have desired only a just peace. But we must now accept the challenge. From now on a united people will stand together against a common enemy. It is the duty of every American citizen, regardless of political differences, to aid the President in every possible manner and to uphold your hands as the Nation's Chief Executive and Commander in Chief of its armed forces until the war is won. Be assured that the people of Kansas will do their part.

It is encouraging and typical of our Nation when challenged that this war is entered with complete unity and with full confidence of ultimate victory. We must and will stay on the job until the justice and right of our cause triumph.

The traditional American spirit is aroused and will carry us forward to complete victory.

Cordially yours,
(Signed) Arthur Capper.

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 11, 1941

Dear Arthur:

Many thanks for that splendid letter of December ninth. It gives one real strength and courage to have such a wholehearted pledge of support and I am particularly glad of the assurance that Kansas stands foursquare for the defense of American rights.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Honorable Arthur Capper,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

Big Sugar Crop

The Southwestern Kansas sugar beet crop reached 18,000 tons for 1941, second only to the 1940 record harvest, W. B. Roderick, field man for the Garden City Sugar Beet Processing Company, said. The crop was harvested from 1,400 acres in Gray, Ford, Pawnee, Ness, Barton, Hodgeman and Rush counties.

New Egg Record

The Hiawatha Dairy Products plant has succeeded in gearing up its egg powdering process to such an extent that on a good run 7,000 pounds of powdered eggs can be produced nightly. The eggs, which the plant is powdering for the Government, with other lend-lease supplies, undoubtedly will reach Great Britain.

The powdering is done by 14 extra dairy products employees working on a night shift. Altho their average output still is somewhat less than the 7,000-pound record, it represents a material increase over the rate at which the plant started to powder eggs September 4.

Your Choice of Ten

Judging from the letters we receive, our readers greatly appreciate the information and help on a large range of subjects contained in the USDA bulletins. Another list from which 10 may be selected, is as follows:

- No. 17—Cooking Beef According to Cut.
- No. 42—Good Food Habits for Children.
- No. 45—Pork in Preferred Ways.
- No. 74—Boning and Stuffing Lamb Cuts.
- No. 1734—Making American Cheese on the Farm for Home Consumption.
- No. 1757—Diets to Fit the Family Income.
- No. 1762—Canning Fruits and Vegetables.
- No. 1775—Homemade Bread, Cake, and Pastry.
- No. 1786—Fireproofing Fabrics.
- No. 1800—Homemade Jellies, Preserves and Jams.
- No. 1805—Grading Wool.
- No. 1807—Lamb and Mutton on the Farm.
- No. 1831—Judging Fabric Quality.

Please order by number and address your post card to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Won't you print your name and address, please?

Hogs Eat Poor-Grade Grain



Good hog prices, a fine crop of grain sorghums, and the patriotic desire to give national defense a boost is giving hog production a tremendous upsurge out in the one time Dust bowl. Here is Jess Taylor, of Greeley county, who fattened out 335 head of spring pigs and now has 50 sows with 350 fine fall pigs. Taylor has been expanding his hog business for several years. He feeds barley, milo, and a little tankage on wheat pasture. This year the pigs provide an ideal market for grain of poor grade due to the rainy season, which would sell at a discount. Note his farrowing quarters—just rough-lumber sheds covered with straw, but they offer all the shelter needed in Greeley county.

WHAT OTHER STATES ARE DOING

Photographs Locked Up

MICHIGAN: Aerial photographs of Michigan-Canada boundary areas and strategic military centers, taken as part of the AAA mapping program, have been ordered locked up as confidential by the War Department. Severe restrictions have also been placed on further state-wide aerial photography. This idea is to keep these pictures showing the Michigan landscape in minute detail out of enemy hands during wartime, says The Michigan Farmer.

Peach Seeds Good Fuel

CALIFORNIA: Peach seeds, once dumped into the ocean as trash, now make a living for at least one man. He sun dries them in a field and sells them for fuel. They are in demand since they are said to heat as well and last as long as hard coal.

More Strawberries

TENNESSEE: Jim Williams, Hamilton county, has made an interesting discovery in regard to strawberry fertilization. Mr. Williams applied nitrate of soda on a field during February, at the rate of 600 pounds an acre. By accident he failed to get the soda on one row. In picking the berries in the spring he said he got 3 and 4 quarts from the row he failed to fertilize and 35 to 40 quarts from the rows on each side of the unfertilized row.

Muffins From Sorghum

COLORADO: A feature of the Sorghum Day program at Byers was the making of muffins for the lunch from flour made from sorghum grain. The grain was ground very fine thru a feed grinder. Everyone thought the muffins were good.

Apple Seeds Aid Muscles

OREGON: You know the "an apple a day" saying. Future generations may add "an apple seed often enough will keep your muscles in trim." University of Oregon finds apple seeds are rich in muscle regulating substance. "Eating ground apple seeds, or drinking the oil pressed from them, both caused remarkable recoveries in animals near death with wasted muscles."

5-Year Hens

NEW JERSEY: Hens can be profitable producers for 4 or 5 years, believes the state experiment station. Production figures show that with careful breeding and selection this can be accomplished. Some of the hens under observation have produced 1,000 eggs in 5 years, which is a pretty high average.

Grass Silage Saves Grain

PENNSYLVANIA: One of the state's larger dairy farmers reduced the amount of grain purchased for his herd of 175 cows by about 40 tons last winter as a result of ensiling legumes last summer. Two years ago only 25 or 30 dairymen ensiled grasses and legumes. Last year there were 800. Grass silage refers to grasses or legumes that have been ensiled green with the addition of molasses or phosphoric

acid. It enables the dairyman to cut his grasses and legumes early when they are highest in feed value. He can save all the nutrients and does not have to worry about poor haying weather and losses due to leaching. It makes possible a large saving of nutrients, particularly protein, which a dairyman must purchase when they are not available in his own crops.

Milk From Beans

OHIO: Soybean milk and powdered milk are being produced by a plant near Mt. Vernon, as well as several other soybean products. A type of gelatin made from the gluten of wheat flour, to which fresh vegetables and soybean sauce are added, makes a food with a meat-like flavor.

Disease Bombers

FLORIDA: Apparently ordinary houseflies spread mastitis among dairy cows. Florida Experiment Station fed flies on milk from infected cows, then turned healthy cows and the flies together, and it wasn't long before the mastitis-free cows had the disease.

Unimported Cheese

MINNESOTA: America has picked up a new market for 50 million pounds of cheese due to the war, reports say. So the University of Minnesota is putting in some mighty good licks figuring how American cheese makers can supply "foreign" as well as American types of this dairy product.

In Movies and Mothballs

GEORGIA: Some 500,000 pounds of camphor are used by the movie industry every year in making films. Twenty years ago, camphor was imported from Formosa. Now it is made from turpentine which comes from southern pines. We didn't know that camphor, formerly an ingredient of mothballs, had gone into the movies, but we are convinced that some of the movies should be put in mothballs instead of on the screen.

Dip Sheep in Trailer

INDIANA: A total of 180,000 sheep and lambs were dipped in 63 counties in this state last year, using 48 portable dipping vats. In carrying on this community dipping program, the county agent has the co-operation of a committee of sheep producers. Portable dipping vats are mounted on 2 or 4-wheeled trailers and pulled behind cars or trucks to the various farms.

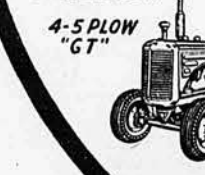
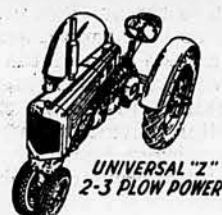
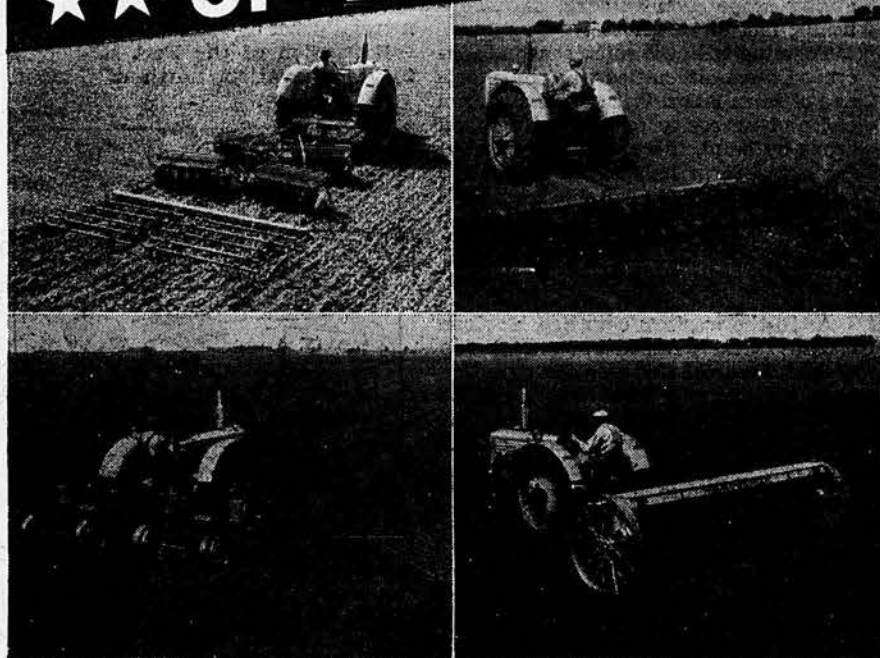
Prevents Soil Drifting

NORTH DAKOTA: In addition to practicing strip-cropping on his farm, L. W. Axtell, of Medina, is making effective use of a plow with moldboards removed to prevent soil drifting. Such a machine leaves the stubble and weeds near the surface to protect the soil.

