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KANSAS FARMER

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**"LET'S
SAW WOOD
TOMORROW"**

"Best Prospects in a Long Time"

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Farmers begin a new year—and a new decade—with the best prospects in a long time, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture.

"Consumer buying power continues relatively high, and the prices of a number of farm products are the highest in more than 2 years. Dollar wheat became a reality in December, and cotton topped 11 cents a pound."

"Markets were bidding \$1.30 a bushel for soybeans, a crop that was scarcely known commercially in the United States a dozen years ago. Dairy products were selling in late December at highest prices in nearly 2 years. The worst spot in the picture is the low price of hogs—lowest in more than 5 years. Ratio of hog prices to corn prices has become less favorable to hog producers."

There is the rather optimistic picture which opens the current issue of the Agricultural Situation, published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Then on page 3 of the same issue are the price statistics.

Corn Below Parity

The parity price of cotton—what the statisticians say it should be to give the cotton grower the relative purchasing power he had before the World War, when agriculture and industry were on more nearly even terms—that price should be 15.87 cents a pound on the farm. Instead, it is 9.71 cents a pound.

If corn brought parity price, it would be 82.2 cents a bushel on the farm. In December it was 50.3 cents, and that was so high that the corn-hog price ratio was unfavorable to the hog producer. Hogs were selling at \$5.03 a hundred; parity price, \$9.24. Wheat, altho it went over a dollar on the public market, was selling at 82.4 cents a bushel on the farm; parity is \$1.13 a bushel on the farm.

Only 2 major farm commodities were selling above parity—beef cattle at \$6.85, parity being \$6.67, and wool at 27.5 cents a pound, parity 23.4 cents.

Advocates Certificate Plan

Farm prices on the whole averaged 96 per cent of the pre-war (1910-14) level. Prices paid by farmers averaged 122 per cent of pre-war. Farm purchasing power, as registered by price received and prices paid, is 79 per cent of pre-war. And farmers begin the year with the best prospects in a long time!

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace says farm income is \$1,800,000,000 short of parity. He advocates Congress approve the income certificate plan, which is a processing tax called a rose instead of an onion, to meet the cost of making parity payments to growers of the major export commodities, wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco, rice.

Tell About Garden

If you like to grow a garden, here is a chance to tell about it and get paid for it—if you tell a good enough story. Kansas Farmer is offering \$11 in prize money for the 4 best letters on "How I Make the Garden Fit My Family." Prizes are as follows: First, \$5; second, \$3; third, \$2; fourth, \$1. Address all letters to Garden Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Letters must be mailed by February 10.

The European war is not bringing farm prosperity. England and France are buying airplanes and war materials from the United States. They are buying foodstuffs elsewhere.

"What average general farm price level in 1940?" the Bureau of Agricultural Economics asks, and then answers its own question in these words:

"Much depends upon continuation of a conservative production program. Current supplies of food, feed and fibers are more than enough to satisfy prospective domestic and foreign needs."

Exports Fall Off

There is not much use being romantic about the foreign market for farm products. Romance generally is considered as having to deal with affairs of the heart, but as a matter of fact romance really means rose-colored fiction. And unless and until there are great changes in the relationship of nations and peoples all over the world, those who picture for the American farmer a huge export market are just romancing.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has something to say on this subject in a current publication.

United States foreign trade in farm products varied widely during the 10 years, 1930 to 1939.

"At the end of the decade," says the BAE, "both imports and exports of farm products stood at about 60 per cent of their volume in 1929."

"Lending Program" Ceases

"From 1929 to 1933, farm exports declined by 21 per cent in quantity and 59 per cent in value. The decline in commodities other than cotton was even more precipitate—53 per cent in quantity and 68 per cent in value."

"From 1933 to 1936, when the effects of drouth on the United States exports reached a peak, those exports declined in quantity by a further 28 per cent of the 1929 level, making a total decline (volume) of 49 per cent from 1929 to 1936, altho high prices associated with drouth resulted in a slight rise in export value."

What happened?

Well, of course, there was a world depression. There was the cessation of the program of lending American credits to foreign countries so they would purchase American goods—this "lending program" of the Twenties was a way by which we Americans tried to fool ourselves into believing that after we became a creditor nation we could continue to export more than we imported.

Also, foreign countries did a bang-up job of "protecting" their industries and workmen.

The United States showed the world what a protective tariff could do. But it has turned out in the last few years that even the much maligned Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930 was a "piker" effort to shut off foreign trade.

Some foreign countries worked out a system of government control of trade, production, and distribution. By now, practically every foreign nation which used to take sizable quantities of American farm products has adopted this system.

Imports Restricted

By means of import licenses, exchange control, and subsidy payments, these governments restrict their imports to commodities considered essential and, also important, permit purchases only from countries considered as desirable sources of supply.

And so do we.

For several years the foreign policy of the United States has been inimical to trade with Germany, Italy, and now

Japan—the 8 nations that would like most to exchange their goods for our farm products. This is not said in criticism, just as a matter of stating a fact.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics tells of what this meant in terms of farm exports from the United States to Germany.

"An idea of the importance of this development may be gathered from the fact that German imports of American cotton fell, during these 3 years ('33-'36) by more than a billion bales annually."

"In 1933, 87 per cent of total German cotton imports consisted of American fiber. In 1936, the proportion was only 31 per cent. By 1938 there has been further reduction to 18 per cent. Similar reductions were made in lard and other leading commodities."

"Viewed from another angle, these government controls were instrumental in reducing the proportion sent to Germany of total United States farm exports from about 15 per cent at the

21 RECIPES FREE

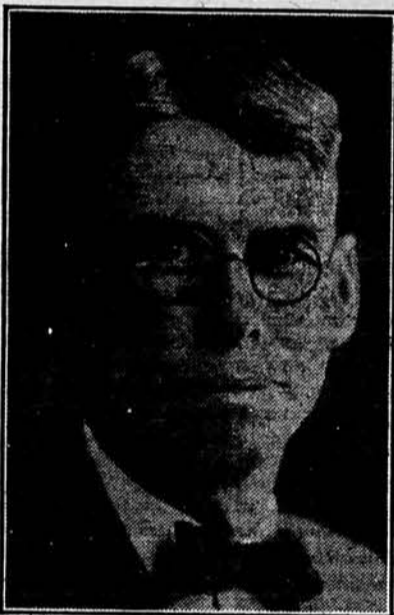
Buns, sweet rolls, doughnuts, breads, and cake made in a hurry with the new rapid yeast now on the market, are included in the recipe booklet, "Tried and Tested Bread Recipes." Any reader desiring a copy of the recipe booklet, should mail a postcard to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Please PRINT your name and address.

beginning of the decade to less than 5 per cent the last full year before the outbreak of the war.

"The principal other markets in which this type of control developed early in the decade are Japan and Italy."

We don't know whether the United States is going to guarantee the American farmer the American market, but we have a hunch that he is not likely to have much outside the American market for some time to come, unless the world-wide restrictions of foreign trade are removed somehow. And we don't know how or when that will happen.

Veteran Farm Week Visitor



C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado, will attend Farm and Home Week for the 42nd time. He is a premier seed grower.

WHEN rural Kansans gather in Manhattan for Farm and Home Week, February 6 to 9, the group will include C. C. Cunningham, of El Dorado. Mr. Cunningham will be attending his 42nd gathering of this nature. He started in 1898, which was his first year in college. At that time, the meeting was a "Farmers Institute," which was later to grow into Farm and Home Week as we know it now.

Since that year, Mr. Cunningham has attended every year except one, when he was kept at home because of sickness.

Looking back thru the years, Mr. Cunningham sees an endless chain of improvements in farm crops and methods. He recalls that when the Farmers Institutes were in progress 40 years ago, the leading varieties of corn in Kansas were Boone County White and Reid's Yellow Dent. About 1904, the Kansas Corn Breeders' Association was organized and this group conducted corn shows that attracted high interest.

According to Mr. Cunningham, 2 of the leading winners in these early shows were S. G. Trent, of Hiawatha, and John Brock, of Atchison. In the early corn shows the prizes were given to big-type corn with rough, starchy kernels. Along about 1911 a change to a smoother type of corn was begun. One of the leading figures in this move-

ment was L. E. Willoughby, at that time extension crops specialist with the college. This smoother type corn has since demonstrated its superiority for Kansas conditions and is rather generally accepted at this time.

Mr. Cunningham explains that the Kansas Corn Improvement Association expanded and finally was changed to be the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, which is now an important agricultural organization in this state.

Mr. Cunningham points out that of all the variety changes and improvements, some of the most remarkable are in the sorghum crops. The only sorghum crops of the early day were Blackhull kafir and cane. In a relatively few years this list has expanded to include some of the most valuable crops known to Kansas.

Varieties Change

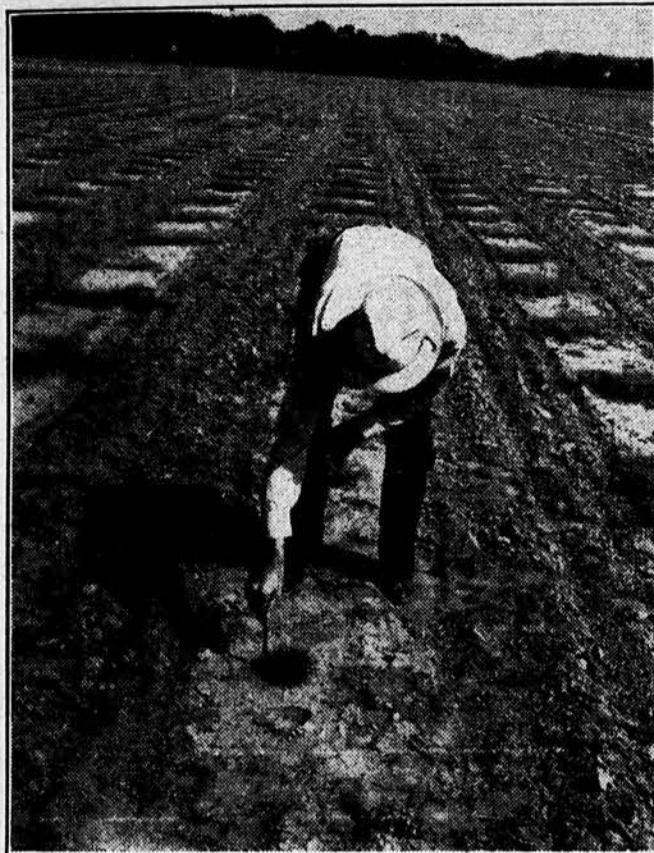
At the time of the first Farmers Institutes, Turkey wheat was about the only hard red winter variety produced in this state. A few years later, Mr. Cunningham relates, Kanred came into the picture. At that time Harvest Queen was the principal soft red winter wheat. At present all of these varieties have "taken a back seat" for newer, higher yielding varieties.

Mr. Cunningham remembers when Red Texas and Kherson oats were universally grown in Kansas. Later, Kanota came upon the scene and became the leading oats variety for Kansas. Just recently, another variety, Fulton, has appeared to contest the position Kanota has as the best variety of oats for Kansas.

Mr. Cunningham, who is an outstanding seed grower and grain judge, points to these numerous improvements in crop varieties as proof that experimental work, Farm and Home Week programs, and all similar endeavor is reaping a reward to Kansas Farmers.

Fred G. Laptad, of Lawrence, is another veteran of Farm and Home Week. He will attend for his 31st time. Other old-timers, all from Riley county, are: Mrs. L. D. Arnold, who has attended 30 consecutive years; E. H. Taylor, 32 years; Will H. Rhodes and Bruce Wilson, 33 years.

This year, as in past years, the 1939 class of Kansas Master Farmers selected by Kansas Farmer Mail and Breeze will be announced during Farm and Home Week program. Five new Master Farmers and 2 Master Home-makers will be presented at a banquet February 9.



At left, Leon Wenger, grass specialist at the Hays Experiment Station, points out a mighty poor strain of Buffalo grass.

Below, Mr. Wenger indicates a growthy strain of Buffalo grass. Each of these 2 plots has grown from 1 seed.



Out Where the GRASS BEGINS

By ROY FREELAND

Of the richest and most fascinating chapters of Kansas history are interwoven the story of short grasses native to the plains. When early-day cattle kings made the ranges as a stage for their vivid drama, the carpet for that stage was Buffalo, blue grama, and other native grasses; from this carpet came sustenance for the great wealth to the owners, and protection to the expanses of land.

Later chapters usher in the period when so much of this grass was destroyed. Riding the boom prices and new, power machinery, the range rose to replace cattle kings. Grass was sold under in wholesale lots and vast quantities of golden grain appeared over its grave. Grain brought wealth and reputation to our

the vital story of Kansas could not escape these chapters. Weakening wheat markets, seasons, and soil blowing brought about that much of the land needed its old grass. However, pastures that had been built up overnight, would not sod back in accord in less than half a lifetime. It was practically impossible to gather Buffalo grass because of its growth so near

to the natural workers set about the job of finding ways to re-sod the prairies. One of the early accomplishment is found in the story written for Kansas Farmer by H. Gilkeson, in 1934. It introduced equipment and methods for rapid planting of strips of sod on cultivated land. The system had been developed by D. A. Savage, at the Hays Experiment Station. Mr. Savage found that sod would fill in between the sod strips with a solid grass cover within a few

years. Looking for a still faster method of seeding, grass experts searched the world in quest of suitable grasses that could be seeded in the plains area. This search, which reached to the jungles of Asia, China, and Siberia, finally brought back to Western Kansas. It was determined that Buffalo and Blue Grama are the best to be found for this area, so

major attention was turned to finding ways of seeding these natives of our own state.

The first important step was described in Kansas Farmer by Ralph Lashbrook, less than a year ago. It told of successfully planting these grasses in the form of hay. This practice, developed at the Hays Experiment Station, initiated actual seeding of our short grasses on a field basis. Encouraged by this success, further improvements are being pushed with new vigor.

Right now, the spotlight is focused on grass breeding work which promises new chapters for the story of Kansas grasses. Just as superior livestock and grain crops have been developed by careful breeding and selection, superior grass is now being developed for the western plains.

A recent visit to the Hays Experiment Station revealed 8,000 different grass plots dotting the landscape like a huge checkerboard. These plots, most of them Buffalo grass, are supervised by Leon Wenger, with the co-operation of Superintendent L. C. Aicher.

Each plot has a record behind it. The grass

has been tested for yield, hardiness, height of seed, growthiness, and other characters. As time progresses, the poorer strains are discarded while good ones are developed and crossed with other superior strains.

Mr. Wenger says one of the first considerations is to obtain strains of Buffalo grass that will bear seed high enough that it can be harvested. This work is still young but, already, they have found several strains which consistently bear seed several inches above the ground. It is hoped that further development and increase of certain strains will eventually make possible the harvesting of Buffalo grass seed on a moderately large scale.

BUT high seed is just one of many good qualities being developed in Buffalo grass at Hays. A walk among the plots seeded last spring revealed some strains had made little or no growth during the summer. Other plots had made rank growth and had expanded in area. Some were hurt by dry weather or cold, while others demonstrated intense hardiness. More complete tests on the better varieties will include palatability and grazing qualities. The ultimate goal is to get as many as possible of the good qualities combined in 1 strain.

Buffalo grass is peculiar in that among some strains, both pollen and seed is borne on the same individual plant, as in the case of corn. In other strains, about 95 per cent of the plants may be male or female only, while the remaining 5 per cent are plants of the other sex. Buffalo grass will grow on extremely poor soil, but Mr. Wenger has found that seed must be properly handled or it will not sprout well. He says better results are obtained if the hard, vitreous seed is aged, frozen, or softened in some other way.

Until further developments are made, Mr. Wenger explains, spreading of grass hay is still the most satisfactory method of seeding. Under this method, hay is cut and stacked in July. After standing in the stack over winter, it is spread over a carefully prepared seedbed, with a manure spreader, during the first part of May.

[Continued on Page 14]



Leon Wenger, right, points out to Jean Scheel the differences in height of seed, growthiness and hardiness of different strains of Buffalo grass. Each of these plots is from 1 seed planted in the spring of 1938.

Passing COMMENT

IN CASE I rented a farm from an aged widower having heirs, could the lease be so drawn that it would remain in force if the owner did not live thru the term of the lease? In other words, would the lease terminate at the owner's death if the heirs wish to dispose of the farm or live on it themselves regardless of the lease?—B. C. R.

If this was a verbal lease it, of course, could only last 1 year in any event. But so long as the land is owned by this widower he has a right to execute a written lease for more than a year. He might rent it for any given number of years and it would be valid and could be carried out after his death.

Federal Savings Secure

ARE FEDERAL savings as secure as government bonds? Are federal savings taxable? Would you advise investing a life insurance in federal savings?—Subscriber.

These federal savings certificates are just as secure as government bonds because they are issued by the government. My understanding is that they are not taxable.

Settle Out of Court

IS THERE any way heirs to an estate can settle the estate without going thru court? The estate includes a quarter section in Smith county. It has more than \$200 taxes against it. Would a person with the power of attorney for the heirs, a resident of Nebraska, be able legally to collect rent, pay taxes and attend to other matters in Kansas?—J. E. P.

If you can get all of the heirs to this estate to agree to a division of this land and the division of any other property, there would be no necessity for taking the matter thru court. In making such a settlement as this there are several things you ought to keep in mind. First, if it should happen that there are minor heirs, the

Shamus and Larry on Co-operation

BY ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

Said Shamus O'Brien to Larry O'Lee,
"If we were all millionaires, happy we'd be;
We'd all be a threadin' the highways aich day—
And also the nights, wouldn't life thin be gay?
And up in the air with the stars and the moon,
Supposedly safe, we wad trouble thim soon
The lights from our flyers beyant the high clouds
Would make thim all look as if wearin' their
shrouds."