War-Like Potatoes

TEXAS: It is reported that the Texas yam might prove an excellent source of cellulose for the manufacture of explosives. If it means a profit for farmers, we hope the idea doesn't blow up.

THE GROUND WORK OF DEFENSE ★★



All the operations to till this land of ours and bring the harvest home are truly the groundwork of defense.

All other industries are dependent upon the American farmer for food and fiber, including the feed for livestock. For America alone we must produce over 390,000,000 square meals a day and fiber and many other essential things needed by everyone every day.

For 77 years MM has pioneered in bringing the latest advances in modern machinery to every farming process from plowing to harvesting.

We have suggested to our dealers that they will serve themselves, you and their country best by seeing to it that MM machines on your farm are kept in good repair and that needed parts are ordered early. To you, we suggest that you use genuine MM parts and because so much depends upon the crops you will produce, we likewise suggest to you that you place your order for parts early.

If you need new machinery we suggest that you see your MM dealer and place your order early for the best possible assurance in getting delivery on time. As always, MM modern machinery is built to the highest quality standards and wherever substitutions of material have been made necessary because of the defense program, it has not in any way affected the high quality of MM machinery.

MM TRACTORS and MODERN Machines will help you do more with less help — assure economical production and real dependability. We believe you'll get the MOST for your MONEY if you buy Modern MM Machinery.



MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE POWER IMPLEMENT COMPANY MINN. U.S.A.

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<input type="checkbox"/> GT
<input type="checkbox"/> Universal "U" for Butane | Machines:
<input type="checkbox"/> HARVESTOR 12 ft.
<input type="checkbox"/> HARVESTOR 9 ft.
<input type="checkbox"/> HARVESTOR "69" 5 ft.
<input type="checkbox"/> Corn Shellers, 2 sizes
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It Happened in 1941

(Continued from Page 3)

eastern third of Kansas receiving nearly 5 times the normal amount of rain, farming operations were revised to meet weather conditions. Following a bad season with Hessian fly last summer, a majority of the farmers in eastern counties waited until after fly-free date to plant wheat this fall. Then the rains set in and about half of the intended acreage is still unseeded.

In extreme Southeast Kansas, where seeding troubles were most severe, Arthur Christiansen, prominent farmer, of Cherokee county, estimates that less than 10 per cent of the normal acreage was seeded. Most of the remaining acreage will be devoted to spring crops such as corn, oats, soybeans, flax or sorghums.

Teaming with the rainy season to increase farm difficulties was the shortage of farm labor. With fences washed out and necessity of harvesting feed crops by hand, there was urgent need for extra farm help, right at a time when thousands of available farm boys were away for military training or were working in defense industries.

Most of Feed Saved

As in the western counties, Eastern Kansas farmers raised a bountiful crop of feed. Some of this was destroyed by high waters and some could not be harvested because of mud. However, by ingenuity and pluck, most of the feed was saved one way or another.

Effects of the defense program played an important part in the Kansas agriculture of 1941, and caused intensive planning for the future. In Reno county, for example, farmers have indicated intentions of increasing their milk by 15 per cent. They plan a 55 per cent increase in hogs, a 22 per cent increase in eggs, a 35 per cent increase in corn and an 81 per cent increase in feed grains.

Illustrating the same trend in Western Kansas, Gray county plans an increase of 30 per cent in farm gardens. They expect to boost milk production by 24 per cent and egg production by nearly 50 per cent. Even more significant, Gray county farmers have laid plans to increase their number of hogs marketed by 129 per cent, while plans for beef production feature an increase of 118 per cent.

These changes in the farmers' plans for production are not the only effects of the defense program in Kansas ag-

riculture. In at least 2 prominent farming areas, thousands of acres of farm land has been taken over by the Government for defense needs. One is the area near Parsons, in Labette county, site of the new shell-loading plant.

This made it necessary for many farmers to move to different places or to go into other kinds of work. It has also caused important changes in the farming and labor situation of the entire county and surrounding area. Maurice I. Wyckoff, county agent, says it is conservatively estimated that 50 per cent or more of the farmers of Labette county have been working at least part time in the shell-loading plant at Parsons or in commercial work in other cities.

Expansion of the Fort Riley Military Reservation, north of Junction



City, caused a similar shift in farm population. The big building program there early this year sapped available labor from a wide area of the state.

Defense activities also highlight farm happenings in South Central Kansas. All this centers around Wichita where population has skyrocketed as that city takes its place among the leading plane-manufacturing centers of America. With thousands of families supplying the manpower for 24-hour-a-day production, there is a tremendous consumption of milk, vegetables and other farm products.

Wichita lies in the great Arkansas Valley, which comprises the most important dairying area of the state. Yet,

the dairymen of that section are finding difficulty in supplying the needed milk. As pointed out by Laurence Brush, Sedgwick county dairyman, consumer buying power is at a high peak for all farm products. However, the gigantic industrial activity has created a labor problem that is difficult for the farmer to cope with.

Urgent need for fruits and vegetables reminds of another agricultural highlight of 1941. It is the sad discovery of how many fruit trees actually were killed in the November freeze of 1940. Trees living thru the summer were found to be more severely injured than previous reports had indicated.

Most serious effects of this freeze were in the great fruit-growing region of the Arkansas Valley, where nearly all fruit trees except pears were killed. Damage in the important fruit-growing region of Northeast Kansas was somewhat less severe, with losses averaging between 50 and 60 per cent. In the Kaw Valley, 30 to 50 per cent of the fruit trees were found to be dead.

In the midst of all the other activity of 1941, growing of legumes was substantially increased. For once there was abundant moisture for fall seeding of alfalfa, and many took advantage of the situation. H. O. Wales, of Crawford county, reports that farmers in that territory planted more alfalfa than has been seeded there in many years. Similar reports come from alfalfa-growing regions throughout the state.

More Soybeans in 1942

More than the usual acreage of soybeans was planted this year and indications point to a big increase in this crop next year. In fact, Crawford county farmers have indicated their intentions to increase soybean production 241 per cent next year. In Southeast Kansas, 1941 brought continued increases in growing of lespedeza. Labette county alone had 24,000 acres of crop land in lespedeza and seeded 35,000 acres of pasture land to this crop.

In 1941, Kansas farmers and stockmen made progress with new practices and methods. Beef cattlemen adopted more general use of the hot iron for dehorning of calves. In Comanche county, use of this improved system increased from 8 per cent to about 40 per cent.

Dairymen made rapid progress with improved breeding practices. At Topeka the Kaw Valley Breeding Association was established, with Shawnee

Remodeling Furniture

Do you have beds, old bookcases, sideboards and desks you would like to modernize? Old furniture can be made attractive and useful at small expense. Many women—and men, too—will be interested in seeing Kansas Farmer's leaflet on "Remodeling and Renewing Furniture." It is chock-full of ideas and suggestions for the ambitious worker during winter days which are just ahead. Some of the subjects considered are repairing drawers, glueing, painting and varnishing, fillers and stains, removing stains from furniture and floors, and upholstering. A copy of this leaflet will be sent upon receipt of 2 cents to cover postage. Please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

county farmers signing up for the artificial servicing of more than 1,200 cows. In Allen county, the Stud Bull Ring increased in membership and service, as more farmers banded together for co-operative use of pure-bred sires.

Dry-land farming methods took the spotlight in Edwards county where farmers are triple-rowing their row crops and planting wheat between the rows. According to H. A. Borgelt, county agent, this plan has proved successful in conservation of moisture and prevention of soil blowing.

More grass and better management of pasture crops was a 1941 trend throughout the state. Arthur Wurth, winner of the 1941 Kansas Farmer range pasture award successfully seeded 65 acres of Clark county range land back to native shortgrasses, principally grama grass, using a power blower. Several thousand acres were seeded in like manner by farmers of Kearny and surrounding counties in extreme western areas of the state.

Weeds, diseases and pests were the targets of important farm action. Kansas beef and dairy cattle breeders, meeting with the state's veterinarians, mapped a Certified Calfhood Vaccination Plan to help Kansas farmers rid their herds of Bang's disease. State leaders concentrated on the control of bindweed seedlings in the weed-eradication program. Continued discussion and controversy over wheat varieties and wheat quality held the interest of many Kansas producers.