"Arrah now," said Larry, "Oi sure like a joke,
But thin it's no harm to get funny and poke
At some o' the strange things that's happenin'
now,

Tho I niver yit swallowed that yarn o' the cow
Which, out on a rampage, one night in swate
June,

Got frisky, be gorra, and jumped o'er the moon!
But somethin' could happen if aich used his
head—

All fellers who live in this world could have
bread

Aich mornin' and night, and the babies get milk
While ladies, God bless 'em, might still wear
more silk!

Just co-operation of muscle and brain
Could save this old world yit with never a stain.
Aich feller would wur-ruk where he fit in best;
A farm, store, or factory, proven by test—
We still would nade merchants and writers
and clerks,

But 'twould be hard sleddin', be gorra, for
shirks!"

By T. A. McNeal

minor heirs would not be bound necessarily by the action of the older heirs and in case of a division of land the minor heir might bring an action after he became of age to secure his rights if he had been deprived of his rights in the settlement of the estate. But if there are no minor heirs I can see no reason why the matter should be taken into court at all; the heirs might all together agree on the granting of a power of attorney to make the division.

Rights to Road

AND B bought 2 adjoining quarters of land, X and Y, about 40 years ago. Later they made a deal whereby A became the owner of Farm X and B the owner of farm Y and established 2 separate farms. These farms were so situated that Y was closer to town and school than X. In order to make up for this difference A and B agreed that A was to have an outlet or road across Y to shorten the distance to town and school. Later A and B both rented their farms to sons to operate. B wants to sell his farm to C who has agreed to buy it on condition that A does not travel across it. C claims A has no right to use the road but A's heirs claim that they do. Which is right?—A. U.

Unless B deeded to A the right of way across his land my opinion is that C is technically right. It was not a public highway. It was merely an easement granted to A as an accommodation. B, according to your letter, never made any deed to A nor did he at any time give up his claim to the ownership of the land to A. The statute provides how a private road may be obtained across the land of another and unless the statutory requirements are complied with there is no private road.

If B should sell his land to C then C would have the right, if there has never been any transfer of title to the roadbed, to refuse A the right to pass over his land unless there is an agreement in the sale of the land which grants further extension of this right of easement or right to travel over the land.

Promises Property to Son

AHUSBAND deeded the farm to his wife. Later he died. After his death the wife deeded it to 3 daughters, retaining a life interest in it. The son received other property before his father's death. The wife rents the farm for several years using up what she receives as rent. She dies before a rent year is up. Should the remaining income and grain be added to her bank account and divided among the heirs or does it go to the daughters owning the farm? The wife had another property which she had said was to go to the son but did not leave a will to that effect. Can the son claim the property? A daughter holds the funeral claims against the estate. What is the best way to collect? Is there a time limit on claims against the estate, also on settling the estate?—J. F. Z.

The wife in this case, as I understand it, had a life estate in this property. She was permitted under the terms of the deed to use the proceeds as she pleased. Whatever portion of the rent she received, that is not spent or contracted to be spent on the farm for necessary purposes, would become part of her estate and would be divided if she made no will according to the laws of descents and distributions in Kansas.

That is, it would go to her children. She could have willed it as she pleased.

In addition, she had an estate in her own name; that is, she owned it exclusively. She made no will but it seems she made a promise that it was to go to her son. If this promise was made for a consideration on the part of the son I am of the opinion that following

the decisions of our supreme court that contract would be enforceable; that is, that the son could claim this property as an heir of the estate and as a special beneficiary of contract for consideration which he made with his mother. But if this was a promise without consideration, that is, if she said she intended to will this to him but never did so, I am of the opinion he would have to take his chances along with the rest of the heirs.

The funeral expense is a preferred claim and should be paid out of the estate before there is a distribution to the heirs. Claims against the estate must be presented within a year.

No Extra Interest

WE GAVE a mortgage note on real estate on December 28, 1938. The first interest coupon was due December 28, 1939. The holder of the mortgage did not record the same and says he cannot find the papers. He wants a new set of papers made out. Can they collect compound interest if we do not pay until they produce the interest coupon? How can we pay this and protect ourselves?—T. B. R.

Whatever delay there is in this case is the fault of the holder of this mortgage note, not yours. When you pay your interest you have a right to have the cancelled coupon, and if they fail to produce it they could not charge you extra interest.

Might Sell One-Half

IT HAPPENS that A and B are husband and wife. B buys a tract of land and they build a house on it. The deed is in B's name. If A died before B would the children of A and B come in for A's part before B died? Could B sell this property without A's consent? It has a loan on it and A's and B's names are both signed on the payments.—S. P.

The title to this land is in B. At A's death the entire title belongs to B. A's children could not come in for any share of this property until B's death without her consent. So long as A lives, B cannot sell this property and give good title. She might sell one-half of it, but she cannot sell all of it.

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FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

FARM purchasing power, despite all the plans tried the last 7 years to bring it back toward pre-war levels, was only 66 per cent of pre-war (1910-14) at the end of 1939, the Department of Agriculture reports. Prices paid by farmers in December averaged 122 per cent of what they received in the 1910-14 base period. Prices received by farmers were 96 per cent of the pre-war period. On this basis the purchasing power of the farmer was only 79 per cent of pre-war.

Industrial wage scales are 230 per cent of pre-war. Farm taxes are 186 per cent of pre-war. Farm living and production costs are 122 per cent of pre-war. Farm prices are 96 per cent of pre-war. Total farm income in the United States, according to Secretary of Agriculture A. Wallace, is \$1,800,000,000 short of what it should be to regain the parity between farm and agriculture that existed in 1910-14. The foregoing gives a thumb-nail sketch of the farm problem, as it applies to income and cost. The American Farmer's budget has been unbalanced ever since 1920. The best year since 1920 was 1925, when farm purchasing power, as measured by farm prices, was 99 per cent of pre-war.

The worst year was 1932, when farm prices and farm purchasing power was 61 per cent of pre-war. The best year since 1932 was 1937, when the ratio between prices received and prices paid showed farm purchasing power 93 per cent of pre-war. It slumped to 78 in 1938, during 1939 it fell from a low of 74 to a high of 80.

The importance of this farm problem to the nation as a whole is shown by the fact that 7 million farm families—one-fourth of the population of the entire nation—is trying to live on an income of one-eleventh of the national income. This one-fourth of the population, receiving one-eleventh of the income, is called upon to educate one-third of the boys and girls of school age.

reciprocal trade agreements act. I hold that the American farmer is entitled to the American market, and these trade agreements are taking part of that market away from the American farmer, giving it to farmers of other nations.

Administration forces are confident they have the votes in the House to approve extending the life of the trade agreements act another 3 years. If not extended, the law expires automatically next June 12. I have hopes we can prevent extension in the Senate. Failing in that, I will try to have the resolution amended to require Senate ratification before a trade agreement becomes effective. The nations with whom these agreements are being made require legislative approval before they go into effect.

The low farm prices and low farm income also compel me to be in favor of making parity payments again next year, in addition to the soil conservation payments of one-half billion dollars that will be provided in the Agriculture supply bill which the House will consider next week. I understand there will be no provision for parity payments to growers of wheat, cotton, corn. Congress appropriated 225 million dollars for parity payments for the current crop year; 212 million dollars the preceding year.

A Population Problem

A CHECK-UP on U. S. farm population shows it now is close to the largest on record. Right now the count is 32 million persons. The high point was in 1910, with 32,077,000. But something is happening in the placement of this farm population which should make us sit down and think.

Government reports for last year, and for the last 8 years, make it clear that, except in the drought areas, farm population is increasing more rapidly in the so-called "problem" areas than in

the good farming sections. This means that the population in the poor farming regions is increasing beyond the ability of the land to maintain it on a very satisfactory standard. Yet, even with this crowded condition, it is easier to start farming there than it is in the better farming areas, such as Kansas. In the poorer farming areas the returns to be expected are very low, therefore land prices are low, and so little in the way of equipment is needed for a start that one can do it on a shoestring.

Now, I am not suggesting that the excess population of poor farming areas be brought to Kansas. What I am concerned about, however, is how Kansas, one of the greatest farming states in the Nation, can find ways and means of making farm life more attractive so a larger per cent of our own farm young folks will stay on the farms. I suspect living conditions and educational opportunities in the "problem" areas are inferior. Perhaps lack of knowledge and ability and gumption are responsible for keeping many young folks on farms in the poorer farming sections.

But in Kansas we have a fine background of successful agriculture, a type of people who are ambition personified, and the best in living conditions and educational facilities are ours. Yet in more cases than we imagine, the reason young folks leave the farm is because it is too difficult to get a start for themselves. I am all in favor of our industrial commission doing the best job possible to further industrialize the state. But of equal importance could be a special commission which would study ways of making it possible for more folks to start farming for themselves. We cannot afford to have our Kansas agriculture undermanned.

The expected opposition to the confirmation of Dr. A. G. Black, of the Department of Agriculture, to be Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, which I mentioned in the preceding issue of Kansas Farmer, failed to materialize. He was confirmed by the Senate without one word of opposition. I hope that his appointment means what his opponents said it would mean—more lenient foreclosures policies by the Federal Land Banks.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

From a MARKETING Viewpoint

George Montgomery, Grain; Edwin L. Parsons, Dairy, Fruits and Vegetables; R. J. Eggert, Livestock; H. W. Wilson, Poultry.

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

I have a loan which expires March 1st. I have 393 bushels of wheat. Will you advise me on the most favorable time to sell?—A. B. K., Palmyra, Mo.

It is expected that the price of wheat will remain rather steady during the remainder of January and February, but that there will be some advances in the spring when the amount of winter-killing becomes known. March would appear to be a better time to sell now or in February.

What is the outlook for fat lambs in March and April?—P. W. G., Glasgow Co.

Outlook for prices of fed lambs during March and April is highly favor-

able. A recent Agricultural Marketing Service report indicated that the number of sheep and lambs on feed January 1, 1940, in the principal feeding states was about 3 per cent larger than in 1939. Considering the location of the lambs on feed, however, it is probable that a relatively large proportion will be marketed during the next 4 weeks. By March 1, supplies are expected to be no larger, if as large, as they were last year and the demand for both dressed lamb and wool probably will be stronger during the late winter and early spring months than it was a year ago.

In your opinion, in what months during this coming year will hog prices be the highest? I have some that could go any time in the next 6 weeks and will have some ready by July or August.—T. J. T., Hume, Mo.

Factors available at present indicate that the spring hog-price high will be reached in late February or March and that the summer high will

occur sometime during late July or August. In the past, the highs for the year have occurred during these 2 periods more frequently than at any other time and there are no factors indicating a deviation from this usual trend in 1940. A private report re-

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	\$11.00	\$10.50	\$14.00
Hogs	5.90	5.80	7.65
Lambs	9.25	9.10	8.85
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. ....	.11½	.10½	.14½
Eggs, Firsts .....	.20½	.18	.14½
Butterfat, No. 1. ....	.23	.25	.22
Wheat, No. 2, Hard.	1.00	1.07	.68
Corn, No. 2, Yellow. ....	.60½	.59½	.48½
Oats, No. 2, White. ....	.44	.42½	.31½
Barley, No. 2. ....	.57	.56	.44
Prairie, No. 1.	16.50	17.00	15.50
Alfalfa, No. 1.	9.00	8.50	8.50

cently indicated that fall farrowings averaged about one week earlier than usual. Considering the size of the fall pig crop (the largest on record), the unfavorable feeding ratio, and the probable discount on heavy hogs, it may be best to avoid the late March period.

Would you advise buying some young, thin feeder cattle in the spring, putting them on pasture until sometime in September, and then selling them?—E. J. S., Franklin Co.

Assuming normal feed crops in the summer and fall of 1940, this program should be fairly satisfactory from an income standpoint. Cattle numbers still are in a relatively low position of the cycle and prices will be supported by a strong replacement demand as long as feed crops are near or above normal. Fat cattle prices are expected to have recovered from their probable late winter and early spring drop, and the cattle price-fed ratio should continue to support the price of feeders.

VENGEANCE IS MINE

By MRS. ARTHUR G. NOBLES

Illustrated by Joan Faulkner

LULA WARE studied her toil-worn and dirt-stained hands. The thought idly ran thru her mind that she could never make them appear clean. The soil had taken the softness from them, but they still were good, capable hands. That was the way of the soil.

This was no time to be thinking of hands—but she had to look at something. It was difficult enough for Joel Miller to talk without her staring at him.

Words do not come easily after 10 years. Ten long years in which neither had spoken to the other. Requests, other than from friends, are hard enough at anytime, to say nothing of a request from one who has evinced no sign of friendship in a decade.

Lula knew that if any other woman could have answered his appeal he would not be there. Joel Miller's sixth child was about to be born—and no doctor within 40 miles. Belle Miller needed a woman's help, a woman with good, capable hands.

But neighbors were not as plentiful now as they had been 10 years ago. Now she was Joel Miller's only hope. Ten years ago he would not have thought of seeking aid from any other but her.

On such an early fall morning, 10 years ago, Everett Ware had taken his gun to go duck hunting. But he never hunted the ducks for, on his way, he discovered that once more Joel Miller's herd sire had torn down his fences. Good fences that they were, too!

Angrily, he had strode to the Miller farm. The neighbors carried him home. . . .

The jury, all neighbors of the two men, had decided that Joel Miller killed in self-defense. Lula was not so sure.

Now, Joel Miller had broken the silence of 10 years to humbly ask Lula to help his wife. He was afraid she would die.

He stood there, silent now, waiting for her to answer.

Did he think she had no emotions? She let

her mind race, still silent. But she must decide quickly. Time was precious to the man and his suffering wife. If she did not go he must return to do his clumsy best.

If his wife died he would know the loneliness that had been hers. He would know her desperation. He would learn of the emotions that arise in loneliness.

Perhaps he would condemn her to the world, as she had done. Deep within, she knew that the neighbors had avoided her constant bitter words whenever possible.

He might also know what it was "not being one of them." He might learn how it felt to be overlooked in appeals for help. Once the entire neighborhood had always come to her. Now they came not at all. This was her first call for help in 10 years and it had to come from Joel Miller—the last person on earth she wanted to help.

Now if she refused no one would be surprised and Joel would learn what she had suffered. She could have her revenge. Belle Miller's life hung on her answer. On the answer of her neighbor.

Lula's mind trailed off to "What is a neighbor?"

She clenched her hands into tight fists. Slowly she raised her eyes from her hands. The morning sun peeped over the horizon. A new day had begun when she answered.

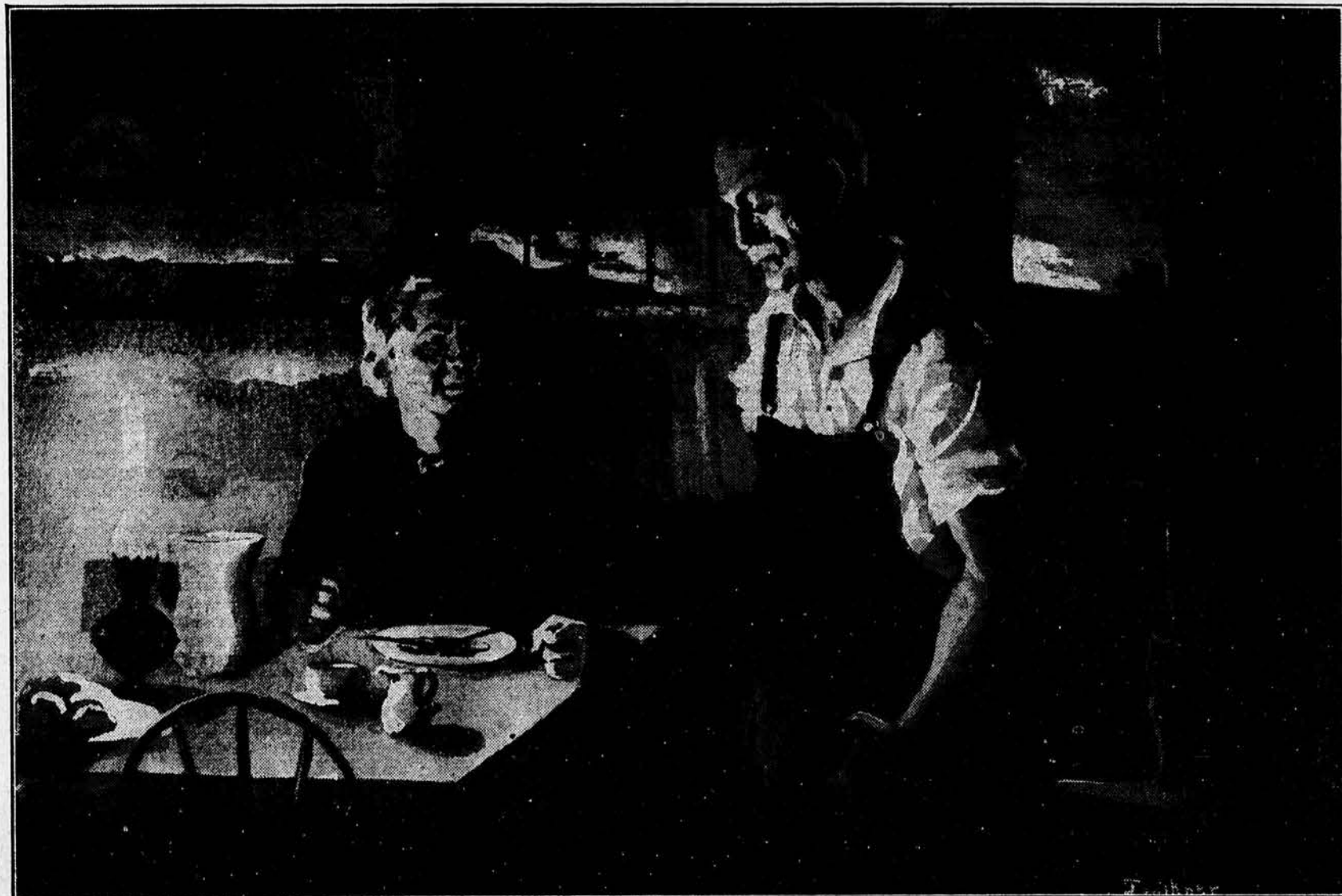
"Joel," her voice was low and husky, "get on home. Else I'll be there before you are." . . .