In the Legislature

In the state legislature, farm lawmakers removed the ad valorem tax on grain and placed a tax of one-half mill on each bushel of grain produced, or handled in commercial channels. They refused to repeal the gasoline exemption law and substituted a rebate system in its place. They turned down a bill which called for registration of wheat varieties to be grown in the state. Favorable action was taken on several bills designed to increase farm ponds and to facilitate irrigation of farm land.

Remembering the happenings of 1941, few will forget how new bins were built and purchased, to make room for the wheat crop. Likewise, few will forget the vote on marketing quotas in which wheat growers balloted 4 to 1 in favor of the quotas. This and the resulting meetings of protest and of support will be recorded as colorful chapters in Kansas agricultural history.

Throughout the year, new life in agriculture as a whole was revealed by record breaking attendance and exhibits at all forms of fairs, livestock shows and other farm events. Vocational agriculture and 4-H clubsters set new records while farm women brought out new programs of home management and co-operative community endeavor.

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Only a Few Left---Get Yours Now



Keep Old Glory Flying

Here is all you have to do to get your big 3 feet by 5 feet American Flag ready to unfurl at your home, school, church, or wherever you choose to use it. Just PRINT your name and address plainly on the coupon or send it to us on a sheet of paper. Enclose \$1.50 for the long-term subscription to Kansas Farmer and we will rush your flag by return mail without further charge.

This is a real opportunity to get a beautiful flag that will last for years. You must act promptly because our supply is limited and we cannot promise to fill your order if you delay. It will be rushed to you, postage paid, just for renewing your subscription. Send your order and remittance today to

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RATES: 6 cents a word each insertion if ordered for 4 or more consecutive insertions; 8 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10-word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an agate line, or \$7 per column inch; 5-line minimum; 2 columns by 168 lines maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Heads and signature limited to 24-point openface type. No cuts allowed. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of issue. REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER. Note: These rates are not effective on Livestock. Write for special Livestock rate.

Kansas Farmer Classified Advertising

Cash must accompany all orders for classified advertising. Count initials and figures as words. Address is part of ad.

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These Rates Do Not Apply to Livestock Advertising

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Get Coombs' Leghorn Chicks from 250-322 egg ROP sires. Benefit from real trapnest-pedigree breeding under supervision of National Poultry Program. Raise early chicks for best and quickest cash profits. Cockerels ready to market when broiler prices are highest. Early pullets start laying in July when egg prices are rising to highest levels of year. Place your order this month. Save special discount on advance orders and get chicks on exact date you want them. Small deposit books order. Sexed chicks. Straight run chicks. All 250-322 egg U. S. ROP sired. Hatching now. Immediate or future delivery. Wingbanded ROP Cockerel Chicks for breeding purposes. Free catalog and bulletin. Tells how to raise early chicks easily, economically. Write today. Coombs and Son, Box 6, Sedgwick, Kansas.

Super-Charged, power-link hybrid chicks from crosses of top-notch U. S. approved pullets controlled purebred Austria-Whites; Minorca-Leghorns; Wyn-Rox; Leghorns; Leghorns. Phenomenal growth, production. Bargain cockerel assortments, low as \$6.00 per hundred. 95% livability guaranteed. Discounts for early orders. Free literature. Ross Poultry Farm, Box 35, Junction City, Kans.

Schlichtman's Square Deal Chicks, U. S. Approved, Pullorum Tested. Per 100 Prepaid. Leghorns, Anconas \$7.25; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas \$7.90; Giants, Brahmas \$8.95. Assorted \$5.95. Pedigree sired and sexed chicks. Free Catalog explaining 2-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

Satisfying Results for your Next Year's Layers Come from Ernest Berry Sunflower Strain Baby Chicks. 96% of Chicks Purchased are Successfully Raised, say 11,500 Satisfied Customers. Write for Illustrated Catalogue and Low Chick Prices. Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 884, Newton, Kansas.

U. S. Approved, Pullorum Tested, Leghorns \$5.95; Pullets \$6.45; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons \$6.45; Pullets \$8.30; Cockerels \$6.45; Heavy Assorted \$5.95; Started Leghorn Pullets 2 to 3 weeks old, \$13.95. Collect; Catalog Free. White Chickery, Schell City, Missouri.

Furina Embryo-Fed and blood-tested chicks and turkey poults. All popular breeds. Write for prices and descriptions. Steinhoff & Son Hatchery, Osage City, Kansas.

Buy Hawk's Profit-Bred Chicks this season. Low prices. Assorted all breeds \$5.70 per hundred, for orders booked now. Hawk Hatchery, Atchison, Kansas.

ANDALUSIANS

Large beautiful Blue Andalusians. Breeding cockerels \$1.60 each. Bernard Schoenrock, Fairbury, Nebraska.

DUCKS AND GEESE

Large massive 10 to 12 lbs. Rouen drakes for breeding purposes. \$2.00 each. Bernard Schoenrock, Fairbury, Neb.

Pekin and Runner Ducks, Chinese Geese. Thomas Spachek, Pilsen, Kansas.

HYBRIDS

Hybrids make the best layers. Bigger eggs, earlier maturity, higher livability. Austria-Whites and Rock-New Hampshire hybrids. Free circular. LuVerne Wolfley-Bockenstette, Hiawatha, Kansas.

WHITE LEGHORNS

Triple Guaranteed large White Leghorns. Hanson's 300-egg trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock. Approved AAA pullets \$12.95 postpaid. Catalog. Ortner Farms, Clinton, Mo.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Bred for Livability, Quick Feathering, Quick Growth, Quick Maturing. High Production. Our Customers are Satisfied. Low Chick Prices. Catalogue free. Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 888, Newton, Kansas.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

150 High Egg Production Show Bred Single Comb Red Cockerels, \$1.50. Huston's, Americus, Kan.

TURKEYS

100% Pure broad-breasted Bronze toms and pullets. Hamilton or Kupetz strains; trapnested or selected pens; vaccinated; shipped on approval. Garland Gideon, Route 6, North Topeka, Kansas.

Broad-Breasted, Beef-type Bronze Toms, \$7; Hens \$5. Not related. Oregon stock. Sam Bolter, Ramona, Kan.

Mammoth Bronze Toms. Rainbow tails. Vaccinated. \$7.00. Mabel Dunham, Broughton, Kans.

BABY CHICKS



HOWDY EVERYBODY

Grandmother says this is the year to raise poultry for profit. And it's the early birds that make the most profit. So I'm asking you to send me your address and I'll mail you our circular which tells all about our Dependable Baby Chicks. Our first hatch will be off January 12th.

"LITTLE JOHN RUPF"
Box 150 A Ottawa, Kansas

POULTRY—MISCELLANEOUS

Peafowl, Pheasants, Bantams, Waterfowl. Thirty varieties Pigeons. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

Eggs, Broilers, Hens Wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

Rose bushes: Strong, 2-year, field-grown stock. Red, Pink, Shell Radiance, Tallman, Pres. Hoover, Sunburst, Victoria, Columbia, Luxembourg, Caledonia, Briarcliff, American Beauty, Golden Dawn, Autumn, Lady Huntington. Your choice only 19c each postpaid. Peach Trees: Elberta, Mamie Ross, Hale, Chinese Cling, Early Elberta, Golden Jubilee, Strong, 4 ft. trees 17c each postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. We ship C. O. D. Bargain catalog free. Naughton Farms, Inc., Waxahachie, Texas.

Thin-shell Black Walnuts—Rapid growers, beautiful shades; bear 2nd year. Nuts large, easily cracked. Catalog free. Corsicana Nursery, Corsicana, Texas.

SEED

Prices quoted in these ads are assumed to be F. O. B. unless otherwise stated.

Kansas Certified US 13 and US 35 hybrids. Order now, \$6.00 bushel. Harold Stadt Seed Farm, Ottawa, Kansas.

PHOSPHATE

Wanted: Farmers to use Ruhm's Phosphate; best, cheapest source of phosphorus everybody needs so badly. Write D. W. Emmons, McCune, Kan., for full information, or Ruhm Phosphate Co., Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

MACHINERY

Ford's Portable Hammermill Operators "cashing in" on steadily increasing nation-wide demand for custom-mixed feeds on farmers' own premises. Only Ford's equipment performs all three optional services: Straight grinding, mixing with supplements, and "sweet feed" production by exclusive Molasses Impregnator. Positively no delay for mixing. 25% down, balance from earnings. Investigate today. Myers-Sherman Company, 1414 12th, Streator, Illinois.

New Low-Cost Hammer Mill—The latest Gehl Grind-All Hammer Mill. Compares favorably with higher priced mills. Big capacity at low speed. Feed agitator prevents clogging. Large 24-inch grinding chamber—42 swinging reversible hammers. Sturdy all-steel frame. Write today for free folder and name of nearest dealer. Gehl Bros. Mfg. Co., 234 Water Street, West Bend, Wisconsin.

Several Model A-B-G & L John Deere Tractors, Combines, Pumps, Light Plants, Farm Machinery. What do you need? Perhaps we have it. Write us for Free Bargain List. Green Bros., Lawrence, Kansas.

Combine Motors—We will equip your Allis-Chalmers combine with a reliable motor. Proven efficiency. Prices reasonable. Ratzlaff Motor Co., Goessel, Kansas.

Richman's Hammermill Footman's Price—\$39.50. Tractor Size \$53.50. Also steel bins, Corn Crib and Grain Blowers. Link Company, Fargo, North Dakota.

For Sale—Four-hole Joliet corn sheller. Wm. Bender, Ellsworth, Kansas.

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted—Field ensilage harvester. Geo. Walz, Quinter, Kan.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

Delco Light Parts—Large stock genuine parts. All models. Plants, Pumps, Batteries, Windplants, and Delco Heat. General Products Inc., Factory Distributors, Wichita, Kansas.

PHOTO FINISHING

Free—To Kansas Farmer Readers: Any roll developed to 16 sparkling Nu-Art never-fade enameled prints plus two beautiful Hollywood enlargements and two free leatherette frames, only 25c; 20 reprints, 25c; 100, \$1.00. Overnight service. Nu-Art, F-53, Des Moines, Ia.

Rolls Developed—Two beautiful double weight professional enlargements, 8 Never Fade deckle edge prints, 25c. Century Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

15c Develops & Prints 6-8 exposure roll, or 2 prints each and enlargement coupon 25c. 20 reprints 25c. Mailed. Anderson Studio, Hutchinson, Kan.

Enlargement Free, eight brilliant border prints and your roll developed 25c. Camera Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

WOOL

Wool made into quilt batting, yarn. Wool rags made into batting. Used wool batting recarded. Circulars free. Braham Woolen Mills, Braham, Minnesota.

BABY CHICKS

HOWDY EVERYBODY

Grandmother says this is the year to raise poultry for profit. And it's the early birds that make the most profit. So I'm asking you to send me your address and I'll mail you our circular which tells all about our Dependable Baby Chicks. Our first hatch will be off January 12th.

"LITTLE JOHN RUPF"
Box 150 A Ottawa, Kansas

DOGS

English Shepherd: Puppies. Spayed Females. Breeder for 22 years. Shipped on approval. 10c for pictures and description. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kansas.

Rat Terrier Pups. Bred for ratters. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Starford, Kans.

English Shepherd Puppies. Healers. Spayed females. Ed Barnes, Collyer, Kan.

Shepherds, Collies, Healers, Watch Dogs. E. N. Zimmerman, Flanagan, Illinois.

FERRETS

Rid your Place of Rats—With ferrets. \$3.00 each. E. L. Hartman, New London, Ohio.

TRAPPERS

Trap Fox or Coyote: Bare ground and deep snow trapping. Results or no pay. Q. Bunch, Box 42-B, Welch, Minn.

BREEDERS SUPPLIES

Horn Weights, 70c per pair postpaid. Made in 4 sizes—1/4 lb., 1 lb., 1 1/4 lb., and 2 lb. Tattoo markers \$4.00 postpaid, includes set of numbers, bottle of ink, and full directions. We also carry complete line of ear tags, neck chains, veterinary instruments, supplies, serums, remedies; in fact, everything for the stockman. Write for free catalog. Breeders Supply Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

FROZEN FISH

Royal Herring (Dressed bluefins) 43 pound box \$3.25 shipping weight 50 pounds. Free large illustrated folder describing many other Delicious varieties, also explains how you can get a Candid Camera or handy Ladies Utility Bag at no extra cost. Write today. A. S. Johnson Fish Company, Duluth, Minn., Dock K.

Fish—Fresh—frozen, salted, smoked, Lake or Ocean. Choice selection—prompt service on mail orders, 35-pound assortment: 10 pounds Pickeral, 10 pounds Walleyed Pike, 15 pounds Lake Superior Herring—Only \$3.30 FOB Duluth. Write for complete price list. Sivertson Brothers, Duluth, Minnesota, Bonded Dealers.

FEATHERS

Highest Prices Paid for Feathers. We pay: White Goose, \$1.20; Grey Goose, \$1.10; White Duck, \$.80; Colored Duck, \$.72; Body feathers must contain original down. We also buy Goose Quills. No used feathers wanted. Checks mailed same day. No deductions for commission or handling. Big or small shipments accepted. Progress Feather Company, 657 W. Lake Street, Chicago.

Feathers renovated, made into beautiful comforters, pillows, mattresses, pads. Free circular. Bloomfield Mfg. Company, 7820 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

Highest Cash Price for new goose-duck feathers. Remittance paid promptly. West Chicago Feather Co., 3415 W. Cermak Road, Chicago, Ill.

EDUCATIONAL

Make Up to \$25-\$35 week as a trained practical nurse! Learn quickly at home. Booklet free. Chicago School of Nursing, Dept. F-12, Chicago.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

\$100 Day Auctioneering. Term soon, free catalog. Reisch Auction School, Austin, Minn.

QUILT PIECES

Velveteen Cuttings; assorted colors big package 25c. Wayne Fox, Pleasantville, New Jersey.

TOBACCO

Kentucky's Aged red leaf chewing or mild, mel-low smoking, 5 pounds \$1.00. Recipe free. Guaranteed to please or money refunded. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

Guaranteed fine flavored, red mellowed tobacco, 10 pounds smoking \$1.25. 10 chewing \$1.75. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

PATENTS AND INVENTIONS

Inventors: Protect Your Idea with a Patent. Don't delay. Secure "Patent Guide"—Free. Preliminary information furnished without obligation. Write Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 1M19 Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

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

SALESMEN WANTED

Men Wanted for old Rawleigh Routes which have paid our dealers big for years. Over 200 farm-home necessities. Old established demand. Specials every trip help make larger sales. Low wholesale prices. Good cash profits. No age limits. No layoffs. If you will work steady for good pay write. Give age, references. Rawleigh Co., L-159-KFM, Freeport, Ill.

HELP WANTED

HELP! HELP!

Do You Need FARM HELP or Do You Want FARM WORK?

In either case we can **HELP YOU**. We are offering the services of our Classified Department to help you get a job or find a hand.

Since farm production and farm help is so vital to our War program, we are asking that you pay only a part of the regular price for such ads.

Write your ad stating what you want or your qualifications and give your name and address. Count the number of words in the ad and send us a remittance at the rate of a nickel a word.

Example: If your ad contains 12 words, send us 60c. We'll put your ad in the next issue under **FARM HELP WANTED**.

KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS

PERSONALS

Eastside Maternity—Seclusion Hospital for unmarried girls. State licensed. Working reduces expenses. 4911 E. 27th, Kansas City, Mo.

HONEY

Dark Hearted Honey. 60 lbs. \$3.25; 120 lbs. \$6.25. Clifford Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kans.

Bees Wax wanted, 25c per pound. Delivered to A. V. Small, Augusta, Kansas.

WATER SYSTEMS

For Sale: 50 gallon water tank, automatic pump, 1/4-horse motor, \$50. J. R. Johnston, 1273 Tyler St., Topeka, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS

Bargains—Buckeye Incubators, Batteries, Small Hotwater Furnace, Steel Vault Doors. McCune, Ottawa, Kans.

LAND—KANSAS

Own Your Own Kansas Farm

Select from 1,700 choice Kansas farms the one that fits your needs. We have prepared a list of these divided by counties for those interested.

Low down payment (10 per cent), low interest and installments help make these attractive properties ideal buys. A card or letter will bring you our complete list of available land. Please advise section of Kansas in which you are interested.

The Warren Mortgage Company has been making loans in the eastern two-thirds of Kansas for more than 70 years.

Listen to Cedric Foster at 1 P. M., Monday through Friday over KTSW, Emporia, or KVGB, Great Bend, 1400 Kilcycles.

For information on farms or loans, write:

**Warren Mortgage Co.
Emporia, Kansas**

80, close town and school. Rock road. Choice land. Improved. Fine shade. Electricity available. Price \$4,000.00. \$1,000.00 cash, remainder 5%. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

Dairy Farm—Half mile from College, good dairy barn, 6-room house, electricity, gas, city water, 35 acres, \$100 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

LAND—OREGON

Oregon Farm Catalog 25c. Price, terms, taxes, buildings, roads, climate, crops, complete descriptions 250 farms. Frank Kinney, 71-E, Eugene, Oregon.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

FEDERAL LAND BANK

WICHITA, KANSAS
Farms for sale in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. See National Farm Loan Association in your county or write direct. Give location preferred.

FOR CHOICE WHEAT FARMS AND STOCK RANCHES

priced to sell, see me for real bargains. Prospects never were better. C. N. OWEN, Dighton, Kan.

Ozark orchard and stock farm, 160 acres, only \$1,950 with team, 7 cows, 2 brood sows, 24 poultry, all equipment, corn, hay included! On gravel road, mile to state highway, school bus near village; 30 acres wooded, balance crop land and pasture, orchard 250 peach trees, other fruit, 50 grapes; well-kept 4-room house, 80-ft. barn, 250-capacity poultry house, tenant cottage, dandy pump well; quick possession, only \$1,950 complete, part down. Winter catalog, free. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Good Farm Bargains, Washington, Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, North Dakota. Dependable crops, favorable climate. Write for literature and lists describing typical farms for sale. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

HEREFORD CATTLE

24 Registered Herefords AT PRIVATE SALE

10 TWO-YEAR-OLD BRED HEIFERS. These heifers are bred to KING RUPERT, a grandson of Hazford Rupert 25th.
10 YEARLING HEIFERS.
4 YEARLING BULLS.