The Millers named their sixth child, a girl, Lula Jo.

Author Woman of the Soil

"Vengeance Is Mine" is the story of a woman's feelings who has held a bitterness in her heart for 10 years and who is suddenly called on for help by the very one who caused that bitterness. Did she forgive? Read the story. This woman of the soil with "good, capable hands" is painted by another woman of the soil, Mrs. Arthur G. Nobles, the author. Mrs. Nobles lives on a farm. She is the mother of 2 girls. She has delicate health but, despite that, she gardens, cans, raises chickens and flowers. Says she, "I am going to be a writer if I have to work all my life to do it." She has been trying to write for 8 years, and she has submitted 6 stories which were all returned. But patience and perseverance won out when "Vengeance Is Mine," the seventh, was accepted. She writes, "This is my first encouragement."

Lula's mind trailed off to "What is a neighbor?" She clenched her hands into tight fists.



Producers Ponder Potatoes

MATERIAL wilt or soft rot of the Irish potato is one of the most serious diseases in the potato industry to the symptoms are wilting of the vines and yellowish-brown rings in the tuber.

Statements were made recently at a discussion before more than 100 Valley potato growers gathered at Lawrence for their annual meeting. Speakers on the subject were Prof. L. E. Melchers, Kansas State College, Manhattan, and Dr. Glick, Colorado State College, Fort Collins, Colo.

Defectants will prevent the spread of disease but will not control it, scientists said. By disinfection of cutting knives, picking baskets, bags, planters, and storage cellars, spreading of the disease may be checked, since the disease organisms over-winter in the soil. It is important that the growers of Irish potatoes take every step possible in securing, disease-free seed, for this is an important step in the control of the

Lin L. Parsons, of Kansas State College, and a marketing specialist for Farmer, told the growers that at least 15 years carlot shipments of potatoes from the Kaw Valley had declined to 75 per cent.

There are 3 reasons for the decline in the potato industry in Kansas: competition from other areas, such as California and Idaho. (2.) Prices for potatoes have dropped. Probably this is because of lack of proper

grading and washing. (3.) Temperatures of 100 degrees F. are not conducive to maintaining quality during marketing.

Mr. Parsons said in a survey he had conducted he found only about half of the Kansas potatoes were washed. Shipped-in potatoes, he said, are all washed and carefully graded and, for the most part, make a better appearance than Kansas potatoes.

W. G. Amstein, extension horticulturalist, and John O. Miller, extension plant pathologist, both of Kansas State College, were chairmen of the various sessions.

It was voted to retain the same officers for the Kaw Valley Potato Show and meeting another year. These include: Paul Mellott, Edwardsville, president; Scott Kelsey, Topeka, vice-president; Deal Six, Lawrence, secretary; Al Green, Lawrence, treasurer. Other board members are Ralph Travis, Manhattan, O. O. Browning, Linwood, Arthur Heck, Lawrence, Garret Trent, Perry, A. L. McGehee, Manhattan, and J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka.

A potato train with exhibits by K. S. C. and U. S. D. A. will run over Union Pacific tracks thru Kansas next month. Stops will be made at: Manhattan, February 12, 8:30 a. m.; Wamego, February 12, 1:30 p. m.; Silver Lake, February 13, 8:30 a. m.; Topeka, February 13, 1:30 p. m.; Perry, February 14, 8:30; Lawrence, February 14, 1:30; Linwood, February 15, 8:30; and Bonner Springs, February 15, 1:30.

Machinery Goes on Parade

HUNDREDS of Kansas farmers, engaged in the development of improved farming machinery, are thinking of the 37th annual Western Farm and Power Equipment Exposition, which will open at Wichita, February 20, for a run of 4 days. Here will be revealed the latest in streamlined equipment for the 1940 farm.

History records that the greatest advances in farm machinery have always begun on the large farms rather than on the smaller tracts. It is for that reason that Virginia was the first farm machinery state. Here, after the Revolution, Thomas Jefferson brought out the Jefferson plow, then came other advancements in plows, and then came the first reaper a little more than a century ago.

As America moved west, still greater farming areas were opened. Ohio and Illinois succeeded Virginia. Then the Great Plains were opened for settlement, once more the center of machinery development moved west. The wide reaches of the plains engaged men to develop machinery to cultivate more acres than were possible in the hills of the East.

It accounts for the fact that the farm equipment show is the nation's premier exposition. Here is the proving ground. Factory and farmers have here joined forces to perfect new implements for the reduction of gruelling labor. America's farmers and implement makers have led the world along at least a decade.

Each year brings new improve-

ments. Nobody but the experimenters in laboratory shop and proving ground know what 1940 will bring, but whatever it is, it will be shown at this great show. Fred G. Wieland, secretary of the exposition, announces that almost all space is taken and it is evident that the show will break records when the curtain is lifted Tuesday, February 20. The farm equipment exhibits will be shown on the same dates as the Southwest Road Show and School in adjoining buildings.

—KF—

Stockmen to Kansas City

Kansas stockmen, who entered pasture, beef cattle, or swine production contests in 1939, have been invited to attend a Livestock-Pasture Conference, which is to be held at Hotel President in Kansas City, February 2.

This is the second 4-state meeting of agricultural leaders called by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce for considering breeding herds in relation to pasture and feed supplies. The meeting, which will start at 10:00 a. m., will include nationally prominent agricultural authorities, who will discuss problems vital to the livestock industry.

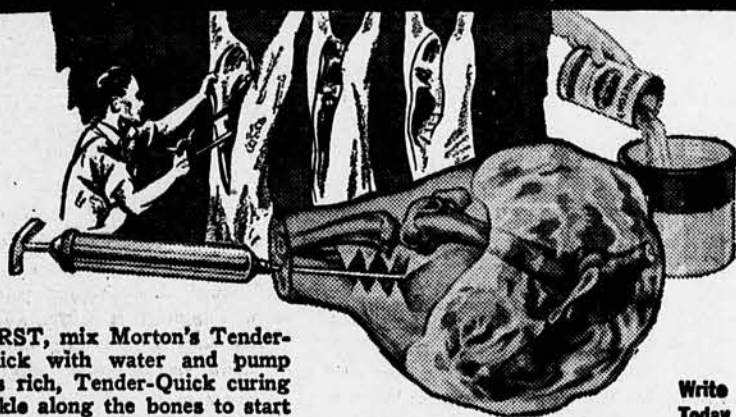
—KF—

Fulton Oats Proves Popular

Fulton, a new variety of oats distributed to Kansas farmers for the first time last winter, already has made a name for itself. Workers at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station report the crop has 2 outstanding, desirable characteristics. It is resistant to smut, and it has the ability to produce a good crop when planted late.

The new variety is a selection from a cross between 2 older, widely grown varieties of oats, Fulghum and Markton. The cross was made in 1926 by G. A. Wiebe, Aberdeen, Ida. The final selection was made in 1930 by Dr. John H. Parker, nationally famous plant breeder who was at that time a member of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station staff. Dr. Parker now heads the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association at Manhattan.

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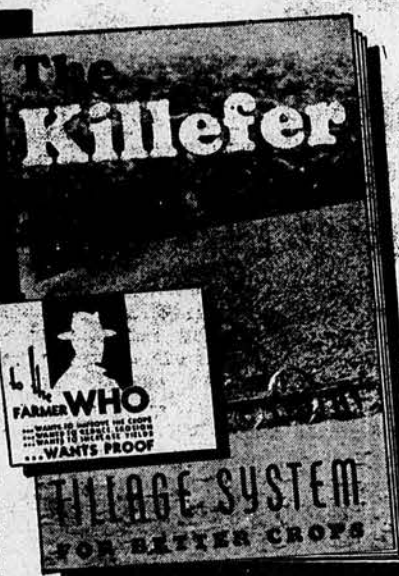
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February Fourteen

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DENVER SHOW HONORS

Go to Kansas Cattlemen



Another victory for Prof. F. W. Bell and his K. S. C. livestock judging teams was chalked up at the recent National Western Livestock Show, in Denver, as this group won first in a field of 10 teams. Left to right—Boyd H. McCune, Stafford; R. W. Rhodes, Silver Lake; Orville Burtis, Hymer; Kenneth Jameson, Ottawa; Mack Yenzer, Saffordville; and F. W. Bell, coach.

TO MOST Kansas stockmen, action on the "Western Front" this month meant a friendly, but effective, "invasion" of the National Western Stock Show in Denver. Encountering the best stock and the best stockmen in Western and Midwestern states, these volunteering Kansans captured a heavy share of top honors in one of the strongest Denver shows ever held.

First of all came a victory for the Kansas State College junior livestock judging team. This group ranked first in a field of 10 crack teams representing leading colleges throughout the Midwest. Trained by the "dean of coaches," F. W. Bell, this team is composed of Boyd H. McCune, Stafford; Orville Burtis, Hymer; Kenneth Jameson, Ottawa; R. W. Rhodes, Silver Lake; and Mack Yenzer, Saffordville.

Youthful showmen from Kansas virtually dominated the junior division steer show. Championship honors in this division were claimed by Marshall Kirk, Scott county, on his well-fitted Angus named Doc. This is the same steer that was champion of 4-H classes at the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson last fall.

Reserve champion Angus steer in the 4-H classes at Denver was shown by Wilma Jean Thurmond, Dickinson county, while Dorothy Brannan, of Rush county, exhibited the reserve champion Hereford. Bernard Weller, of Gray county, won first in the lightweight Shorthorn steer class with his snow white entry, White Hope.

Entries in the beef calf showmanship contest made a line nearly half way around the spacious coliseum arena. The close of this event, featuring talented showmen from many states, found Kansans in the top 3 positions. First place was awarded to Marshall Kirk, second to Dorothy Brannan, and third to Bernard Weller.

A new feature of the 1939 show at Denver was classes for students in vocational agriculture. Ready to take advantage of this new classification was Joe Chilen, son of Fred Chilen, prominent Kansas Angus breeder. Joe was awarded reserve championship honors in the vocational agriculture steer show with his calf, Shorty.

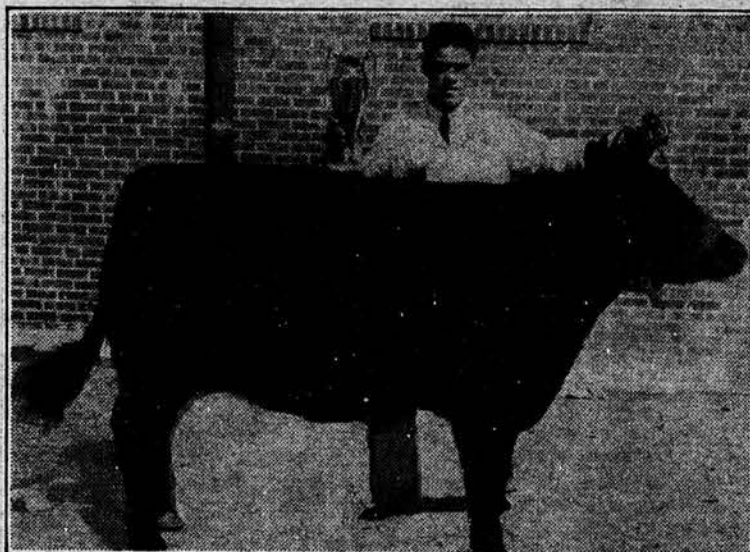
In open class competition, Kansas cattle breeders provided competition for the top places of every breed. In Hereford classes, Foster Farms, of Rexford, Jenny Wren Company, of Lawrence, C-K Ranch, of Brookville, and several others claimed ribbons. Shorthorn classes at the show were judged by the veteran Kansas breeder, James G. Tomson, of Wakarusa. The grand champion Shorthorn female was Miles of View Secret, exhibited by Miles of View Farm, Kenneth.

James B. Hollinger, Chapman, won the grand champion Angus bull award on his veteran of the ring, Revemere of Wheatland 13th. Other consistent winnings in the Angus show were made by the herd of William Ljungdahl and Sons, Menlo.

Kurt Farms, Edson, and Hollinger, of Chapman, won blue ribbons in open class steer competition in the Shorthorn and Angus classes, respectively. Dan D. Casement, Manhattan, was awarded the reserve championship on his carlot of fat Hereford steers.

Each year the Denver show serves as a meeting place for buyers and sellers of purebred cattle from all parts of the United States. This is especially true of the Hereford kingdom and this year was no exception. It was an unusual experience to sit in on the purebred sale this year and see the first 50 bulls thru the ring average \$1,081 each.

As Col. Art Thompson sounded the call, "What am I bid to start 'em?" hands went into the air. The answers came back, "Fifty hundred dollars," "Six hundred," and so on. At \$100 a jump, the bidding advanced rapidly to (Continued on Page 14)



A winning combination—Marshall Kirk, Scott City, was declared champion of the fitting and showing contest at the big show in Denver, and his Angus steer, Doc, was declared champion of the junior division.

WHAT THE BAKER WANTS

By C. O. SWANSON
Professor of Milling Industry, K. S. C.

QUALITY in Kansas wheat is of importance because of the bigness of the crop and because of its use. Average good year, Kansas produces about 150 million bushels, enough to supply the bread ration for one-fifth of the people of the United States. Kansas has only about one-fifth of the people of the United States, it follows that by far the larger part of the Kansas wheat crop is sold outside the state. Because of this situation it is necessary for the baker to grow the quality of wheat demanded by its users. Most wheat grown in Kansas is suited for milling into flour of a quality for making light bread.

A bread baker looks for 3 main characteristics in a flour: (1) It must make a dough of satisfactory properties. (2) It must produce bread of good volume and texture. (3) It must be such that by proper fermentation the bread produced will have pleasing appearance and a good

of the dough handling in a bakery is done by machinery. The flour must make a dough which behaves well in these machines. It may be satisfactory for home use and at the same time not meet the demands of the commercial baker. The most flour made from Kansas wheat is used in shops where the bread is handled by machinery, the flour must meet this condition.

General liking for bread is due to its pleasing taste, its energy value, and its being a good adjunct to other foods. Wheat flour is the one biggest item in the diet of the white race. In the United States it constitutes from one-fourth to one-third of the energy value of the ration.

The pleasing taste of bread is due to its structure and to its structure. The structure, which is a mass of thin cell walls, makes a large surface for the organs of taste and digestion. Thinness of cell walls is an accompaniment of large loaf volume, but mere largeness of loaf is objectionable because the bread lacks body or firmness and hence the bread slice is not a good conveyor of butter or jam.

Good textured bread consists of small cells with thin walls. It is the quality of bread which is the foundation of the large sandwich industry. But for the use of bread for sandwiches, the per capita consumption of wheat bread is much less than it is.

Wheat from wheat is the only flour which will make a dough when mixed with water. When the yeast grows in

this dough, the gas formed is retained and this makes possible the porous bread. This unique characteristic of wheat flour is due to its protein. It is only wheat flour that has a protein which has this quality, but wheats differ in respect to the quality of this protein. What is wanted in a Kansas wheat is a protein which has the quality characteristics just mentioned.

Good quality protein in wheat depends on 3 factors: Climate, soil, and variety. On the whole the Kansas climate is peculiarly well-suited to produce a good quality of wheat protein. The soil is also in most places suitable to produce good quality. But a certain quantity of protein is also needed. Kansas wheat as a rule meets the need of high protein wheat. Quantity of protein depends largely on soil management and hence this factor can be influenced by the farmer.

The quality of protein, however, is mostly inherent in the variety. In the selection of varieties the farmer may exercise free choice. Certain varieties may be satisfactory in producing good yields in bushels to the acre. They may also be satisfactory from the grain grading standpoint. But if they do not have the quality of protein which will satisfy the large users of Kansas wheat, the variety cannot be called good for Kansas.

Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station spends much time, money, and effort to produce wheat varieties which have the quality that should be in Kansas wheat. Information about such varieties is given out from time to time. However, all this effort will be in vain if the Kansas farmer does not elect to grow the varieties which will produce the quality which should be in Kansas wheat.

—KF—

Producers Join to Merchandise Pork

REPRESENTATIVE pork producers of Kansas met at the State Capitol recently to discuss the current critical marketing conditions for hogs and to develop plans for meeting the emergency situation. The meeting was called by Will J. Miller, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association, who said that his organization was watching the hog market.

E. C. Quigley, swine breeder from St. Marys, outlined the situation now facing the pork industry and stated that under present market prices many producers cannot meet production costs and are facing bankruptcy.

"We believe," continued Quigley, "that the soundest approach to this problem is to increase consumption by building up a greater demand for pork and pork products. This is in line with the policy adopted by the National Livestock and Meat Board which recently announced a national advertising program. We further believe that the facts concerning the inherent natural advantage of pork products should be presented to the consuming public which, in the end, determines what commodities it will buy and how much it will pay."

Result of the meeting was the formation of the Kansas Pork Producers' Merchandising Committee and the adoption of a resolution calling on organized retail distributors, both chain and independent, to advertise and feature pork and pork products and to co-ordinate their merchandising efforts throughout the nation during the remaining winter months.