NOTE—These registered Herefords are of BEAU BLANCHARD BREEDING. These cattle are in good pasture condition and priced to sell.

J. E. STOCKER
Attica - - Kansas

Selling

2 BULLS and 1 FEMALE in the Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale Hutchinson, January 9

TWO SONS and ONE DAUGHTER of
REAL PRINCE D 18th

NOTE: We are producers of Herefords which are strong in every desirable feature. Remember, Real Prince D 18th has sired the top bull of the sale to date. Selling to the Scott herd for \$500.

This is your opportunity to buy tops.
John N. & Richard Luft, Bison, Kan.

ON TO HUTCHINSON

Will Sell at Hutchinson State Sale on January 9, 1942

One bull, FRC Beau Rupert (a grandson of Hazford Rupert 25th), calved November 15, 1939. Also a heifer, Nette Tone (a granddaughter of Hazford Tone 74th), calved September, 1940. Both very good individuals.

Also for sale at home several very good herd bull prospects 9 to 11 months old. All grandsons of above Hazford Tone 74th. Come, see and buy.

P. A. HIEBERT, Hillsboro, Kan.

Selling at

State Hereford Sale Hutchinson, January 9

2 Bulls 2 Heifers

Breeding age, best of Prince Domino and Real Prince Domino breeding. Prince Domino and WHR breeding, one heifer bred to Double Mischief Mixer bull.

Don Shaffer, Hutchinson, Kansas

Buy BARNES HEREFORDS in the STATE SALE

Hutchinson, Kansas, January 9

I am consigning a choice heifer by Bocaldo Tone 45th and bred to Bocaldo Tone 61st. Our herd is of straight Hazlett breeding. Several Bulls 6 to 9 months for sale.

B. W. BARNES, OXFORD, KANSAS

GUDGELL & SIMPSON FOUNDATION HEREFORDS

Colorado Domino and Bells Domino in service. Every female on farm traces to Gudgell & Simpson breeding. 20 bulls (10 to 12 months old). 20 heifers, same ages. 25 bred cows and heifers.

OSCAR GIDEON Emmett (Jackson Co.), Kan.

YEARLING HEREFORD BULLS HEREFORD HEIFERS

Ruperts, Bocaldos and Prince Dominos. Herd headed by WHR Contender Domino 1st, Yankee Domino, Beau Rupert and Bocaldo Tone 68th.

LEON A. WAITE & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

PAWNEE DOMINO 12th to the Hutchinson Sale

We are selling this good herd bull prospect in 4th Annual Sale of the Hereford Association at Hutchinson on January 9

He was calved October 23, 1940. Herd sires in service REAL MOSES 2nd and PAWNEE DOMINO 8th. Thirty breeding cows in herd, all of strong Domino breeding.

YOUNG BULLS AND FEMALES FOR SALE. Inquire of **WALTER J. RAVENSTEIN, Belmont, Kan.**

PERCHERON HORSES

MAPLE LEAF PERCHERON STALLIONS

for sale cheap, or will trade for mares or other livestock. Also mares of all ages.

H. G. ESHELMAN, SEDGWICK, KANSAS

NEED MORE CHICKS

To Fill Big Demand Ahead

POULTRY raisers, generally, are planning to co-operate with defense needs by raising more chicks in 1942. Quite a large number of these chicks will be hatched earlier than is generally the case. Hatcheries have a larger number of chicks booked for delivery in the first 2 months of the year. Some predictions are made that there will not be enough of the light-breed chicks to fill the demand. But if the orders are scattered out over a long hatching season it may be that there will be enough to fill the needs and for the good of the industry in general.

There are many advantages in early hatches. This year the main reason why some hatching will be done so early is to hold up production during summer months when hens naturally begin to slump. This kind of plan should supply eggs in quantity during the summer and early fall. Chicks started in January and February will start production when 5 and 6 months old according to their breed and care they receive. There are other reasons why early-hatched chicks are profitable. The surplus broilers may be marketed before many are coming to market.

Data kept by a Midwest poultry experiment station show that chicks generally made more profit to the chick if hatched by February 1 and marketed when they weighed 3½ pounds, which is at about 14 weeks old. When marketed early there are few fries on the market. This rule holds better for the dual-purpose or meat breeds rather than for the light breeds. Leghorns, Anconas, and some of the other light-breed cockerels will market to better advantage in most cases, when sold at 1½ to 2 pounds. Another encouraging thing in raising early chicks is that there are fewer disease problems. Germs do not develop so rapidly in cold weather.

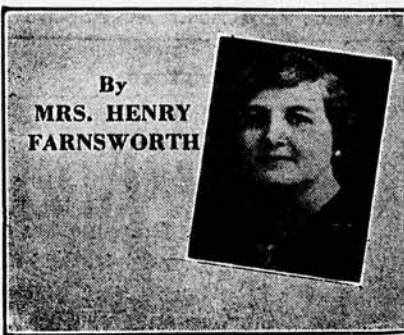
Need Good Brooder

The main thing in rearing early chicks, in fact the real necessity, is to have a comfortable brooder house, a dependable heater or brooder, and provide a well-balanced starting and growing mash in well-constructed mash hoppers. It is virtually impossible to do a good job of raising early chicks unless these necessities are on hand. The sudden drops in temperature that we have in this and surrounding states make a dependable heating unit one of the most important. And the house must be tight enough to hold the heat in, without drafts on the floor. If the house is small a sunporch may be built out in front that will give the chicks a chance to get away from the heat as they grow older, and it will double the floor space in which they may exercise. The fresh air helps to develop a sturdier chick and promotes more rapid feathering.

What breed of chicks shall I raise in 1942? That depends on the plans for your particular farm. If eggs are the main consideration and layers are wanted that will mature and start laying at the earliest possible time, then one of the light breeds will answer this purpose. The dual-purpose breeds, if well bred for egg production, will be satisfactory and give a better market fowl. They take more housing room and the feed consumption is somewhat heavier than the light breeds, however.

Then the hybrid chicks have become wonderfully popular as market broilers or fries, and sometimes the pullets are very good producers. The results one gets from hybrids depends on the cross and the parent stock back of them. It has been found that one of the most popular crosses for market production is that of Barred Rock males and New Hampshire or Rhode Island Red females. The most rapid growth and best results in raising hybrids is when the parent stock is from inbred stock.

By
MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH



Single Comb White Leghorns still hold the lead in being bred for producing more eggs than any other breed. In the recent Texas State Contest that closed a White Leghorn hen made a new world's record by laying 343 eggs in 357 days. And it used to be that folks questioned the 300-egg hens! There are still more 200-egg hens in the country than 300-eggers, but these exceptional layers have been used in the breeding pens of experienced breeders to produce many daughters and sons that have passed on the ability to lay an unusually large number of eggs to their progeny. It looks like a good policy will be to be careful about the production records that are back of the chicks you buy in 1942.

Only a relatively larger number of chicks will be needed if the ones that are bought will lay several dozen more eggs in a year. That means that feed costs will be less, perhaps better use can be made of the houses and brooders. Perhaps money that would have been necessary to put into equipment may be used to buy better-grade chicks, ones that have been bred from exceptional layers, and ones that will produce more eggs to the bird than we have been accustomed to raising. Especially is it important that we look to this phase of our poultry program this year. Price lists and description of chicks are ready for mailing in most instances.

Now is a good time to write to the breeder or hatcheryman and ask what he has to offer. Then, after a careful study and one has decided to purchase chicks, get the order in as early as possible so that you will not be disappointed at the last moment. Remember that, altho chicks are wanted in April, it is not too early to book an order, for April is a rush month as a rule. Here's wishing for my readers that they get the best chicks possible in 1942, which I am sure will make them the best profits thruout the year.

"Drafted"

The negro preacher's term had expired and he was anxious to stay on.

"Brethren," he said, "the time has come fo' youall to elect a pastah fo' anothah yeah. All those favorin' me will please say 'Aye.'"

He waited a moment, and then he said: "Silence gives consent. I'se yo' pastah fo' anothah yeah."—De Laval Monthly.

Angle Wise

First Angler: Yes, and I was afraid to haul it in the boat for fear I would overturn it.

Second Angler: Ah! the same thing happened to me—on the Queen Mary.

1941 AN EXCELLENT SHORTHORN YEAR

Delphos, Kansas, 12-12-1941.

Jesse R. Johnson, Livestock Fieldman, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I am sending check for \$8.40 to pay for the advertising previously run in Kansas Farmer. We have sold 3 more bulls since the sale at Beloit. Several of our sales have been repeat orders. We have had more orders this year than ever.

Yours truly,
ALFRED TASKER & SON.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS OF

Famous Ancestry!