E. C. Quigley was named chairman of the committee and Will J. Miller was appointed to act as secretary. Other members of the committee are: J. B. Angle, Courtland; E. L. Barrier, Eureka; Lee Bolton, Smith Center; Caldwell Davis, Jr., Bronson; C. E.

Duston, Athol; L. E. Hegwood, Bronson; Walter E. Johannes, Marysville; Fred Laptad, Lawrence; F. B. Morlan, Courtland; E. J. Richards, Belleville; Dale Scheel, Emporia; Richard Scholz, Lancaster; John C. Stephenson, Downs; Ed Visser, Riley; C. E. Waugh, Weskan; and P. A. Wempe, Seneca.

—KF—

Taxes Spurt Up

Kansas farm real estate taxes increased from 9 million dollars in 1910 to 29 millions in 1929. Declines occurred in 1930, 1931, 1932, and 1933. In 1933, the taxes amounted to 18 million dollars, and since 1935 they have tended to rise again.

Poultry Leaders Re-elected

D. D. Colgrazier, of Hutchinson, was re-elected president of the Kansas State Poultry Breeders Association at the annual election in Topeka recently. He has been a member of the association since 1904 and a director since 1910. Other officers re-elected include J. C. Baughman, Topeka, vice-president, and James R. Cowdrey, Topeka, secretary. Directors re-elected for 3-year terms are Mr. Cowdrey, O. C. Shartis, Newton, and W. A. Meidinger, Wathena. Other members of the board who will hold over are: W. F. Caskey, Topeka; Mrs. W. E. Weltmer, Hiawatha; Floyd Crist, Quinter; and Roy Smith, Edmonds.



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ing Painting

If you are planning a spring painting job, you will find many suggestions of value in U. S. D. bulletin, "Painting on the Farm." Other bulletins below have been selected because of their timeliness. We shall be glad to have all of them sent to you, if you wish. Please address your order to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, ordering bulletins by number and printing your name and address.

- No. 1452—Painting on the Farm.
- No. 926—Some Common Disinfectants.
- No. 1001—Growing Fruit for Home Use.
- No. 1242—Permanent Fruit and Vegetable Gardens.
- No. 1418—Lettuce Growing in Greenhouses.
- No. 1456—Homes for Birds.
- No. 1554—Poultry Houses and Fixtures.

CURING HAM JUST RIGHT

By CECIL BARGER

ONE of my earliest memories is of going to Grandpa's house to butcher hogs. We arose about 4 o'clock in the morning. Knocked the hogs in the head with a sledge hammer, loaded them into a wagon, and were off to Grandpa's. And there the hogs were scalded, scraped, and cleaned. Then the carcasses were loaded again into the wagon, and we were off for home to hang the meat in the smokehouse and cut it up for curing.

Grandpa was a good butcher. For generations his family have killed their own hogs, cut up the carcasses, and cured the meat. But meat curing is not a static art. Along with more scientific methods of breeding and raising farm animals, have come new and improved methods of home curing and meat preservation.

Meat curing actually starts before the hog is killed. In other words, the animal should be put up in a pen 2 or 3 days beforehand, and then kept quiet. This puts him in the mood to make good meat, we might say.

"The essential object of preliminary precautions," says G. Bohstedt, meat specialist from the University of Wisconsin, "is to prevent an engorgement of the capillaries of the tissues with blood just before slaughtering, and to facilitate the drainage of any blood from the carcass. Blood is inclined to spoil quickly, and an abnormal amount of blood in the tissues is likely to cause souring in meat that is put thru the curing process."

So we shouldn't have chased that pig all over the south 40 trying to knock him in the head. We caused the blood to rush to his veins and flush his muscles. We caused his body to be hot and feverish, and we probably bruised him in trying to catch him.

WHEN killing the hog, we should render it lifeless in such manner as will not interfere with the heart action. If the heart is left pumping, it will pump much of the blood out of the carcass which would otherwise be left to cause easy spoilage.

We know now we shouldn't have knocked those hogs in the head with a sledge hammer, for that stopped heart action. Shooting has the same effect.

Sticking is the best method of killing, for it leaves the heart pumping. It is humane, too, in spite of many people's sensitive feelings, for the animal is immediately killed.

I have known men who tried to stick the knife into the heart. That injures the heart and stops the desirable pumping action. It may cause internal bleeding.

Here are some rules, generally agreed on by meat specialists, which will aid in getting high-quality meat:

1. Withhold feed for 18 to 24 hours before butchering, but allow free access to water.

2. Keep the animals quiet; do not chase them or otherwise disturb them, which puts them in a feverish condition at the time of butchering.

3. Guard against bruising the pigs, for in nature's attempt at healing a bruise, blood collects in the injured tissue, and large portions of a carcass may have to be cut out as unfit for use.

4. Avoid butchering sows when in heat.

5. Prevent a sudden stoppage of heart action and consequent interference with free drainage of blood, as is done by shooting a pig or inserting the knife directly into the heart, at the time of killing.

After cutting up the carcass, it should be quickly and thoroly chilled for about 24 hours. This arrests the natural bacterial growth and holds it in check until the curing ingredients have a chance to offset further bacterial multiplication.

"However," warns J. A. Beall, Oklahoma A. and M. College meat specialist, "pork should never be allowed to freeze before or during the curing process. Freezing breaks down cell structure of the tissues."

Many people still have the thought that they must put the curing salt on the meat as soon as possible after it is butchered; that is, while the meat is still warm. Applying salt on warm meat actually helps hold the animal heat in the meat. To get the best cure, all of the animal heat should be out of the meat before it is ever put in cure. Highest quality cured meat cannot be turned

"This little pig went to the smokehouse," where he was turned into delicious pork. Scraping off his hair are Rolly Freeland, of Effingham, left, and Marvin Freeland. They are the father and brother of Roy Freeland, associate editor of Kansas Farmer.

out when salt alone is used. Salt alone hardens the muscle fibers and tends to make the meat over-salty and dry. To produce quality cured meat other ingredients must be blended with the salt in correct proportions, and when this is done the cure is then termed the dry sugar cure if used in dry form, or the sweet pickle cure when used in the brine form.

ONE of the newer methods of curing is pumping a preservative or a concentrated brine into the meat, and at the same time applying in dry form the cure from the outside. Since this method cures both from the outside in and from the inside out, it eliminates the possibility of spoilage next to the bone and is much faster than other methods. A more even and more uniform cure is obtained without the necessity of over-curing the meat.

Pumping is especially desirable in the late winter when the weather is apt to turn too warm, or at other times when the proper temperature cannot be controlled. Then the fast curing beats the bacteria in claiming the meat. A pump can be bought from your local dealer for about \$1.50.

Grandpa never had the advantage of curing from the inside of a ham. He worked only from the outside in, and even tho he was often very successful, he had to run the risks of bone spoilage and slow curing.

After rubbing the dry cure on both the meat and skin sides, and particularly well around the end of the shank bone, it is then packed away in a convenient box or other suitable container. In 3 or 4 days we break the pack and give the meat a second application of the sugar cure, then repack it.

When the curing time is about one-half up, the curing box should be opened and the meat shifted in position. At this stage it is a good idea to test the meat and see how the cure is getting along. Testing meat is done by inserting a clean ice pick down along the bone. When the pick is withdrawn the condition of the meat can be determined by smelling the point of the pick. If it has a clean, wholesome smell, then we know all is well. But if the smell makes you dizzy, look out!

It takes about 2 days per pound for hams and shoulders to cure. For example, a 10-pound ham should cure 20 days, and a 20-pound ham, 40 days. Smaller pieces require only about 1½ days per pound. A 10-pound side of bacon would take about 15 days. However, it pays to be safe, so as not to take any chances it is always best to allow several extra days to the curing time.

Smoking the meat is not necessary when the modern smoked salt cure is used. When the old sugar cure is used, [Continued on Page 14]



Pumping a brine solution of the cure into the ham starts the cure on the inside and eliminates spoilage around the bone.

The sugar cure should be rubbed well on the meat and skin sides. This starts the cure from the outside in, and pumping starts it from the inside out.



LEADERS POOL IDEAS

At State Board Meeting



GATHERING in Topeka this month for the 69th annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, farm leaders from all parts of the state pooled their ideas and experiences for the betterment of Kansas agriculture.

Official delegates to this important meeting included nearly 200 men, representing county and state-wide farm organizations. Among the first program of prominent speakers, arranged by Secretary J. C. Mohler, was Governor Payne Ratner.

In his opening remarks, the governor declared Kansas is more in-

he contends are important direction markers in steering the course of our democracy: (1.) Men and not things are the goal of social living. (2.) Solidity of the human family is important—in other words we must accept the fact that all human-kind are brothers, regardless of race, creed or occupation. (3.) Supremacy of the common good must be accepted. (4.) Equal rights to all must be the rule—the right to have a home, education, personal liberty, and work. (5.) Co-operation and not selfish competition is the law of progress. (6.) Love and not force is the human bond.

George S. Knapp, chief engineer of water resources for the State Board of Agriculture, declared that permanent relief from recurring water shortage can be obtained only by the construction of reservoirs for the storage of surface water when it is available. "Because of high evaporation," he said, "such reservoirs, whether constructed by digging pits or 'tanks,' or by building of dams, should provide storage of 10 or 12 feet in depth as a minimum, to assure a water supply in time of drouth."

L. E. Call, dean of agriculture at Kansas State College, stressed that increased reliance on sorghums as the



Dean L. E. Call, of Kansas State College, urged growing more sorghum crops.



Harry Umberger, director of extension at Kansas State College, urged better use of soil.

ated than ever before in the well-ness of agriculture. This, he said, is of those who live in cities as well as those who live on farms. Governor Umberger paid tribute to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture as an organization highly important to the state, and he urged close co-operation among all farm groups thruout the

ly out-of-state speaker for the meeting was Bishop G. Bromley, Methodist clergyman from St. Louis. Speaking on the subject "America Faces the Future," Bishop Bromley, who has traveled and studied extensively in Europe, gave first-hand reports of the rapid governmental changes in those countries. Stating we, in America, must naturally be affected by those changes, he said we need not fear inevitable changes, we must use care in charting our course.

The Bishop presented 6 ideals which



Rolla A. Clymer, secretary-director of the Kansas Industrial Development Commission, urged advertising as a means of enlarging farm markets.

leading feed crop for Kansas will add stability to our agriculture.

Robert W. Jugenheimer, of Kansas State College agronomy department, discussed improvement work in hybrid corn. He announced that results of the 1939 Kansas Hybrid Corn Pro-

gram are now available for distribution in Experiment Station Bulletin 290. This bulletin is free. Drop a card to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for a copy.

Discussing "A Land Use Program for Kansas," Director of Extension H. Umberger pointed out that altho the law prohibits an individual from using the public highway recklessly, it does not prohibit farmers from misusing and destroying good land. Proof that our present land-use system is far from perfect was shown by the fact that some of the best soil in Kansas is in areas where concentration of Farm Security clients is highest. In other areas, highly productive soil figures in areas of highest percentage of foreclosures resulting from over-capitalization in land values.

As explained by R. A. Clymer, secretary-director of the Kansas Indus-



J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, which met this month in Topeka.

trial Development Commission, there are 2 principal possibilities of enlarging America's agricultural markets. One method named deals with increased consumption of agricultural products by industry. Chemists and other scientific workers are searching for new uses for farm products. The other possibility mentioned by Mr. Clymer is expansion of now existing markets thru advertising and better marketing systems.

"A person does not milk cows for entertainment." This statement came from H. E. Dodge, state dairy commissioner, during his talk on "Organ-

(Continued on Page 15)

When You get Sick or Hurt You Collect



Every month, thousands of folks are paid benefits by Woodmen Accident Company for accidents and illnesses, small and great. Al Helton sprained his back and got \$20. Arthur Kohnke laid up by flu, received \$17. T. Hamilton was paid \$11 for a scalded arm. William Yost was accidentally killed; his widow received \$1000. Woodmen Accident Company's protection covers every need—pays hospital bills—pays income for time lost.

Costs as little as 2½¢ a day!

Woodmen Accident protection will amaze you for (1) its small cost (lowest of its kind); (2) the wide extent and liberality of its benefits. Not connected with any fraternal organization. No assessments. No red tape. Payments start from the day you get ill or hurt. Send today for

Two Valuable FREE Books

"Money When You Need It Most" gives the surprising facts about the liberal sick and accident benefits available for small outlay. "First Aid Directions" is something every home needs. Send for them now; use coupon.



Mail this FREE Coupon Today

Woodmen Accident Company
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Please send me, without obligation, the two FREE booklets: "Money When You Need It Most," and "First Aid Directions".
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Kill lice and feather mites the quick and easy way. Use "Black Leaf 40." No handling of fowls, no dusting—just tap on roost with cap brush, then smear.

A Little Goes a Long Way
When placed on roosts, body heat of fowls causes fumes to pass upward through the feathers and kill the lice.

Insist on original factory sealed packages for full strength.

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Here's the Way to Curb a Rupture

Successful Home Method That Anyone Can Use On Any Reducible Rupture Large or Small

COSTS NOTHING TO FIND OUT

Thousands of ruptured men, women and children will rejoice to know that the full plan so successfully used by Capt. W. A. Collings for his double rupture from which he suffered so long will be sent free to all who write for it.

Merely send your name and address to Capt. W. A. Collings, Inc., Box 5087, Watertown, N. Y. It won't cost you a cent to find out and you may bless the day you sent for it. Hundreds have already reported satisfactory results following this free offer. Send right away—NOW—before you put down this paper.



A. Wempe, of Seneca, left, retiring president of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, offers congratulations to R. H. Yawter, of Oakley, the new president.

Kansas Farmer for January 27, 1940

Bread Is Half the Meal

By RUTH GOODALL

DO GET a whiff of that smell from the kitchen! Means fresh bread for supper, sure enough.

It doesn't make much difference what else is on the table, any man will tell you, so long as he can sink his teeth in plenty of good homemade bread. It's the kind of bread she bakes, too, that "tops" a woman in the good cook class. Never forget that for a minute if you'd keep your culinary rating, for the simplest meal takes on an air and becomes an occasion if the bread plate is piled high with fresh rolls or golden brown muffins piping hot from the oven. Above all things, don't underrate the hot part, for serving cold "hot breads" is an offense that falls mighty little short of being a crime. So pass the butter quickly and let it melt into the smoking surface of—rolls or muffins or biscuits—or whatever the variety you're serving.

Just how and why and when hot breads became popular, or what was their origin, is not known, yet from most every country comes a traditional favorite. Scotland is famous for her scones, Germany her coffee cakes, and England her muffins and crumpets. In this country hot breads have long played an important part in daily menus, particularly in the Southern states from which have come not only many choice recipes but the traditions and charm of such hot breads as beaten biscuits and spoon bread. New Englanders would all but go to bed hungry—Saturday nights at least—were it not for baked beans and Boston brown bread.

So it goes, and yet how bored we'd become with brown bread every night in the week or hot biscuits, no matter how light and fluffy, if we had to eat them three times a day. All of which filters down to this: To be a really good cook, one must not only bake good bread, but bake it often, serve it hot, and change the variety. However, in these days of fool-proof recipes and the new quick-action yeast that requires no coddling it should be easy enough to make a blue-ribbon cook out of most any school girl. At any rate you'll find it worth the effort and here are some recipes that will help keep up your reputation—once established.

Butter Horns

2 cups sifted flour 3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt 1/4 cup shortening
1/2 cup grated nippy cheese 2/3 to 3/4 cup milk

Sift flour, baking powder, and salt together. Cut or rub in shortening. Add cheese. Add milk to form a soft dough. Turn out on board. Knead lightly for 30 seconds. Divide dough into 2 equal portions. Roll out each portion to a circular sheet 1/4 inch thick. Cut into pie-shaped pieces. Roll each piece from large end to point. Seal point. Bake on ungreased baking sheet in moderately hot oven, 425 degrees F., for 15 minutes.

Ice Box Rolls

2 packages fast dry yeast 1 pint milk (or milk and water)
1 cup lukewarm water 1/4 cup sugar
3 teaspoons salt 1/2 cup shortening
About 10 cups or more sifted flour

Pour the cup of water over yeast, add 1 teaspoon sugar, stir, and let stand about 10 minutes. Scald the milk and dissolve in it the salt and sugar. Let cool. When milk is lukewarm add to it the softened yeast. Blend yeast mixture with about half the flour and beat smooth. Add beaten eggs and shortening, softened but not hot. Add enough more flour to make dough somewhat softer than for bread. Knead smooth. If desired, store dough immediately in ice box after placing it in a greased vessel, covered with a double thickness of wax paper tied down securely. If preferred, let the dough, when first mixed, rise in a warm place until

doubled in bulk. Knead down, then store in ice box. About 2 hours before rolls are wanted, take as much dough as required, shape and place in greased pans. Let rise in warm place or warm water until doubled. Bake about 15 minutes in a fairly hot oven. This dough will keep for a week in an ice box kept uniformly below 45 degrees F.

Caramel Pecan Rolls

1 cup milk 1/4 cup sugar
1 1/2 teaspoons salt 1/2 cup butter
2 cakes compressed yeast 1/2 cup lukewarm water
2 eggs 4 cups sifted flour
Brown sugar Pecans

Scald milk. Add sugar, salt, and shortening. Cool to lukewarm. Soften yeast in lukewarm water and add to liquid mixture. Add beaten eggs. Stir in flour. Beat thoroughly. Use enough flour to make a soft dough. Knead until smooth. Place in a greased bowl, cover and allow to rise until double in bulk. Takes about 2 1/2 hours. Roll out into rectangular sheet about 1/4 inch thick. Brush with melted butter. Sprinkle with brown sugar. Roll jelly roll fashion. Cut into 1/2- to 3/4-inch slices. Then place upside down in muffin pans that have been prepared as follows:

Mix for Muffin Pans

1/2 cup butter 1 cup brown sugar
Water Pecan halves

Cream butter, add sugar, and cream again. Spread on muffin pans. Put several pecan halves in each muffin cup. Sprinkle 1/4 teaspoon water into each cup. Place cut roll on top of this mixture in each cup. Cover and allow to rise to double in bulk. Bake in moderate oven, 375 degrees F., for 25 minutes.

Sour Cream Rolls

1 cake compressed yeast 5 cups flour (approximately)
1/4 cup lukewarm water 2 teaspoons salt
2 cups sour cream 3 tablespoons sugar
1/4 teaspoon soda

Soften yeast in lukewarm water. Scald cream in top of double boiler. Add sugar, salt, and soda. Cool to lukewarm. Add softened yeast and half the flour, beating well. Add enough flour to make a soft dough. Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead until satiny. Roll out 1/4 inch thick. Cut with biscuit cutter. Brush lightly with melted butter. Place on greased baking sheet, cover, and let rise until double in bulk. Bake in hot oven, 450 degrees F., 15 to 20 minutes. This



Hot and sweet—that's a combination mighty nigh perfect for starting off the day. That's why you'll like these pecan rolls for breakfast.

dough can be molded into small buns or parker house rolls.

Parker House Rolls

Two dozen medium-sized parker house rolls may be made from this recipe in 60 minutes.

2 packages fast dry yeast 3 tablespoons sugar
1/2 cup tepid water 4 tablespoons butter (or substitute)
1 teaspoon sugar About 4 1/2 cups sifted flour
1 cup milk, scalded and cooled
1 teaspoon salt

Put yeast into a cup, add the tepid water, and 1 teaspoon sugar. Stir and let stand in a warm place. Scald the milk, add to it the salt, remaining sugar, and butter, and cool until tepid—somewhat more than lukewarm, yet not too warm. Sift the flour and measure 4 cupfuls into mixing bowl. Make a hole in the center of the flour and pour in the softened yeast. Mix this with part of the flour, then add the tepid milk mixture. Work in the rest of the flour, adding more if necessary,

to make a slightly soft dough. Knead just enough to mix ingredients thoroughly. Cover the vessel of dough and place it in a pan of water at about 98 degrees F., about body temperature. Let rise just 15 minutes, then turn dough on to floured molding board. Pat into a sheet 1/2 inch thick and cut into rounds with biscuit cutter. Brush each round with a bit of melted butter, crease thru center and fold over at crease. Place rolls about 1/2 inch apart on a greased shallow pan. Cover and let stand 15 minutes in a warm place, about 95 degrees F. Bake 10 minutes in a hot oven, 425 to 450 degrees F.

Plain Muffins

2 cups flour 1/4 cup melted fat
1/2 teaspoon salt 2 to 4 tablespoons sugar
2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder 1 egg
1 cup milk

Sift the flour, salt, baking powder, and sugar together into a mixing bowl. Add the unbeaten egg, milk, and melted fat; stir quickly and lightly until mixed. Do not beat. Dip the batter from the bowl into well-greased muffin pans, using a metal tablespoon dipped in water; fill each cup 3/4 full. Bake in a hot oven, 400 degrees to 425 degrees F., for 20 to 30 minutes, according to size. The smaller the muffin, the higher the temperature and the shorter the baking period.

Blueberry or Cranberry Muffins

2 cups flour 1 egg
1/2 teaspoon salt 1/2 cup milk
2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder 1/2 cup melted fat
1/2 cup sugar 1/2 cup blueberries or cranberries

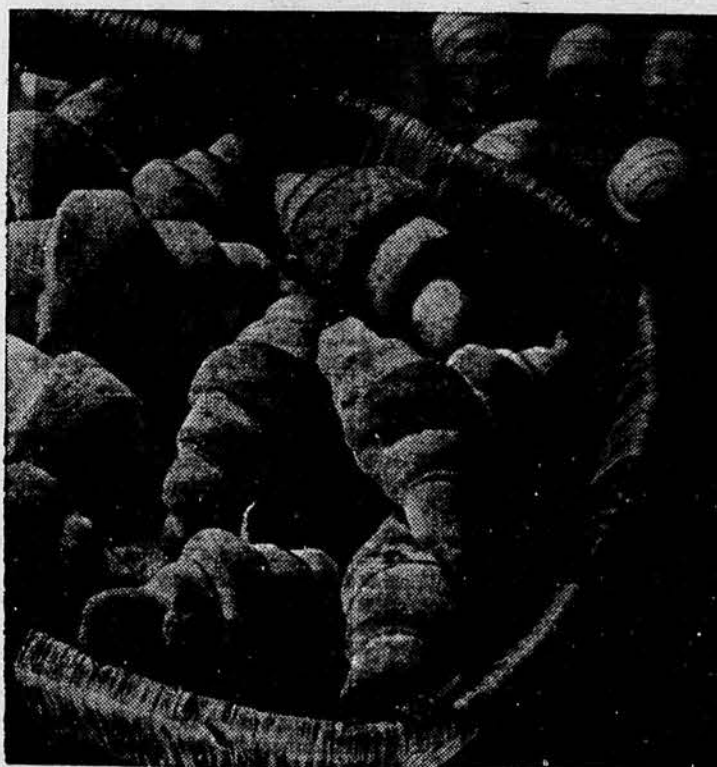
Follow the method for Plain Muffins. Add washed and thoroughly drained blueberries or halved cranberries at the last.

Butterscotch Bread

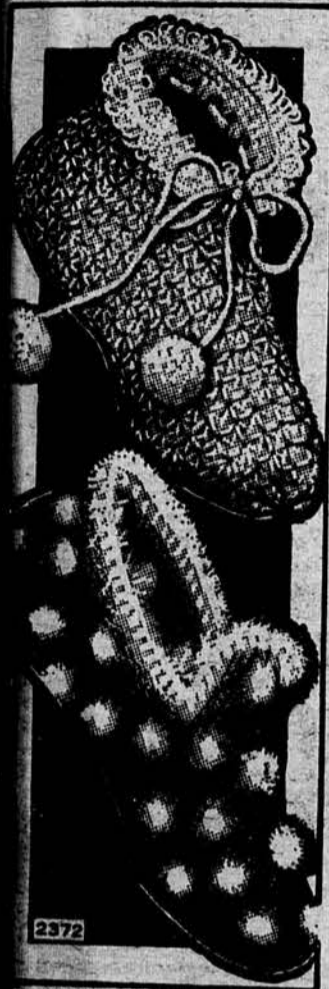
1 egg 1/2 cup chopped walnut meats
1 cup brown sugar 1 teaspoon baking powder
2 tablespoons melted butter 1/2 teaspoon salt
2 cups flour 1 cup sour milk
1/2 teaspoon soda

Beat egg. Add sugar gradually, beating it in. Add shortening. Sift flour, soda, baking powder, and salt together. Add to egg mixture alternately with the milk. Add nuts. Pour into greased loaf pan and bake in moderate oven, 350 degrees F., 1 hour.

Try them all or take your choice of these novelty quick breads—but do try them.



Serve these rolled-up butter horns with butter and honey and the family won't mind if you skip dessert.



These slippers are in easy crocheted angora popcorn trim—the bed in star stitch with loop stitch. You can make them in just no and think how warm they'll be for tootsies all winter! Pattern contains directions for making slippers and bed socks in any desired colors and bed socks in any desired colors and bed socks in any desired colors; photograph of finished slippers. The pattern is only \$1.00 and may be obtained from the Kansas Farmer Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Morning Hunting

ANDY ANN

When ironing, pin daughter's collared handkerchiefs and socks to a tape tied to the hanger on which you are ironing the matching dress. Daughter goes herself for school without any more to me.

Living With Light and Color

By JANE CAREY

LAMP-LIGHTING time, when the day's work and the evening chores are done, is the companionable time of the day. Supper, good talk, music, books, and magazines are mingled in the enjoyment of homey flavor and the atmosphere of leisure.

Electricity is lighting the way nowadays to new meanings in the enrichment of the lamplit hours for farm families.

The psychological effect of light and color on the human personality offers a field of interest to the specialist, but there are some simple things about the impressions and stimulations created by light which any homemaker can learn without going into the details of such a study. Experts say that the moods and reactions of people can, to a marked extent, be conditioned by qualities of light and intensities of color.

Electric bulbs offer in themselves a variety of color effects. A frosted bulb is preferable, since it is easier on the eyes than the glaring light from a clear bulb. The frosted bulb may be bought in four standard colors: red, yellow, blue, and green. They are also obtainable in flame, amber-orange, and ivory. For general reading purposes an ivory-tinted bulb is best, since it gives the softest light.

A red light is stimulating. While a ruby-hued lamp may supply a brilliant and diverting color note in the living room, it can be recommended for decorative purposes only, for it is irritating to eyes and disposition if used to work by. A blue-shaded lamp appears remote and cold. An apricot-colored or peach-shaded lamp radiates cheer and an air of welcome.

Lampshades have forsaken their fussy and fringy costumes of another day and have taken to the restraint of parchment, pleated chintz, porcelain or specially treated paper.

Just as furniture is grouped in a room to suggest conversational purposes, or for reading and sewing interest centers, so lights should be arranged as beacons to the places where writing, games, reading or sewing may be enjoyed in convenience.

The couch on which one likes to lounge is not so inviting if a lamp is placed by it at an angle which throws a glare in the face of the one who wishes to rest. A considerate homemaker and a careful hostess take thought of such light items. A light that strikes one in the eye is always unpleasant.

An open bookshelf on which a good light is thrown is not only an invitation to enjoy the books within; it is a fine touch in interior decoration values. The rich bindings and warm colors of books are among a room's most delightful furnishing factors.

A dining room in which the table is focused with a soft light is one in which a group seems to feel more at ease, more congenial, than one in which the entire room is light flooded. Perhaps this is true for the same reason that a group around a woodsy campfire is drawn together in intimate friendliness. There is a sense there of interest and protection within the circle of warmth and light, with the night and the world shut out. Be that as it may, when you are serving a lamp-light meal, whether it is for guests or for family, recall the difference between meals which you have eaten in a glaringly lighted place, and those at which a soft glow illuminated only the table at which you sat!

If you have but one or two fine pieces of furniture to which you wish to give proper respect and honor in your living room, remember them with a bit of illumination and they will make the whole room finer. A lamp by a richly upholstered chair, or a shaded light on the gleaming surface of a fine old table will enhance its beauty and give interest to the room in general.

A colorful lamp which is reflected by a mirror gives back beauty twice. The delicacy of flowers and the delight of green plants are enhanced at night by the use of light. Recently, experiments have been made which show that certain plants do as well when grown under artificial light as in sun-flooded windows. Waning winter sunlight can be replaced by night-illumination where Boston ferns, foliage plants, begonias, and many other indoor garden items are concerned.

If I Ever Start Talking

By AUNTIE SILENT

I have been a "hired girl" for 40 years. I know the Smiths have corn meal mush for breakfast, altho they tell me to serve grapefruit when company comes, I know that Mr. Jones, who acts so smart and grand in public, brushes his wife's hair at home and wouldn't dare make a business move without her advice.

I know that Willie Brown locked his wife out in the snow last winter—when it was his daughter that he thought to catch slipping out.

I know whenever Mattie Johnson goes on a new diet, or when Junior Blake comes home drunk.

I've often wondered how much I could make in the blackmail business. But then no one would pay attention to me; I'm only a rough-handed, old "hired-girl." Oh, well, I have the satisfaction of knowing that if I ever did start talking, I could give this neighborhood quite a series of shocks!

Stand in One Spot

MRS. VIOLET SHEPARD

I have figured out a system that eliminates much climbing and confusion in cleaning shelves. Begin by setting the contents of the bottom shelf on some nearby table. Move the contents from the second shelf to the bottom one, from the third to the second, and continue until the top shelf has been emptied. Clean the top shelf and return its contents from the shelf just below. Repeat until each shelf has been cleaned and refilled.

New Flavor for Cookies

By MRS. PAUL LACEY

Add a tablespoon of jam or jelly to plain cookie dough. It will add flavor and the cookies will stay moist longer.

Save by TRADING OLD LAMP for

Aladdin WHITE LIGHT



Study, Sew, Cook by Brilliant Soft Light
Thousands now save on Special Trade-in to get famous ALADDIN used by millions to flood room with brilliant, steady, white light. Read, work, even thread needle anywhere in room. Protect precious eyes from strain of dim, yellow light.

Burns 94% Air—Only 6% Oil
Single gallon of kerosene (coal oil) burns 50 hours. So SAFE a CHILD can operate. And NOW you can get a special trade-in allowance on your old lamp and have Aladdin for so little money.

Act Quick to Get TRADE-IN!

Take your old lamp to Aladdin Dealer TODAY! Or write for folder of new Aladdin Lamps and Shades. Don't miss this BIG dollar trade-in offer.

MANTLE LAMP COMPANY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

How To Relieve Misery of Your

CHEST COLD

Massage throat, chest, and back with plenty of Vicks VapoRub at bedtime. Then spread a thick layer on chest and cover with a warmed cloth.

VapoRub's double action brings double relief. It acts as a poultice to penetrate the surface skin; and its soothing medicinal vapors are breathed direct to the irritated air passages.

Try it, to loosen phlegm—to clear air passages—check tendency to cough—and also to relieve the tightness and soreness of chest muscles.

VICKS VAPORUB

REAL LIVE CANARY FOR YOU



What a Pet! You'll Love It. Send no money. Just name and address for 24 pkts. Garden Spot Seed to sell at 10¢ a pkt. Canary and FREE OAGE yours for selling only two 24 pkt. orders. WRITE TODAY for seed. A Post Card will do. Hurry!

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ITALIAN ACCORDIONS

HAND MADE. Very best. Lowest prices. Direct from Factory Representative. Send your name and address for FREE catalog. ITALIAN ACCORDION COMPANY
322 W. Park St., Dept. KF, Chicago, Ill.

For Quick Cough Relief, Mix This Remedy at Home

No Cooking. No Work. Real Saving.

Here's an old home remedy your mother probably used, but, for real results, it is still one of the most effective and dependable for coughs due to colds. Once tried, you'll swear by it.

It's no trouble. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup water for a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—a child could do it.

Now put 2½ ounces of Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This makes a full pint of truly splendid cough medicine, and gives you about four times as much for your money. It keeps perfectly, tastes fine, and lasts a family a long time.

And you'll say it's really amazing for quick action. You can feel it take hold promptly. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Thus it makes breathing easy and lets you get restful sleep.

Pinex is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable gualacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if not pleased in every way.

BOYS!—GIRLS! COLOR MR. RABBIT

You will get \$25.00 if you color Mister Rabbit the best. He is such a funny little old Easter Rabbit, you will have heaps of fun fixing him up with your crayons or water colors. Just cut out this advertisement, color bunny Rabbit as best you can and send him to us with your full name and address. Then you will get \$25.00 if you win first prize. Second Prize will be \$15.00; Third Prize, \$11.00; and the 12 remaining prizes, \$2.00 each. Duplicate prizes will be given in the event of ties.

\$75.00 in PRIZES

The judges will consider originality, neatness, and color combinations. Any one winning a cash prize from our Company since January 1, 1936, cannot enter.

Wrist Watch for Promptness

It will pay you to be prompt for we are going to give away a Gold Wrist Watch as an extra prize for promptness to first prize winner. Mail your colored Easter Rabbit to us promptly and this beautiful Wrist Watch will be given to you if you are the winner of first prize. Don't miss out—mail your colored Easter Rabbit before Easter—March 24, 1940.

Send only one colored Rabbit TODAY to:

KIDS CLUB

109 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

WOMEN NEAR FIFTY

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

WOMAN nearing 50 is not an aged person nor should she be one upon whom life's infirmities are settling down. Probably she can count on 15 to 30 good years, and she has every right to expect them to be the most comfortable, the happiest years of her life. As to the terrible "change of life" that physicians call the climacteric or menopause, one can see little reason to create from this a bugaboo for the modern woman.

Frequently I am asked to prescribe treatment for the menopause. I think it safe to say that no treatment whatever is necessary, so far as medicines are concerned, for the active woman in fair health who has enjoyed good living conditions in her thirties and forties. Certainly it is a mistake to allow one's life to be overshadowed by a dread of certain vague conditions that originate in nothing more important than the gossip of neighbors.

Period of time thru which the average woman finds symptoms of the "change" varies considerably with the individual. Many women feel some symptoms in the middle forties, which increase until the later years of the same decade, in which their definite subsidence occurs. In my own experience with women of the Middlewest, 2 or 3 years is a fair average for the period in which symptoms are marked, but some women experience little discomfort, excepting for a brief time, while with others it may drag on for years. The main symptoms are hot flashes, sudden attacks of perspiration (especially on the face), dizziness, nervous twitchings, feelings of depression, and a great jumble of symptoms which the woman who has not learned self-control says are "due to my nerves."

I willingly agree to the claim that there are certain of the new medicines, especially those compounded from the organs of cattle and sheep, that may serve to supply deficiencies in the natural hormones, and the administration of these gives relief to some of the most annoying symptoms. It is remedies of this kind that physicians often administer hypodermically and that pass under the general name of "shots."

Such remedies are usually expensive, especially when given by injection into the skin and muscles. Often they are unnecessary, and it is true in many cases preparations administered by the mouth would be equally efficient. However, one must not ignore these medi-

—KF—

Green to Colorado College



Roy M. Green, deputy governor of the Farm Credit Administration at Washington, D. C., was recently elected president of Colorado State College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts. He is formerly of Wichita and Manhattan, and was born and reared on a farm near Carrollton, Mo.