Step up your herd production. Use a son of FOREMOST HAMILTON 261071, whose dam, Foremost Lida 480693 A. R., made two World Records, 1. e.:

Class GG 15,537.7 lbs. milk, 826.6 lbs. B. F.

Class CC 17,674.8 lbs. milk, 962.38 lbs. B. F.

Hamilton's sire, Foremost Pre-Eminent 221531 A. R., is one of Em-madine Farm's great breeding bulls. A Few Choice Sons of "Hamilton" For Sale. Prices on Request.

PENNEY and MATHENY

J. C. Penney, Owner, 330 W. 34th St., New York, N. Y.
J. C. Matheny, Mgr., Gallatin, Missouri

Reg. Guernsey Females

For sale—bred heifers to calve soon and younger 4-H heifers, Tb.- and Bang's-free.
M. A. HENSLEY, SALINA, KANSAS

4 Guernsey Heifer Calves \$110

Four 4-8 weeks old, well started, unregistered Guernsey heifer calves \$110. All express charges paid by us. Also registered bull calves. Lookout Farm, Lake Geneva, Wis.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

THONYMA HOLSTEINS

We offer herd sire prospects from 1 to 14 months of age. These bulls are of Posch Ormsby Forbes, Winterthur and Man-O-War bloodlines. They are from classified dams with high D. H. I. A. records. They are of the best of type and are well grown. Our herd is now finishing its 13th year of testing and has averaged over 400 lbs. fat on twice-a-day milking for the 3rd consecutive year.
REED'S DAIRY FARM, LYONS, KANSAS

DRESSLER'S RECORD HOLSTEINS

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

JERSEY CATTLE

Registered Jerseys

Cows, heifers, and bulls ready for service, from tested and classified dams. Herd Federal Accredited.

C. A. EWING, CONWAY SPRINGS, KAN.

Service Age Jersey Bulls

The Brookside Stock Farm carries a full line of purebred Jersey bulls of serviceable age. Visitors welcome. Marshall Bros., Sylvia, Kan.

AYRESHIRE CATTLE

AYRESHIRE DAIRY CATTLE

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

DAIRY CATTLE

FREE BULL Holstein, Guernsey, Shorthorn or Jersey with order of five \$13 heifers. Sent subject to approval. Also carlots of older heifers.
Shawnee Dairy Cattle Co., Dallas, Texas

ANGUS CATTLE

Latzke Aberdeen Angus Farm

(SINCE 1918) 20 bulls 8 to 11 months old sired by Proud Cap K. 641403. Also cows and heifers. 150 head in herd. Inspection invited.
OSCAR LATZKE, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

ABERDEEN ANGUS BULL

For sale: One registered American Aberdeen Angus bull. Calved February 27, 1938.
E. F. MCINTYRE, JEWELL, KANSAS

BULLS FOR SALE

Also choice heifers, bred and open. From a herd whose discards top best markets.
E. L. BARRIER, EUREKA, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

100 Duroc Boars—50 Bred Gilts

Huston has 100 Duroc boars, all sizes. 50 bred gilts. Original home shorter-legged, heavy-boned, easy-feeding type. New blood for old customers. 250 head in herd. Registered and immunized. Shipped on approval. Catalog. 35 years a breeder.
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

Durocs—Choice Boars and Bred Gilts

Popular medium type with quality. Bred to proud Cherry Orion 102257. Improvers Ace, Golden Fancy Pride. Fall pigs sired by Ace of Diamonds and Sunrise. For best in Durocs write or see G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

UTILITY DUROCS

March boars sired by Top Ace by Top Row and Orion Grandmaster. We are now booking orders for Sept. pigs for later delivery. **SHERWOOD BROS., Concordia, Kan.**

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

HAMPSHIRE FALL PIGS

150 thrifty, good-doing pigs. Boars and gilts. The right kind by the right time. Sired by Fancy Clipper, the sire of the champion barrow at the Wichita Stock Show.
O. E. MCCLURE, REPUBLIC, KANSAS

Ethyledale Hampshire Farm

Choice gilts bred for spring farrow. Also weanlings, boars and gilts. Same blood as Royal Champ. Barrows.
DALE SCHEEL, EMPORIA, KANSAS

Hampshire Boars of Popular Bloodlines

Low-down, wide-backed kind with good hams. They are sired by our good herd boars and by Low Score and Ideal Roller, and by a son of the \$1,000 Century High Roller.
O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KANSAS (35 miles west of Nevada, Mo.)

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas

A correction: In the December 13 issue of Kansas Farmer we carried an advertisement of Shorthorns for ELLIS G. SPARKS, Bison, Kan. This breeder has Polled Shorthorns and his ad appears correct in this issue.

We especially wish to call attention, in this issue, to the Hereford breeders who are advertising their consignments to the KANSAS HEREFORD BREEDERS' SALE at Hutchinson on January 9. These progressive breeders invite your attention to their herds.

WALTER J. RAVENSTEIN, Belmont, is well known as a breeder of Prince Domino and Pawnee Rollo Polled Herefords. The breeding cows in the herd number 30 and are of strong Domino breeding. A choice October yearling bull will be consigned by this breeder to the state sale at Hutchinson on January 9.

C. E. McCURE, of Republic, and DALE SCHEEL, of Emporia, will sell registered Hampshire bred gilts at the fairgrounds at Belleville on February 9. Both of these herds are recognized as among the foremost of the state. Any information regarding this sale offering may be had by writing either of the consignors.

The IRA ROMIG AND SONS' final dispersion sale on December 12, at the farm near Topeka, drew a rather disagreeable day and the attendance was not quite up to expectations. Farming equipment, hay and grain sold at good prices, but prices paid for the Holsteins was not in keeping with the quality of the sales offering. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

The NEBRASKA HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' sale held at Lincoln on December 1 made an average of \$161 on 46 head. Seven bulls averaged \$145 and 33 cows averaged \$178 with a top of \$425. Six heifer calves averaged \$85. W. F. Fierking, of Herkimer; Grover Meyer, of Basehor; and L. F. Eaton, Salina, were the Kansas buyers in this sale.

The ARTESIAN VALLEY MILKING SHORTHORN herd is located at Fowler. The proprietor, E. L. Walker, established this herd in 1938, buying his foundation from W. F. Rhinehart in the big dispersal held at Dodge City, with a general average of \$243. Since that time Mr. Walker has made other purchases from leading herds in Wisconsin. The bloodlines now include Northwood Pride, Pride of Kingsdale, and other strains that have made the breed famous. Mr. Walker takes intelligent interest in his business and gives the cattle the kind of attention that insures success.

H. G. ESHELMAN'S yearling stallion "Wilkie" was made junior champion at the Chicago International recently, after defeating all contestants for junior champion in 8 other big shows this year. He has been sold to Robert E. J. Jones, of DeLand, Ill. Mr. Eselman's 2-year-old mare Car Leno, a daughter of Carino, won reserve junior championship at Chicago. She was junior champion of Missouri State Fair, the National Percheron show, also the Minnesota Fair, Nebraska State Fair, Kansas Free Fair, Kansas State Fair, Oklahoma Fair, and the American Royal.

W. A. DAVIDSON AND SON, Poland China breeders of Simpson, are entirely sold out of spring boars and write us to have their advertising card changed to bred gilts. They have 25 for the trade, bred to boars selected for correct mating on their line of breeding. They have recently weaned 110 fall pigs and say they are doing fine. Davidsons are old-time breeders. They stayed in the game when the less courageous were quitting, and now the demand is the best it has been for years. New blood has been introduced thru the new boar, Modern Design, described as a thick, well-made son of the noted Kayo. Some of the gilts are also bred to Iowa Lad, carefully chosen for proper mating. The gilts that are to find new homes have been fed and exercised for the best results. The way of handling has been learned by almost 40 years of Poland China breeding and breed improvement.

A visit to the FRED R. COTTRELL HEREFORD RANCH at Irving diminishes one's dread of winter from the standpoint of cattle comfort and convenient feeding. During the summer and fall, quarters were built in the shape of small barns with feed racks inside. These make comfortable separate winter quarters for the young bulls and heifers. Then the big round barn has stable room for more than 100 mature cattle, plus storage for hundreds of tons of hay and the winter supply of grain. The first calves by the Waite and Son Domino bull, Arcola 17th, are now arriving. Out of dams from Hazlett-bred bulls they are unusually promising both in conformation and breeding. The Cottrell herd now numbers more than 200 head. A fine lot of young heifers and bulls are weaned and will soon be ready for the season's trade. Mr. Cottrell says it is difficult to hold on to a bull until he is a year old.

MILLER AND MANNING, outstanding Hereford breeders of Council Grove, were obliged to postpone their October 31 sale, because of bad weather. After waiting long enough to complete arrangements for a second trial, December 11 was selected. That was another day of snow and bad roads. But it was decided not to disappoint the buyers. Every animal sold in Kansas. The 12 bulls were sold and enough interested buyers were present to absorb 42 head of the good females. The choice 2-year-old son of WHR Domino

SOLD THE BOARS

ROY A. GILLILAND JR., proprietor of Shadowlawn farm at Holton, Kan., writes as follows: "I found the advertising on the Berkshires as you predicted, did not hear much from it until weeks later, then I received many inquiries and sold all the boars. In this way sold them as far away as New Mexico, they went at satisfactory prices."