Dr. Lerrigo

cines entirely, for the woman who has a severe time in going thru the climacteric is sometimes in need of them.

I have recently re-issued my special letter, "Hints to Women Nearing Fifty," and any subscriber may have a free copy upon making request to Kansas Farmer and enclosing a stamped envelope for reply. Address: Dr. Charles H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

—KF—

Curing Ham Just Right

(Continued from Page 10)

the meat is ready to smoke when it comes from the curing box. Smoked, cured meat will have a brighter color and a milder flavor if it is freshened in cold water before being smoked. Hams and shoulders are soaked about 2 hours and bacon about 30 minutes.

All pieces to be smoked should be strung and scrubbed with warm water to remove excess salt and grease. It is usually best to hang the cured, washed meat in the smokehouse overnight to drain and dry. Start the fire in the morning. If the meat is still dripping when smoking begins the lower pieces will be streaked.

In this day when the old-fashioned smokehouse is found too expensive for a modernly-managed farm, many farmers are using a commercial smoked salt for the curing. This product has found favor because it does the necessary salting, sugar-curing and putting the cure and flavor of wood smoke in the meat all at the same time. It eliminates the needs of a smokehouse, saves time and work, saves smokehouse shrinkage, and does away with fire dangers.

The best recommendation for storing cured meat is to wrap in heavy white paper and bury in boxes of air-slacked lime. The pieces should not be allowed to touch each other, and they must be completely surrounded by lime. The lime boxes should be kept in a cool, dry place.

Because of the extraordinarily low price of hogs at the present time, a number of Midwestern universities, following the lead of the University of Illinois, are urging farmers to butcher an extra hog or 2 for their own use. This would materially add the hog market, and it would improve farm living by providing an abundance of a highly nutritious and healthful food.

If you should like more information on curing meat, just drop a post card to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and he will be glad to send you the free booklet, "Meat Curing Made Easy."

—KF—

Out Where Grass Begins

(Continued from Page 3)

A Campbell packer or some similar implement is used to punch the hay into the ground so the seed will have a chance to sprout and grow. Rate of seeding varies from 250 to 1,000 pounds of hay to the acre. Five hundred pounds is considered the average amount.

Spreading of hay has one definite advantage in that it makes possible the seeding together of 2 old-time "partners," Buffalo grass and Blue Grama grass. Threshed seed of the 2 grasses can not be used together satisfactorily. This is because Blue Grama grass seed weighs only 5 pounds to the bushel, and when heavy, glossy Buffalo grass seed is mixed with it in a

drill-box, the heavy seed goes to the bottom.

Buffalo and Blue Grama have lived together for centuries, and they still belong together on the Western Kansas ranges.

—KF—

Denver Show Honors

(Continued from Page 8)

register the fact that optimism reigns supreme among cattlemen.

Climaxing this lively sale was the purchase of Brae Mixer 38th, at a price of \$5,700. The bull, bred by O. E. Tausig and Sons, Parshall, Colo., was bought by W. M. Moore for the Willow Creek Ranch, Great Falls, Mont.

However, the climax for Kansas spectators had passed just a moment before when \$3,700 was paid by C. K. Ranch, of Brookville, for Advance B. Domino, a summer yearling bred by Fred C. DeBerard, Kremmling, Colo. The entire offering of 113 bulls and heifers in this sale sold for nearly \$75,000.

Among several hundred carloads of bulls for sale in the yards were some choice offerings consigned by Kansas breeders. L. L. Jones and Son, Garden City, sold 21 Hereford bulls for an average of \$200. John Luft, Bison, and Henry Rogers, Atwood, each sold 6 bulls at an average of \$225. Rothschild Ranch, Norton, consigned 80 Hereford bulls and Fritz Kerbs, of Otis, also had a heavy consignment. Other Kansans selling Herefords included Wm Belden, Horton, and Al Schuetz, Mercier.

William Ljungdahl and Sons, Menlo, sold 6 Angus bulls and 3 heifers at an average price of \$205. They received \$305 for their top animal.

—KF—

Kansas Farm Calendar

February 2—Livestock-Pasture Conference, President Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.
February 6-9—Farm and Home Week, Manhattan.
February 20-23—Thirty-seventh Annual Western Tractor and Power Farm Equipment Show, and Annual Southwest Road Show and School, Wichita.

For Winter Fun

These long winter evenings are fine for folks to get together for a little fun and entertainment. Here are some leaflets to help in planning the program:

Five easy stunts—"Just for Fun" 3c
"Old Folk Dances" 3c
1-act comedy—"Hitch Your Family to a Star" 10c
(6 copies for 25c)

Order any or all of these from Lella Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Fun's the Style for 1940

Fun's the style for 1940! So come on folks and be in style. Join the Jingle-leers and start out the year with a laugh. The contest is easy and there's a \$2 prize. There's absolutely nothing to buy or sell. All you have to do is write a last line for the jingle printed below. Look thru all the ads in this issue. Get some idea that fits the jingle; then write the last line. Tell us the ad from which you got your idea. Get the whole family to try. Make as many entries as you wish. Just list your last lines on a post card or sheet of paper, and mail them in.

Winner of the first prize in the December 2 contest is Mrs. Anna Splitter, of Frederick. Congratulations to Mrs. Splitter! And her winning last line—"Was the cracking good Butter-Nut." Honorable mention goes to Paul Tullen, R. 5, Topeka, Marjorie Mae Nelson, Waterville, Mrs. Fred Sloop, Nortonville, Mary Lou Young, Carbondale.

If you are a thrifty postage-saver, you can order any bulletins or leaflets in your letter or on your card. Address Jolly Jingle-leer Club, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

The salt wouldn't pour for Uncle Walt, He swore it was his wee wife's fault. So she heeded an ad and called a halt.

Last Year's Rewards \$12,890

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

DURING 1939, Capper's National Protective Service and Anti-Crime Association made a new record in their war against crime by paying a total of \$12,890 in rewards for the conviction of persons who stole from posted premises. There were 454 rewards, but in many instances more than 1 criminal was involved, which means that 689 criminals actually were put out of circulation thru the activity of these agencies co-operating with local officials. Of that amount, \$9,425.47 went direct to the members who had kept their premises posted, reported crimes promptly, and in other ways co-operated with officers. Part of this amount, tho, was voluntarily paid by the members to officers or private citizens for their help.

On the recommendation of the Protective Service and Anti-Crime members, these agencies paid \$1,724.39 to officers who had responded when they were called on for help and \$1,740.14 to private citizens who were not members, but who were interested enough in the enforcement of the law to contribute valuable information. Plans are under way to make these law-enforcement agencies even more effective during 1940.

Good Citizens Win Again

First information that theft had been committed on the premises of Florence Cline, Rt. 2, Valley Falls, was furnished by a neighbor who saw



a suspicious car stop near the house. Another neighbor, Luther Green, found sacks containing chicken feathers and later a sales slip which implicated a hired-man on his farm. The suspect was convicted and given a reformatory sentence. The \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, was distributed among Service Member Cline and Mr. and Mrs. Green.

Search Produces Goods

In a short while after chickens were stolen from A. J. Stewart, Sterling, he reported to local officers and named some suspects. The officers questioned Roy Strait and Jesse Webb, but were met with denials until a search of one of their homes was made. There, the officers found the Stewart chickens, not yet unloaded from the car. The accused were found guilty and given reformatory sentences. The Kansas Farmer reward of \$25 was distributed among Service Member Stewart, John Cruth and Oscar Larkin, all of Sterling.

Fairs Association Heads



New officers of the Kansas Fairs Association, elected in a convention at Topeka, recently, are: Left to right, D. Linn Livers, Barnes, vice-president; S. N. Mitchell, Hutchinson, president; and R. W. Sawhill, Glasco, secretary.

Leaders Pool Ideas

(Continued from Page 11)

for the Dairy Industry." Mr. Livers made the statement in urging the branches of the dairy industry to work in close co-operative effort to increase the profits from this important industry which brings more than \$45,000,000 to Kansas each year. Among other points, he stressed the importance of advertising dairy products.

The issue of beef cattle to Kansas agriculture was brought out in a talk by Mr. L. Barrier, of Eureka. Mr. Barrier declared that quality of Kansas beef cattle is second to none, and he says any man with a herd of beef cattle properly managed, has one of the most and surest of all farm investments.

According to Arthur F. Peine, of the Perry Packing Company, Manhattan, there is room for considerable improvement in methods of marketing and distributing farm products. He mentioned the need for more accurate market information as one means of obtaining smoother systems of distribution.

Problems were discussed by Dr. J. H. Guild, of the Legislative Council. He reported that the council committee has been giving careful consideration to some method of working out a more equitable assessment system with ample time for adequate review of assessments.

New president of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture is R. H. Vawter, Topeka. Mr. Vawter was advanced

from the vice-presidency, to succeed P. A. Wempe, of Seneca, the retiring president. C. C. Cunningham, of El Dorado, succeeds Mr. Vawter, as vice-president, and J. B. Angle, Courtland, was re-elected treasurer. J. C. Mohler, who has been secretary of the State Board of Agriculture since 1914, was named for that position again.

All board members whose terms expired this year were re-elected for 3 years. They are: P. A. Wempe, 1st district; J. A. Martin, 2nd district; R. C. Beezley, 3rd district; and F. H. Manning, 4th district.

Following are brief extracts taken from resolutions passed by delegates at this year's annual meeting: "We demand that our country stay out of the conflict in Europe. Our first and everlasting obligation is at home."

"Reciprocal trade treaties, when negotiated, should have the unanimous support and approval of the Secretary of State, Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce. They should be primarily for the purpose of restoring the export outlet for surplus commodities."

"We still believe in the principle that only by free exchange of goods and services among groups, on a fair price and income basis, can we hope to achieve and maintain prosperity."

"We urge that adequate funds be provided to properly support the land conservation program, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, commodity loans, crop insurance, and to maintain, by whatever method might appear most feasible, a proper relationship of agricultural prices with industry and labor."

"We suggest that any advantages which may accrue from possible war-stimulated prices be turned toward liquidation of debts as against the expansion of farm operations."

"We demand economy in county, state, and national government."

"We favor a revision of the Wages and Hours Act so as to exempt agricultural labor and the first processors of agricultural products."

"We ask that our Legislative Council and Legislature study any laws or regulations in Kansas that may operate as state barriers to the end that they be properly revised if not entirely eliminated."

"We recommend that any residue in the sales tax fund be used to lessen the state tax levy on general property. We further recommend the study of gross production and severance taxes and other methods that might be found suitable to effect a reduction to general property tax levies."

"We favor an amendment to the constitution so as to make possible the enactment of a graduated land

tax law which will provide reasonable exemptions on property owned and used as a home."

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

"We deplore the many and frequent changes that have been made in our public school text-books, causing burdensome and apparently unnecessary expense on many of our citizens."

"We recommend that no change be made in the present gasoline tax exemption law for agricultural purposes."

—KF—

Get After the Rats

By H. B. SMITH

Much has been written and said about rats in recent years, and almost every farmer knows that they do present a real problem and an expensive one. It has been told that every rat costs about \$2 a year. The rat is one of our worst disease carriers and property destruction runs into thousands of dollars a year, but the farmer still has the problem of how to successfully eradicate them.

Rat-proofing buildings and using traps are effective and should be considered. Of course, baiting with poison baits is a quick, economical and effective means of getting the pests. However, the average person does not make a study of rats and their habits and, therefore, does not meet with the success he should in this sort of campaign.

To wage a successful war against rats on the farm, the most important thing to remember is that almost invariably we will underestimate the number of rats. We cannot feed 100 head of hogs with a bushel of corn and, likewise, cannot kill 500 rats with 10 cents worth of rat kill. The first time we place out bait it is highly important to place out enough, because if only a few are killed the remaining ones become bait-wary and will not take bait at a second baiting.

To date a red squill bait is the most successful for use on the farm because of its relative harmlessness to livestock and poultry. There are several good red squill rat kills on the market which will do the job and all that is necessary is to shake the bait out of the bag where the rats feed and run.

However, it is well to bear in mind that an advertised brand which is reputable is more likely to contain a good grade of red squill compounded with ingredients which rats will take readily, and a sufficient number of baits to get a high per cent of kill. It also is a good idea to make a second baiting after 15 days in order to get the newly born, as the mother rat stores food for them before and after birth and as a rule they do not get the bait. Place out enough bait so all the rats will have the opportunity to get some, and you undoubtedly will meet with success.

Save Your Chicks

Saving the chicks after they have hatched is the key to poultry profits. Hundreds of baby chick raisers have found they raise a larger per cent of their brood when they follow the Hendriks Method. Why guess and take chances? The Hendriks Method tells you exactly how to feed and care for those delicate little fuzzy creatures, and it has been proved by many years of use. Follow the Hendriks Method and be safe! For your copy of the Hendriks Method of Feeding Baby Chicks, send a 3-cent stamp for mailing to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Adds to The Joy of Living..



Take Off Your Hat To The MYERS

RUNNING WATER YOUR FAMILY DESERVES IT

UNLESS a water system has both sound construction and adequate capacity, it cannot bring full measure of comfort and protection to the home. MYERS Water Systems truly add to the joy of living. Their absolute dependability is famous the world around. Write TODAY for free booklet and name of the nearest dealer.

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INCREASES YIELDS SAVES WORK! Growth comparisons show increased yields by farming under mulch with New Chase "Sub-Surface" Tiller. More than 3 times faster. Kills weeds. Doesn't disturb cover. Saves time, fuel.

FREE FOLDER Gives complete details, illustrations, charts, experience records. Write for your copy NOW!

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

Farmer, for January 27, 1940

TABLE OF RATES					
Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$.80	\$2.40	18.....	\$1.44	\$4.32
11.....	.88	2.64	19.....	1.52	4.56
12.....	.96	2.88	20.....	1.60	4.80
13.....	1.04	3.12	21.....	1.68	5.04
14.....	1.12	3.36	22.....	1.76	5.28
15.....	1.20	3.60	23.....	1.84	5.52
16.....	1.28	3.84	24.....	1.92	5.76
17.....	1.36	4.08	25.....	2.00	6.00

You will save time and correspondence by quoting selling prices in your classified advertisements.

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Schlichtman Square Deal Chicks, U. S. Ap- proved. Pulorum tested. Prepaid per. Leghorns, Anconas, \$6.40; Rocks, Reds, Orping- tons, Wyandottes, Minorcas, \$6.90; Giants, Brahmas, \$7.90; Heavy Assorted, \$8.40; Left- overs, \$4.90. Free catalog explaining 2-week re- placement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Missouri.

Coombs R. O. P. Leghorns Chicks. New reduced prices. Raise top-notchers this year. Every chick R. O. P. 250-330 egg sired. Easy payment plan if desired. Send for bulletins describing our tested program, raising chicks and handling lay- ers. Free catalog. Early order discount. Sexed chicks. Coombs & Son, Box 6, Sedgwick, Kan.

Olanders U. S. Approved Chicks. Pulorum Tested for 8 years. 21 years of flock improve- ment. Heavy Breeds \$8.90-100. Prepaid. Order from this ad or for our Free Catalog and calendar. Buy U. S. Approved Kansas Hatched Chicks and be safe. The Olander Hatcheries, Topeka, Kansas.

Johnson's Triple Test Chicks. 15 leading pure- bred varieties, hybrids, and sexed chicks. 22 years constant flock improvements. Rigidity culled and bloodtested. Buy Johnson's chicks for satisfaction and economy. Free folder. John- son's Hatchery, 218 West First, Topeka, Kan.

Rupf's Dependable Chicks have helped thou- sands of Customers to reap more profit for they are backed by 35 years of breeding for Egg Production, Vigor, and Vitality. A Postal brings our prices. First Hatch January 31st. Rupf Hatcheries, Box A, Ottawa, Kansas.

Booth's Famous Chicks. Strong, healthy quick growing. Excellent layers. From one of Amer- ica's greatest breeding institutions 10 varieties. Also sexed chicks. Reduced prices. Free catalog. Booth Farms Box 911 Clinton, Mo.

Chicks and Poult. Chicks sexed and as hatched. All popular breeds. Pure and hybrids. Flocks bloodtested. Prepaid. Light cockerels \$3.90 per hundred. Circular free. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kansas.

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Chicks on 30 Days Trial Guarantee. All varieties. Missouri approved. Blood tested. Easy buying plan. Low prices. Chick Manual free. Missouri State Hatchery, Box 171, Butler, Mo.

Baby Chicks. Purebreds, Hybrids. Sexed chicks. Featuring sex guaranteed baby pullets and cockerels. Bloodtested. Discounts. Circular. Tudor Hatcheries, Topeka, Kansas.

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Chicks: Bloodtested. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas \$5.90. Leghorns \$5.60. Postpaid. Catalog free. Fortner's Hatchery, Butler, Missouri.

Pay Much Less for Mathis finest quality chicks —pedigree and ROA sired. Sexed or nonsexed. Low as \$c. Mathis Farm, R-19, Parsons, Kan.

Quality Chicks. Guaranteed. Coast to coast serv- ice. Free catalog of details, and terms. Ad- dress Box 8, Sedalia Chick Hatchery, Sedalia, Mo.

Triple Guaranteed Hanson-Barron strains Leg- horns. Pullets \$10.95; nonsexed \$5.95. Post- paid. Circular. Orner Farms, Clinton, Mo.

CROSS-BREDS

Immortalized Sunflower Strain Hybrids. Write for catalog telling how 2 high-producing breeds of 7 most profitable hybrids are crossed and served by experienced poultrymen. Sunflower Hatchery, Box 885, Newton, Kansas.

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Red-Wyandotte Cross. Fastest growing heavy broiler. Sunflower strain leads all heavy breeds in laying. Write for descriptive catalog. Sunflower Hatchery, Box 887, Newton, Kansas.

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45,000 Controlled Breeders. 93% of all my cus- tomers re-order Austra-Whites. Why? Because pullets lay in 4 1/2 months. Leads all breeds in egg production. Average 5 1/2 pounds. Customers raise 85% of chicks to maturity. Males make plump 2-pound broilers in 7 weeks. Investigate. Write for my catalog. Sunflower Hatchery, Box 881, Newton, Kan.

AAA Austra-Whites—The fastest-selling hybrid. Better layers than Leghorns. Cockerels make fancy 2-lb. broilers in 8 weeks. Customers re- port raising 98 per cent. Pulorum Tested. Post- paid. Chicks as hatched, \$6.95 per 100; Pullets, \$12.95; Cockerels, \$5.95. Order early. Taylor Hatcheries, Box D, Iola, Kansas.

FARMERS MARKET

RATES 6 cents a word each insertion if ordered for 4 or more consecutive insertions; 8 cents a word each insertion on shorter order, 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 per line, or \$1 per column inch; 5 line minimum; 2 columns by 16 line maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Headings and signature limited to 24 point space type. No cuts allowed. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of issue.

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We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the ut- most care in accepting such advertising. How- ever, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value, we cannot guarantee satis- faction. In cases of honest dispute we will en- deavor to bring about satisfactory adjustment, but our responsibility ends with such action.

PUBLICATION DATES: Every other Saturday. Forms close 10 days in advance.

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Bush's SEX-ED CHICKS \$2.95 UP
BUSH'S OZARK WONDERLAY CHICKS: Real Farmers' Chicks—husky, liv- able, big money-makers; proved by thousands. State Approved. Bloodtested flocks; prize winners; trapnest records; SEPARATELY HATCHED. Left-over cockerels, \$2.95 up—sexed pullets, \$8.25 up—unsexed, \$4.75 per 100. Also Started Chicks. Started Pullets. **Handy, Useful CALENDAR-CATALOG Free** Full details of \$500.00 Prize Contest—giving free grade AAA and AAAA chicks to chick raisers. Other valuable information—it's free. Write today. **BUSH HATCHERY Box 425-A CLINTON, MO.**

BABY CHICKS

LONG DISTANCE LAYERS
R. O. P. Sired P. Progeny tested for livability. Three Star C. O. D. and AAA True-Value chicks, sexed or non- sexed, at Lowest Prices Good Chicks Can Be Sold For. **Moies Pullets \$2.95 \$9.95 up up**

FREE Baby SANITATION KIT (Retail Value \$1.00) for early order. Send TODAY for Free Chick Raising Guide, interesting circular and price list. **Potter Hatcheries, Box 163, Chanute, Kan.**

Selective Buying Plan

Our literature describes fully each flock from which we hatch. You may have chicks from any one you select. A plan much preferred to accept- ing chicks indiscriminately from any and all at the convenience of the hatcheryman. It's intelli- gible buying. They cost no more. We want you to have it. Send today—it costs only a card to ask for it.

Master Breeders, A Service Institution Cherryvale, Kansas

Baker's Profit Makers!
Vigor and Livability; fast, uniform growth; early maturity; rapid full feather- ing; high egg production. Our 42nd year. Write today. **Baker Hatchery, Box 11, Abilene, Kan.**

Baby Chicks
SUNSHINE APPROVED CHICKS
Straight Bred Chicks \$6.25 up. Bloodtested. Write for literature. **Sunshine Hatchery, Osawatimie, Kansas**

CHICK ALMANAC FREE \$5.40 UP
Contains 115 pictures, 33 articles, lowest prices leading breeds of chicks, also day-old pullets, males and hybrids. World's largest hatcheries. **COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, Pleasant Hill, Mo.**

Wonderful POULTRY BOOK
FREE LOW PRICES 45 varieties SEX-LINKED and PUREBRED; BABY CHICKS, Pullets or Cockerels, also STARTED CHICKS, BABY TURKEYS, Mature Fowls and Hatching Eggs. ALL FLOCKS STOCK. **TESTED FOR BVD.** Write quick for this free book. **GREAT WESTERN HATCHERY, Box 34, Salina, Kans.**

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Large Premium White Eggs produced by Pope Mammoth Minorcas (non-sexers) insure steady cash income. Literature free. **Globe Minorca Farm, Berne, Indiana.**

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Famous Purebred, Bloodtested, State Inspected. Missouri approved New Hampshire. Guar- anteed winter layers or money refunded. Feather quick as Leghorns, grow faster, and start laying as young—around 4 months. Circular free. **New Hampshire Ranch, Carthage, Mo.**

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Coming to the Front again those good yellow- legged, large-bodied Barred Rocks. Why not get your Baby Chicks now. My birds won the Highest Merit Award at the World's Poultry Congress. Write for Prices. **Mrs. Carrie Rupf, Ottawa, Kansas.**

Large Vigorous Barred Rock Cockerels. E. E. Brown, Hutchinson, Kansas.

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35 Years of Continued Breeding brings results. That's why I say you can profit by getting Chicks from My White Rocks. Write me your wants. **Mrs. Carrie Rupf, Ottawa, Kansas.**

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AAA Grade Reds—Single Comb. Reds that are really red from the surface to the skin. Good production of extra large eggs. 233 to 279 egg breeding. Pulorum Tested. Postpaid. Re- placement guarantee. Chicks, \$6.95 per 100. **Taylor Hatcheries, Box D, Iola, Kansas.**

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POULTRY MISCELLANEOUS

Peafowl, Swans, Pheasants, Bantams, Guinea, Geese, Ducks, twenty varieties Pigeons. Cir- cular. **John Hass, Battendorf, Iowa.**

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200-315 Pedigreed, Sired Pullets
Baby Pullets \$9.00 up 100 4 weeks old \$13.00 up 100 8 weeks old \$18.00 up 100 Cockerels \$2.00 up 100 **FREE CATALOG**
SPECIAL PRICES ON R.O.P. SIRE PULLETS
RICE LEGHORN FARM, GREEN RIDGE, MISSOURI

BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS

We really have them. Famous large bodied lay- ers of lots of big white eggs. Direct Importers Barron's best bloodlines (up to 305 egg breed- ing). 20th year continuous flock improvement by a real breeding farm. Thousands of satisfied cus- tomers in 36 states say "best money making strain." We can please you, too. Sexed or non- sexed reasonable prices, bank references. Write for "The Proof" free. **Bartlett Poultry Farm & Hatchery, R. 5, Box B4, Wichita, Kan.**

Famous Imported Barron's trapnested, pedi- gree, winterlay English strain; purebred ROP sired, bloodtested, state inspected. Missouri approved White Leghorns; guaranteed to lay two eggs to common chicken's one or money refunded; triple A chicks anybody can raise, 8 1/2c, prepaid, insured; catalog. **Dr. Cantrell, Snowwhite Egg- farm, Carthage, Mo.**

Big Barron English White Leghorns—AAA Chicks, \$5.90. Pullets, \$10.95. Cockerels, \$3.00. Postpaid. Two-weeks pullets, \$14.95, collect. Pedigree sired. Money back guarantee. **Heimans Hatchery, Montrose, Missouri.**

Heim's Husky White Rocks are from Pulorum- tested flocks; give splendid satisfaction for egg production. Write for prices and 2 weeks replacement guarantee. **Heim's Hatchery, Box 327, Lamar, Missouri.**

Write For New Folder telling about our 300- 323 egg Roselawn big type English S. C. White Leghorns direct since 1933. **J. H. Sher, Hatch- ery and Poultry Farm, Princeton, Illinois.**

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35 Years of Continued Breeding bring results of Production, Type and Color. That's why I say you can profit by getting My Reds. **Mrs. Carrie Rupf, Ottawa, Kansas.**

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TURKEYS THAT THRIVE
McLeod mammoth bronze blood-tested Turkeys bring premium prices at all ages... the big "beefy type" bronze are No. 1 grade. Also chicks famed for livability. Free catalog. **McLeod Hatchery, Shawnee, Kan.**

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Mammoth Bronze Toms, Pullets. Banded, vacci- nated, new blood. Mabel Dunham, Broughton, Kansas.

Mammoth Bronze Bloodtested Toms \$6.00 up. Eggs, 25c up. Elsie Wolfe, Lacygne, Kansas.

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Worm Your Poultry Once a Month With K.O. Powder-Tonic Wormer

Take no chance on ingested worm eggs and larvae, they hatch 16 to 23 days, mature 42 to 60 days; no fowl exempt; no wormer re- moves all worms with one dose. Be safe; worm each month to expel tape, round, pin- ceal worms at early stage to stop robbing nutrients or deposit eggs in intestine; so hens utilize food to develop ova into yolk for maxi- mum egg production. Very effective. Don't cause moulting. Most economical discovery. 2-lb. package for 170 fowls 6 months or 200 chicks 20 weeks \$1.25 postpaid.

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

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Disappointed? Try Us! Satisfied customers order again. Guaranteed best-tasted, juicy, Red- leaf Chewing or mellow Golden Smoking, 12 pounds, \$1.00. Broken leaf from best grades, 15 pounds \$1.00. Pay when received. **Quality Farms, Mayfield, Ky.**

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Kentucky's Special—Guaranteed best mild Smok- ing or red Chewing, 12 pounds \$1.00. Recipe, flavoring, box plugs free. **Valley Farms, Murray, Kentucky.**

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Stop Trespassing. Protect your farm from par- ties who leave open gates, destroy your crops and clutter up your place. 5 Signs 50c Postpaid. (These signs are so worded and arranged that you can cut them in half making 10 signs, if de- sired). They are printed on heavy, durable card- board, brilliant orange color 11x14 inches. **T. H. Hahn, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.**

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DON'T FEED YOUR RATS
BUT ONE MORE TIME!

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

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 Herman, 1715 Lane, Topeka, Kan.

Quality Clover Honey; sixty pound can
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beyond that date.

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Guernsey Bulls for Sale or Lease

A 5-month-old grandson of Bournedale Rex out of a 444-lb. daughter of Cooper's King Artis (herd sire Kansas State College). Also several double grandsons of Lakewater Merryman (26 Advanced Register daughters, 24 over 500 lbs. fat, and 8 A. R. sons). Attractive sale prices or favorable lease terms. Every cow in our herd is registered and on Advanced Register test.

KIRKLAWN DAIRY
Topeka Ave. at 37th Street
Topeka, Kan.

Guernsey Heifer Calves

Four choice month-old heifer calves, express paid, shipment C. O. D. \$85.00.
LOOKOUT FARM, LAKE GENEVA, WIS.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN BULLS

READY FOR SERVICE, for sale; sired by the first prize 2-year-old bull Kansas State Fair 1938. They are descendants of WOODCRAFT SADIE (940 lbs. fat and 20,000 milk). We are now using our third proven sire. REGIER DAIRY FARM, Whitewater, Kan.

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Attractive Offer on Bull Calves. You can have one of our choice, well bred Bull Calves for 3 years for his keep only. Come and pick your calf. For more details regarding our plan write to Ira Romig & Sons, 2501 W. 21st, Topeka, Kan.

Young Holstein Bull Offered

Twelve months old, good individual. First 3 dams averaged 488 pounds fat. Write for full particulars to
CHANCY HOSTETLER, HARPER, KAN.

For Sale: Holstein Bulls

Purebred Holstein Bulls, serviceable age, or Calves from high producing cows. Inquire of
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DRESSLER'S RECORD HOLSTEINS
Cows in herd are daughters and granddaughters of the state's highest butterfat record cow, Carmen Pearl Veeman, 1,013 lbs. fat. Bulls for sale.
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Rotherwood Jerseys!

"Old Eagle," our senior Silver Medal sire, is out of Imported Eagle's Grey Dolly. Observer's King Onyx, our junior Silver Medal sire, is a son of Imported Observer. Rotherwood breeding is closer to the Isle of Jersey than any other Kansas herd!
A. LEWIS OSWALD, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

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AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTLE

Fastest Growing Dairy Breed
Write for literature or names of breeders with stock for sale.
AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
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Griffiths' Long Teated Ayrshires

Fresh Cows for sale, priced \$100 to \$125. Young Bulls offered from \$25 to \$35. Herd headed by Fenshurst Amer. can Banner. For additional information write
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BROWN SWISS BULLS

For sale: Reg. Brown Swiss Bull Calves from 2 to 5 months old. Fine stock. Write to
JESSE VOWEL, 233-235 N. Main, Wichita, Kan.

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FANCY DAIRY HEIFERS

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

HEREFORD CATTLE

Private Sale Registered Herefords

20 Bred Cows and Heifers (5 now have calves). Open Heifers and 5 choice Yearling Bulls. Domino, W.H.R. and Painter breeding. Priced to move at once.
AMOS C. RYDING
FALUN (Salline Co.), KAN.

Schlickau Offers Hereford Bulls

15, the best we ever raised. Sired by BOCALDO 52nd, and out of REGULATOR cows. 20 choice heifers same breeding. Farmers' prices.
W. H. SCHLICKAU, Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

Welsh Hereford Farm Offers

20 Registered Bulls and 25 Heifers from 10 to 14 months old. Sired by Rupert's Royal Domino, out of Anxiety bred cows. Excellent individuals.
T. L. WELSH, ABILENE, KAN.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Willow Creek Polled Herefords

Platos, Bullions, Dominos—Bulls from calves to breeding ages for sale. Also females. "Our Polled Herefords Speak for Themselves."
JOHN RAVENSTEIN & SON
Belmont (Kingman Co.), Kan.

POLLED HEREFORDS

Popular bloodlines. Herd headed by Victor Domino 27th. Some choice young stock for sale.
F. O. RINDOM, LIBERAL, KAN.

Inside Facts on ANIMAL BREEDING

7. Inbreeding, Its Value and Danger

MATING together of closely related individuals is a system of breeding commonly called "inbreeding." Mild forms of inbreeding are often described as "linebreeding," while the mating of closely related individuals such as brother to sister, sire to daughter, and son to dam, is commonly called "inbreeding."

Technically speaking, both these types of matings are inbreeding. "Linebreeding" is more properly used to describe a special form of inbreeding where the blood of an esteemed sire or dam is being perpetuated by the continuous mating together of individuals carrying a high percentage of the blood of the highly prized male or female.

Whether good or bad, the results of inbreeding tends to increase the purity (homozygosity) of a breed or herd. For example, one herd owner may use inbreeding with the result that he has fixed a high percentage of the hereditary factors (genes) responsible for inferiority in a breed, while another breeder may practice inbreeding and develop a herd that is pure for the desirable genes of the same breed of livestock.

Differences in the results may be due to the contrast between the seed stock used in the 2 cases. It could also be caused by the intensity of selection (culling) practiced. As a general rule, rigid selection must accompany a successful inbreeding program, for without it, the undesirable animals will not be eliminated from the breed and little will be gained from the program. The majority of herds probably do too little culling and have as seed stock animals too poor in quality to get encouraging

results from an inbreeding program.

Inbreeding, besides increasing the purity of a herd or breed, has had in most cases the deleterious effect of decreasing the size and vigor of the animals and of lowering their fertility. This decrease in size, vigor, and fertility has not held true for all inbreeding trials. In a certain few cases, rigorous selection of the larger, more vigorous animals and of those having good reproduction records has prevented these losses.

For example, rats have been inbred brother to sister, for 70 generations without finding degeneration. Likewise, chickens and swine have been inbred brother to sister for 7 to 10 generations with surprisingly good results. In all of these trials, rigid selection has accompanied the inbreeding trials.

Selection is made easier when inbreeding is being practiced. This is true because inbreeding tends to break up a population into families which differ one from the other much more than did the original animals. For these reasons, nothing contributes more to the improvement of a breed than a sensible inbreeding and culling program involving the use of superior seed stock.

Involuntary losses from herds due to disease and injury combined with slow reproduction rates (especially in cattle and horses) greatly lessen the amount of culling which can be done with farm animals. This condition as contrasted to the enormous reproduction rates possible in crops, such as corn, tends to greatly reduce the possibility of immediate results of a satisfactory nature from an inbreeding program with farm animals.

Feed Your Feathered Friends

By LEILA LEE

WHEN the snows of the "hunger months" lie deep along the roadsides, and when fields and woodlands are crusted with ice and snow, some of our best friends need our help. These first 3 months of the year are the most dangerous for our wildlife. There is mighty little feed left in the way of seeds and insects, and protection of natural cover is at its poorest. Wildlife of all kinds needs more heat- and energy-producing foods during storms and low temperatures of late winter than at any other time of year.

In some European countries it is the custom to place a sheaf of grain on a pole for the birds at Christmas time. But something more than an offering at a single season is needed. Winter feeding should be well planned and the supply should never fail.

Perhaps these suggestions will aid you in providing shelters and feeders for wildlife:

Build the shelters and feeders where the birds usually stay. Most folks know where these places are on their land. Don't leave food in open and exposed places. Put it in or near patches of cover, where birds can get to it without exposing themselves to danger. Don't scatter food. Put it in feeders or, if placed on ground, in rather large piles. Keep snow cleared around shelters and feeders. Keep feeders in operation from January 1 to April 1; don't stop feeding when snow leaves the ground.

Birds need coarse sand and similar forms of grit. This should be mixed with the food, or placed nearby. Best foods are corn, cane seed, buckwheat, rye, and soybeans, or mixtures of

these with other small grains. Meat scraps, suet or clabbered milk are good in the coldest weather.

Shelters for wildlife may be as simple or elaborate as desired. A lean-to against a tree; cornstalks thrown over a brush heap; straw, stalks or brush piled over an ordinary A-type brood coop; tepees; tar paper shacks. It is not so much the type of shelter that counts as its location and the care and constancy with which food is supplied.