Stanway 10th, went to R. A. Baker, of Dunlap, for \$500. The bull average was \$216. The 42 females averaged \$180, with a top of \$255 paid by G. L. Matthews, of Kinsley. E. G. Coyle, of Coffeyville, was the heaviest buyer of females. B. H. Thompson, of Dexter, was a good buyer, also was E. E. Tucker, Eureka. The bulls went to farmers and stockmen in Kansas territory near Council Grove. Ben Dierick, of Greenleaf, took the second top bull at \$295. Other buyers were Frank J. George, Lebo; H. H. Smiley, Junction City; Ed Nelson, Manhattan. The total of the sale was \$10,140, a general average of \$188 a head. Roy Johnston was the auctioneer, assisted by Les Lowe.

I have before me the names of 44 Hereford breeders who are consigning selected animals from their herds to the STATE ASSOCIATION SALE to be held on the fairgrounds at Hutchinson, January 8 and 9. These good herds are located in different sections of the state, and are owned by men who have helped make Herefords popular in this and other states.

Among them are the names of James Wright, Ash Grove; R. O. Winzer, Leon; J. H. Banker, Salina; Frank Bartholmew, Great Bend; William Belden, Horton; Edwin Brown and W. J. Brown, Fall River; Carey Brothers, Emmett; W. H. Colburn, Spearville; Jerry Winzer, Augusta; Frank Walstein, Hutchinson.

John Vetter, Beloit; Tom Taylor, Great Bend; E. Sundgren and Sons, Falun; Earl Sutor and Son, Zurich; E. A. Stephenson, Kingsdown; Floyd Sowers, Vesper; D. O. Shaffer, Hutchinson; Al Scheutz, Mercer; Walter Ravenstein and John Ravenstein, Belmont.

Joseph Radotinsky, Wolcott; John Pritchard, Dunlap; Newell Nicolet, Great Bend; J. J. Moxley, Council Grove; John Moffitt, Lincoln; P. H. McHenry, Murdock; Joseph C. Maes, Bushton; John Luft, Bison; Ben Linn, Dunlap; Adrian Kostner, Murdock; Virgil Huxol, McCracken; P. A. Hiebert, Hillsboro; Leonard Held and Sons, Great Bend.

Earl Hanes, Castleton; Vernon Gimple, Burr Oak; D. R. Fessler, Abbyville; G. C. Eddy, Havensville; Elmer L. Drolte, Castleton; Joseph M. Dordland, Gorham; Harold Dalbom, Viola; Courtney Cornwell, St. John. For catalog of this sale, write J. J. Moxley, Manhattan.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle

January 9—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association Sale at Hutchinson. J. J. Moxley, Manhattan, secretary.

April 14—Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale, Atwood. Sales Mgr., H. A. Rogers, Atwood, Kansas.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

February 2—Fred Farris & Sons, Faucett, Mo.

February 7—Vern V. Albrecht, Smith Center, Kansas.

February 13—Duroc Breeders of Kansas, sale at Manhattan, Kansas. Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, sale manager.

February 16—Clarence Miller, Alma.

Berkshire Hogs

February 7—Vern V. Albrecht, Smith Center, Kansas.

Poland China Hogs

February 18—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Neb.

Hampshire Hogs

February 9—C. E. McClure, Republic, and Dale Scheel, Emporia; sale at Belleville.

February 13—Kansas Hampshire Swine Breeders, Hutchinson, Kansas. Dale Scheel, Emporia, Kansas, Sec.

Apples Every Year

A new way of attacking the old problem of biennial bearing of apple trees was suggested in a paper read recently before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, by J. R. Magness and L. P. Batjer, of the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry.

Certain varieties of apples are known as biennial bearers because the trees produce a heavy crop one year and almost none the next. Sometimes a late frost will kill all of the fruit buds or blossoms over a wide area and start a cycle of alternate "heavy" and "light" years.

In their paper Magness and Batjer report success in "changing over" an orchard of York Imperial trees by the use of caustic sprays such as tar oil distillate and di-nitro-ortho-cyclo-hexyl-phenol, commonly referred to as DNO. The sprays were put on when the blossoms were in the early pink stage, killing the blossoms and thus preventing a set of fruit in 1939. A normal crop of fruit was set in 1940.

Big Egg Goal

Kansas eggs are expected to play an important part in the Food for Defense program. We have been assigned a state goal of 147,967,000 dozen eggs for 1942 representing a 15 per cent increase over estimated production for 1941. Chicks hatched during the next 6 months will be responsible for part of this production in 1942. Flock owners operating breeding flocks will provide hatching eggs to hatcheries for more than two-thirds of the baby chicks produced in 1942. The type of breeding flock maintained by the flock owner has considerable influence on the quality of the chick produced. Flock owners should be interested in handling the breeding flock in order to produce the best hatching egg possible.—M. A. Seaton, Kansas State College.

Fourth Annual SHOW and SALE Kansas Hereford Association

State Fair Pavilion

Hutchinson, Kan., January 8-9, 1942

75 Bulls
25 Heifers

One- and
Two-Year-Olds



Bulls for the Best Grade and Purebred Herds.
Heifers—Foundation Females—Open and Bred.
Selected from 50 of the Leading Herds of Kansas by a Committee of Leading Breeders.

The Show — January 8 — 1 p. m.

The Sale — January 9 — 12:00 m.

NOTE THIS: The bulls that have been selected represent the best in Hereford type and are deep, beefy, masculine bulls; most of them will be of serviceable age. The heifers will be similar in type, and some are open and some are bred.

A NEW FEATURE

A new feature of the 1942 sale will be the show which is held the day previous to the sale.

For Catalogue write J. J. Moxley, Secretary, Manhattan, Kan.
Auctioneer: A. W. Thompson, Lincoln, Nebraska

POLAND CHINA HOGS

30 Choice September Gilts
Sired by Golden Model (1st junior boar Hutchinson 1941). Also few spring boars and bred gilts, by same sire.
MALONE BROS.,
Raymond (Rice Co.), Kan.

25 BRED POLAND GILTS

Bred to Modern Design (a thick son of Kayo) and Iowa Lad (grandson of Made Right). Out of sows of State Fair, Kayo, Sargo and Market-Star breeding. Also fall pigs, boars and gilts, 100 to choose from.
W. A. DAVIDSON & SON, SIMPSON, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Few Spotted Poland Boars
Of serviceable age. Also a fine lot of boars and gilts, weighing up to 100 pounds. Immured and registered. Earl & Everett Fieser, Newrich (Kingman Co.), Kan.

AUCTIONEERS

BERT POWELL

LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1631 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.

Harold Tonn, Auctioneer
HAVEN (Reno County), KANSAS

O. I. C. HOGS

Pedigreed, Blocky Type
O. I. C. Pigs
PETERSON & SONS
Osage City, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

SHROPSHIRE EWES

1- and 2-year-old ewes, \$25 up. A few older ewes for less money. All registered and bred. YOHE, Rotter and Spohn rams used. Inquire of Clarence Lacey & Sons, Meriden, Kan. Ph. 5420.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

Berkshires

April gilts, open or bred. Orders booked for fall pigs. Choice stock.
G. D. WILLEMS, INMAN, KANSAS

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

"Duallyn Farm—Milking Shorthorns"
Bull calves under one year old and a few yearling heifers for sale—real double-deckers, beef and butterfat, show winners and Record of Merit in milk production.
JOHN B. GAGE, EUDORA, KANSAS

Habiger's Milking Shorthorns

Imp. Neralcam Frosty Morning in service (22 R. M. sisters). Junior herd sire, Borg's White Jasper (32 nearest dams average 11.042 milk). Young bulls for sale. Herd Federal accredited for Bang's. GEO. F. HABIGER, LYONS, KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE

See AMCOATS
for SHORTHORNS

Short-legged, thick bulls in age from 10 to 15 months. Cows with calves at foot, bred and open heifers. 75 head in herd. Established over 40 years. Federal accredited for Bang's and T. B. Best of Scotch breeding and type.
S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kansas

White Star Shorthorn Farms

offer choice young bulls, best of breeding and type. Sired by Village Sultan (196345) grandson of Proud Marksman. Also heifers by same bull. Mayflowers, Maudea and Rosewoods. Inspection invited.
FAYE LEICHLITER
Clayton, Kansas

Lacy Offers Shorthorn Bulls

12 good red and roan beef-type bulls, 10 to 18 months old. Sired by the Champion Glenburn Destiny and G F Victorious.
E. C. LACY & SON, MILTONVALE, KAN.

Serviceable Age Shorthorn Bulls

Choice red and roan beef Shorthorn bulls. Unusual quality. Farm 5 miles west of Fairbury. BERNARD SCHOENROCK, Fairbury, Nebraska

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

CHOICE REGISTERED
POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS

Choice young bulls. Reds, roans and one white. Sired by Collyne Julius. Real dual-purpose kind. Because I am keeping his heifers, will also sell the above mature sire. (Dark roan, gentle and an excellent breeder.) 4 years old.
ELLIS G. SPARKS, Bison, Kan.

Banbury's Polled Shorthorns

No public sale. 25 head, all classes at private sale. Cows, calves, heifers and bulls.
J. C. BANBURY, PLEVNA, KAN.

Yearling Polled Shorthorn Bulls

Good quality and colors. Also cows and heifers. Best of breeding. Collyne and Mardale breeding. Inspection invited.
R. P. Randel, Cedar Bluffs, Kan.

January 10
Will Be Our Next Issue

Ads for the Classified and Livestock Sections must be in our hands by 10:00 a. m.

Monday, January 5

Until Dinner is Ready

Already Invaded: At least 1,000 European weeds, many of them having handsome flowers at home, have invaded the United States in the last 300 years, says the Smithsonian Institute. Over in England, "St. James wort" is an attractive plant, but over here in the U. S. it is known as "stinking willie." Others are dandelion, burdock, white daisy, witch grass, Canada thistle, plantain, pigweed, dock and the devil's paint brush.

Prolife and Tough: In 5 years a botanist pulled 37,639 weeds from a plot of land only 10 feet square. Weed seeds which ripened when William McKinley was president may be producing plants on farms today.

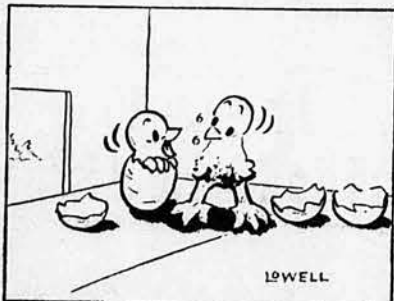
Size Counts: Good size in dairy cows is said to be second only to breeding in determining the ability of cows to produce milk. Each additional 100 pounds on a cow means 600 to 800 more pounds of milk produced in a year, dairy experts say.

Higher Freight: Japan, in early June, was sending Germany 1,500 tons of needed foods a day, and efforts were being made to increase this amount, even in the face of a 50 per cent advance in freight rates to Berlin on Soviet Russia's Trans-Siberian railway. Apparently, the Nazi thought it would be cheaper to take over the railroad than to pay higher freight rates; life is so cheap in Hitler's opinion, except his own.

Fine Fiber: Cotton is the most important fiber and represents 56 per cent of all the fiber in the entire world. Clothing accounts for about 40 per cent of the cotton consumption of the United States. India was one of the first homes of the cotton plant. Columbus found cotton in the West Indies, and it has been grown in America for many centuries. Ten million persons, or about one-third of the nation's total farm population, live on farms where cotton is grown.

Poor Diets: If the diet of everyone in the United States could be raised to what is accepted as a good diet, about 20 per cent more milk, 35 per cent more eggs, 70 per cent more citrus fruit, and 100 per cent more of some types of vegetables would be consumed than have been used in recent years.

Beats Real Thing: Scientists report using corn oil or cottonseed oil to process with a relatively small per cent of pitted ripe olives to make an "olive oil" that is said to be better flavored than real olive oil. Costs less, too. Good idea if it helps corn and cotton farmers.



"Tell Mom I'm here!"

Broilers: Producers of broilers are buying around 70 million to 80 million hatchery chicks from July to December, inclusive, compared with only a fraction of that number a few years ago. Hatchery chicks make up 70 per cent of all chicks raised in the U. S.

Upside-Down Trees: To produce logs 20 or more feet long, yielding boards without knots, Russians will prune young pines by a new upside-down method, it is reported. The young tree will be permitted to develop a bushy growth near the ground until it is about 8 years old. After this, its central growth axis will be prevented from producing any more branches above this ground-hugging bush. This

leader is supposed to grow into a long, slender, pole-like sprout, getting its nourishment from the branches near the ground.

Protection: Tear gas comes in mighty handy for police in breaking up unlawful gatherings. But it has another job. Use of tear gas, or chloropicrin, in treating infected soil makes it practical to grow gladiolus where previous plantings have been destroyed by the fungus disease known as gladiolus yellows. The gas will kill growing plants.

Deadly Bomb: Were one tiny particle of radium scattered about by an aerial bomb, it would be dangerous to live in that location for many years.

Wood Dollars: Farmers of the United States are now passing up, every year, \$150,000,000 of income that could be realized thru better management of farm woods, says the U. S. Forest Service. The first 2 rules of good woods management are "keep out livestock" and "keep out fire."

Quiet Starch: Too much noise spoils starch made from potatoes or wheat, according to Food Industries. When the starch is exposed to high frequency sound vibrations, the specific grain volume is decreased about as much as when the paste is heated to 300 degrees F. Chemical change is thought to take



"I had motor trouble."

place, but the main effect seems to come from pulsation of minute bubbles in the paste.

Cow Cocktail: The idea of a "milk bar" probably originated in London more than 200 years ago, when a cow was kept behind the bar in an inn to supply customers.

Peek-a-boo: Using an X-ray "eye" scientists can peek inside cotton fibers and tell how strong they are. Do you suppose they'll find some way of looking into the future with it, too?



OPEN LETTER TO FAR-SIGHTED FARMERS

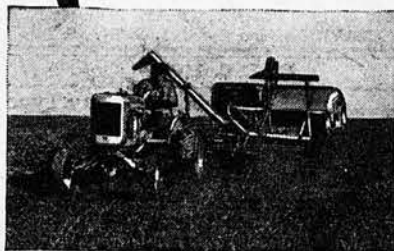
This message is published in the hope that it may save you trouble, inconvenience and perhaps even hardship in the months to come.

The situation, as we see it, is this:
This spring will see the most acute need for farm machinery in history. Feeding a starving world is unquestionably the most gigantic task ever undertaken by the American farmer. Who else but the mechanized American farmer could tackle it at all...let alone short-handed?
New machinery cannot do the job alone. Uncle Sam asks that we repair

and recondition old equipment of all kinds. Your Allis-Chalmers dealer will do all in his power to help you put your old machinery in working order.

But . . . Consult him immediately. It's human nature to wait till the ground thaws before ordering new equipment, repair parts, overhauling, etc . . . but this year it may be too late.

To avoid the inevitable "traffic jam" ahead, follow this friendly tip: Check over your machinery needs now, and see your Allis-Chalmers dealer while there's time.



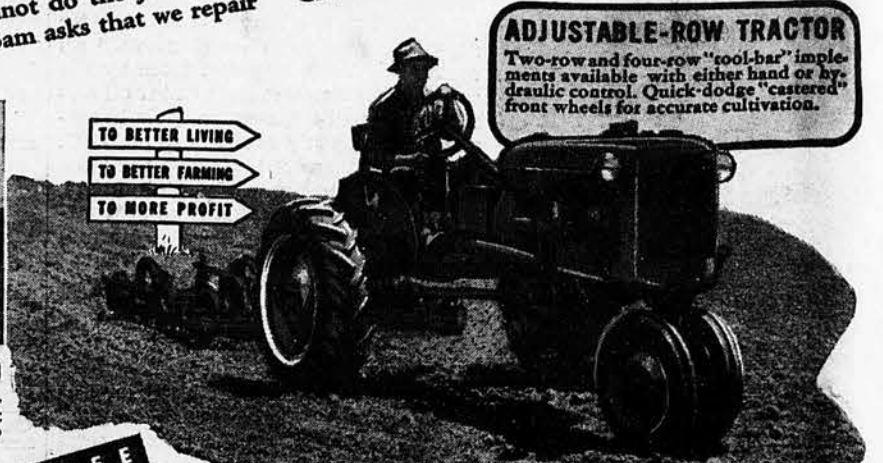
BEANS AND SORGHUMS TOO

Livestock feeding puts a premium on soybeans and sorghums. Here's your perfect harvest outfit for both—a Model 40 All-Crop Harvester and Model B Tractor.



TURN A CRANK FOR 102 CROPS

Feeding more livestock may call for an entirely new rotation. Take your choice of 102 crops—the Model 60 All-Crop Harvester with "quick speed-change" cylinder handles 'em all.



ADJUSTABLE-ROW TRACTOR
Two-row and four-row "tool-bar" implements available with either hand or hydraulic control. Quick-dodge "castered" front wheels for accurate cultivation.

FREE BOOKS
To Help
You Plan

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE • U. S. A.

2 MINUTES SPENT FILLING OUT THIS BLANK MAY EASILY SAVE YOU 75 WORKING DAYS A YEAR

ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Dept. 19, Tractor Division, Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen: Please send free catalogs checked to help me plan for the future. I farm _____ acres in _____ County.

☐ 1-Plow B Tractor ☐ 2-Plow WC Tractor ☐ Crawler Tractor
☐ 2-Row C Tractor ☐ All-Crop Harvester ☐ Implements

Name _____ R. F. D. _____

Town _____ (Please Print) State _____

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DEFENSE BONDS
Buy STAMPS