For additional suggestions, you'll need U. S. D. A. Bulletin No. 1783, "Feeding Wildlife in Winter." Just drop a postcard for this free bulletin to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. You'll be more than repaid for anything you may do to help wildlife thru the "winter depression."

—KF—

Books You Will Enjoy

By JANET McNEISH

The Younger Venus—By Naomi Royde Smith. Macmillan, \$2.50. Anthony Frome, author, leases Susan Adderley's Devonshire home. Susan leaves a photo of herself in the house. Anthony falls in love with the girl in the photo. The novel is concerned with events leading up to their meeting.

American Earth—By Carleton Beals. Lippincott, \$3. The biography of a nation. "Hunters, trappers, traders, missionaries, settlers, tamed a continent." An honest attempt has been made in this book to see America as she really is and the problems that face her today.

BULLS FOR LEASE

FOR LEASE

Breeders have leased their second bulls from us, so it is evident that not only is our lease satisfactory, but the bulls leased have produced the desired results. Let your next herd sire be from a proven sire and from a proven cow family. Write
SECURITY BENEFIT FARM
Accredited Topeka, Kan. Certified

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers

We are offering Bulls and Heifers of the 1939 crop as well as 4-H Club calves. Come and see us. MERRYVALE FARM, GRANDVIEW, MO. (Reached by U. S. 71 in Missouri and U. S. 50 from Kansas)

Lacys' Shorthorn Bulls

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

Amcoates Offers Serviceable Bulls

For sale: 3 Bulls of serviceable age. Two are 15 months old and 1 is 11 months. Two reds and a roan. Registered and from a clean herd. Inquire of
S. B. AMCOATES, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

White Star Farms Shorthorns

Bulls of serviceable age for sale. They are sired by Proud Mariner by Proud Archer and by White Star Superb by Divide Superb. For more information about these good bulls write
FAYE LICHLITER, CLAYTON, KAN.

Registered Shorthorns

For sale: 10 Registered Cows and a Herd Bull bred by Bellows Brothers. Inquire of
J. J. THORNE, KINSLEY, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Bulls—Bred Heifers

Nice Polled Shorthorn Bulls, ready for service. Also a few choice Bred Heifers.
HARRY BIRD, ALBERT (Barton Co.), KAN.

POLLED (HORNLESS) SHORTHORNS

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

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

Lafin's Aberdeen-Angus Farm (Just Over the Line in Nebraska)
50 selected Bulls. Calves to 2-year-olds. 50 Cows, bred and open Heifers and Heifer Calves. A large per cent sired by COLLEGE Trainers Pride.
L. E. Laffin, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

Oakleaf Aberdeen-Angus Farm

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Quality Hampshire Gilts Bred

Purebred Hampshire Gilts, good type and quality, bred for spring farrow. Priced right. Write for description. Fred Zednik, Fairbury, Nebr.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

Quality Berkshires

Reg. spring and summer boars and gilts. Also bred gilts. Good type, well grown, vaccinated.
J. E. PREWITT
Pleasant Hill (Cass Co.), Mo.

55 Head of Reg. Pure Bred Berkshires

Gilts and Tried Sows at public auction—West Point, Nebr., Saturday, February 17. Write WHITE SPOT FARM for sale catalog.

STALLIONS AND JACKS

JACKS AND STALLIONS

For sale: Several good young Jacks, broke to breed. American Stallions.
WATTS BROS., LECOMPTON, KAN.

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LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
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Livestock

Advertising Copy

Should Be Addressed to

Kansas Farmer

Livestock Advertising Dept.,

Topeka, Kansas

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

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

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

SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

KANSAS FARMER

Topeka, Kansas

Jesse R. Johnson, Manager.

Livestock Advertising Department

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas



REY LOVE, of Rago, in Kingman county, has big-litter Spotted Polands. Many of his have 13 pigs.

For Domino 27th heads the good herd of Herefords owned by F. O. RINDOM, of Kansas. Mr. Rindom specializes with low-set, wide, thick-type of Polled Herefords can always spare young breeding stock.

ARENCE LACEY AND SONS, Meriden, white sheep breeders and showmen, have a supply of breeding stock on hand for the trade. The Lacey stocks are among the best and known in the entire country.

WY O. STUNNEL, Duroc breeder of Plaines, writes that he has a nice lot of gilts bred to the boar purchased at the Miller sale last fall. The boar continues to produce and promises to be one of the best boars ever owned.

W. H. HOSTETTER, Holstein breeder of Iowa, has one of the strongest herds in the country. Years of butterfat and milk guarantee satisfactory results to be obtained by using bulls from his herd. Everything in Bang's tested.

DE AND BECK, successful Hereford of Smolan, report excellent sales on bulls. Besides good local demand, they sold 12 head to H. C. TAYLOR, of Missouri, and 10 head to L. WELSH, of Abilene, sold 10 head were shipped in the same load.

Interest to dairy cattle breeders and exhibitors is the announcement that the 31st annual **CATTLE CONGRESS AND NATIONAL HORSE SHOW** will be held September 10 to October 6 at its permanent home in Iowa. This annual show follows most fairs and shows of the country.

GREGORY, of Anthony, announces a Duroc and Poland China bred gilts to be sold at Harper, February 19. The sale will afford excellent opportunity for farmers and breeders of the state to buy replacement breeders of good bloodlines and from reliable sources. Immediate information about the sale to Gregory.

RAVENSTEIN, Belmont, owner of one of the best herds of Polled Herefords in the country, reports recent sales of bulls to Woody, Rose Hill; Eugene Shelton, Fall Mr. Wittort, Inman; Henry Kahle, Kila; 11 head to the Warner Polled Herefords, San Jose, Ill.; 7 bulls to Colorado, 3 to E. E. Ellerman, Mosca, 1 of them a Prince Bullion and 2 sons of Plate Domino.

ER HOLSTEIN DAIRY FARM, 10-Whitewater, has proved its third bull. The bull now in service has just been and he is the third proved bull to be in the herd. The Regier herd is largely from the famous cow, Woodcraft, which has a yearly record of 940 lbs. butterfat and 200 lbs. of milk. The Regier Holsteins are for size; one of the show cows weighed 2,010 lbs. Since weight was taken a month ago she has dropped a fine bull calf. This is a full brother to the reserve champion bull calf at Kansas State Fair.

RAY HAMPSHIRE FARMS will sell and their fine bred sow and gilt offerings on February 19 at Perry, on Highway 24 between Topeka and Topeka. As has been the custom in breeding concern, a type of Hampshire offered that is easy feeding and quick growing. An unusual feature of this sale is a sow and gilt offering has been mated to a Royal blue ribbon winning boar. A spring and fall boar will also be offered. The sale will be held in a heated pavilion. Bert is the auctioneer and the sale will start at 10 a.m. All stock will be on exhibition Sunday before the sale. Every animal is vaccinated and immunized.

GE WREATH AND SON, of Manhattan, have changed the date of their Duroc bred sale to February 17. The sale will be held in Cedarburg sale pavilion on Highway 24 at town. The 30 bred gilts that sell are mated to Stiltz, and Orion bloodlines. They are half sisters to the barrow shown by Wreaths at Kansas State Fair last fall in division and winner of championship breeds. They have quality, short legs, anything else that goes to make a good type of Duroc. They are bred to or sired by Lines Champ and Prince Orion 1st. Sows the Wreaths last summer farrowed and an average of 10 pigs to the litter. In the sale will be 10 selected fall boars.

M. ROGERS, successful young Duroc breeder of Junction City, will hold his first sale on farm southeast of Junction City, on February 20. More than ordinary interest will be in this sale due to the prominence of Rogers as a 4-H Club boy. He was, and is to be, one of the most active young men in the state. He developed his first liking for breeding because of this activity and has continued in the work and developed a good herd. He is selling some of his surplus young and invites the public to come and see what has accomplished. Last fall he selected a boar from a leading Iowa breeder and mated in type to mate properly with the gilts that goes in the sale. The boar is big and thicker and is sure to nick with the big stretchy gilts that trace in

M. KIRKPATRICK, chairman board of trustees, **SECURITY BENEFIT FUND**, Topeka, home of registered Holstein cattle writes as follows:
So far we have had splendid results from the first advertisement placed in this Farmer. You may be interested to know that we sold, by Western Union, the advertised in our first advertisement Kansas Farmer; and that we have had many inquiries from breeders in Kansas about this bull.

breeding to the national grand champion boar, Streamline and New Era. The new boar is an absolute outcross on most Kansas breeding. Mr. Rogers had this fact in mind when the boar was selected. Mr. Rogers gives a special invitation to all 4-H boys and girls to attend this sale as buyers or visitors. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing for catalog.

I would like Kansas Farmer readers to realize that Fairbury, Neb., is just across the Kansas line a few miles; closer to many of our readers than distant Kansas points. Attention is being directed to this location because the **BAUER BROS.**, of Gladstone, Neb., will hold their Poland China bred sow sale in the pavilion in Fairbury, February 10. This will be about the only opportunity to buy Polands at auction this winter. No greater offering ever went thru a sale ring in this or any adjoining state. The offering will be sired by or bred to the great boars, State Fair and Strong Heart. Parties unable to attend may send bids to Jesse R. Johnson, in care of Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Neb. When writing for catalog please mention Kansas Farmer.

I have just received an interesting letter from C. E. McCLURE, Hampshire swine breeder of Republic, Mo. Mr. McClure, with his usual good nature, says: "Boar sales for 1939 were satisfactory considering low markets during the fall." The 50 gilts now for sale have been selected for quality and exceptional bloodlines. Most of them were sired by Fancy Emblem, others by King Flash. They include gilts by Fancy Emblem and litter mates to Lady Mary, grand champion sow at Kansas State Fair. Also 2 gilts by Silver King, world champion boar. The gilts are bred to Silver Eclipse, a great son of the 1939 world's champion, and Rough Diamond, son of the Iowa grand champion, Silver Clansman. The McClure type Hampshire has come to be known all over the Corn Belt.

Thru years of experience and observation, **IRA ROMIG AND SONS**, leading Holstein breeders of Topeka, have learned many things that have a distinct bearing on successful dairying and cattle breeding. They have discovered it is unprofitable to keep bull calves for breeding purposes from cows that are not heavy producers. The sire of such bulls must also be backed by a long line of heavy production ancestors. Romigs also know that the best-behaved and easiest bull to manage is the one that comes to his new home when still a calf. They have a bull-buying plan by which any farmer or breeder may select a bull calf and have his use for his feed until maturity. This plan has gone over big. Robert says almost every mail brings letters wanting to know more about the plan. Calves are going out right along to satisfied customers. Only those from heavy producing cows are available.

Gribble Farms Eagle, "Old Eagle," heading the **A. LEWIS OSWALD** Jersey herd at Hutchinson, and owned jointly by Mr. Oswald and **GEORGE HUDSON**, of Sylvia, has been designated a superior sire, the first bull in the West to receive this honor, and one of 5 living sires having the honor. He is 8 years and 9 months old, and 10 of his daughters now have yearly butterfat averages of 709.96 lbs. of butterfat and 12,820 lbs. of milk, with the exceptional fat test of 5.54 per cent. This average is more than 100 lbs. above the production requirements for the superior sire reward. Nine of the 10 Register of Merit daughters were bred by Mr. Oswald and 1 by Mr. Hudson. The Hudson heifer is now also owned by Mr. Oswald. Eagle Roberta of Oz is owned by Mr. Oswald's son, **JOHN CRAIG OSWALD**, youngest member of the American Jersey Cattle Club. The other 9 are owned by Mr. Oswald.

—KF—

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle

March 4-5—Hereford Roundup Sale, Kansas City, Mo.

April 22—Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders Association, H. A. Rogers, secretary-manager, Atwood.

Angus Cattle

March 28-29—Nebraska Breeders' Show & Sale, Columbus, Nebraska. M. J. Krotz, Odell, Nebr., Sales Mgr.

Shorthorn Cattle

March 27—Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Sale at Wichita, Kansas. Hans Regier, Whitewater, Kansas, Sale manager.

Hampshire Hogs

February 2—Meadow Lodge Farms, Oklahoma City, Okla.

February 19—Quigley Hampshire Farms, Williamstown.

Poland China Hogs

February 10—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr.

February 19—Harper County Breeders, Harper.

W. E. Gregory, Anthony, secretary.

February 24—Bladen Bros., Blackwell, Okla.

Duroc Hogs

February 10—Geo. Wreath and Son, Manhattan.

February 17—George Wreath and Son, Manhattan.

February 19—Harper County Breeders, Harper.

W. E. Gregory, Anthony, secretary.

February 20—Wm. M. Rogers, Junction City.

—KF—

Water Stays on Land

"I held water on that field where it had never stood before," said Clarence Beaumont, of Washington county, in commenting on the effects of contour listing corn. Mr. Beaumont attended surveying schools held in recent years by the Farm Bureau and learned the use of the level in locating contour guide lines. This last spring he surveyed 40 acres of rolling land and contour listed the fields. He says the contours are harder to monitor but not much harder to cultivate. The heavy rains have been conserved in an even layer of water over the fields, and Mr. Beaumont expects this stored moisture to benefit his corn enough to offset the inconvenience of farming the curved rows.

BAUERS' POLAND SALE

FAIRBURY, NEBR.,
SATURDAY, FEB. 10

40 BRED SOWS and GILTS
—2 Tried Sows, 8 Fall Yearlings, 30 Spring Gilts.
Most of offering sired by STATE FAIR, First prize Jr. Yearling, Mo. and Kan. State and Free Fairs, 1939.
Offering bred to STATE FAIR and STRONG HEART (2nd prize Jr. Yearling and sire of both Jr. Champions, Iowa State Fair, 1939).
Featuring the big, broad-backed, easy feeding type—the FARMERS' KIND.
Also 10 Choice Fall Boars and Gilts, sired by STATE FAIR. For catalog address

BAUER BROS.
Gladstone, Nebr.

Aucts.: Bert Powell and Schullitz
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman
Parties unable to attend may send sealed buying orders to fieldmen or auctioneers in our care.



STATE FAIR

Rogers' Production Duroc Sale



On Farm, 11 Miles Southeast of
Junction City, Kan., on All-Weather
Road

Tuesday, Feb. 20

6 SOWS, bred for second litters to TIMES ERA (great grandson of the national grand champion boars, NEW ERA and STREAMLINE).

25 SPRING GILTS, mostly sired by Times Era and bred to our new herd (said to be the thickest, shortest-legged)

boar, IOWA MASTER, a son of TUBBY Duroc boar in Iowa).

10 FALL PIGS, Boars and Gilts selected from our entire fall crop. Sows and Gilts bred for March and April farrow. Everything cholera immune. Write for catalog to owner—

Wm. M. Rogers, Junction City, Kan.

Bert Powell, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

Send sealed bids to either of them in our care.



WREATHS' DUROC BRED GILT SALE

Wavemaster, Stiltz, Orion breeding.
Sale in Cedarburg's Pavilion on
Highway 24

Saturday, Feb. 17

30 HEAD, sired by or bred to WAVE-LINES CHAMP and PRINCE ORION 1st.

Sisters to grand champion barrow State Fair 1939, photo above. We also sell 10 selected Fall and Spring Boars. Everything cholera immune. For catalog address

George Wreath & Son, Box 482, Manhattan, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer.

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

QUIGLEY'S Hampshire Bred Gilt Sale MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19

at 1:00 p. m.

40 HEAD of Choice Bred Spring and Fall Gilts: a few Young Sows; all from Keynote and High Score matings; bred to three 1938 American Royal blue ribbon winning boars: 1. CUMMERIAN, 1st aged boar. 2. SILVERSMITH, 1st senior and junior champion boar. 3. OAK VIEW ROYAL, 1st junior boar.

At FERRY, KAN., ON HIGHWAY 24 BETWEEN TOPEKA AND LAWRENCE. KAN. SALE IN HEATED PAVILION.

FOR CATALOG ADDRESS
QUIGLEY HAMPSHIRE FARMS
St. Marys, Kan.
Auctioneer: Bert Powell

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Poland China Bred Gilts

(Private Sale)

45 to choose from. Bred to FRIENDLY FELLOW (1939 Mo. Jr. Champion), Admiration A. and D's Pathway Jr. Also 40 Fall Boars and Gilts (the thick easy feeding kind) sired by THICKSET STAR and others of above boars. Vaccinated and priced to save public sale expense. No sale being held.

W. A. DAVIDSON & SON
Simpson, Kan.

Wingert Offers Bred Gilts

25 good ones, sired by a son of TOP ROWE, bred to a son of VAVALIER. Immuned and priced for quick sale. G. A. WINGERT, WELLSVILLE, KAN.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

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

KANSAS FARMER Publication Dates, 1940

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

Advertising

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

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS



SPOTTED POLAND BRED GILTS

Bred to sons of Giant Ace and Diamond X. The best bunch we ever offered. The farmer's kind. Come and see them. D. W. Brown, Valley Center, Kan.

Love's Spotted Polands

Registered April Boars, Bred Gilts, and Weanling Pigs from a litter of 12. Mischief Maker and Masterpiece breeding.
HARRY LOVE, RAGO (Kingman Co.), KAN.



VINES—NATURE'S DRAPERIES

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON



The suburban home of Mr. and Mrs. Guy St. John, near Blair, showing Heavenly Blue morning glory shading the west windows, rambler roses on the end of the porch, and clematis on either side of the steps.

IF YOU would add a touch of nature's beauty to your home, plant vines. For tying buildings to their surroundings nothing can be better. Because of a certain freedom and grace about their growth, flowering vines seem to relieve the formality of buildings, and for concealing unsightly objects they are indispensable. They are also appropriate on arbors and pergolas; on summer houses and on fences enclosing outdoor living rooms.

In the shading and adornment of porches they play no insignificant part. In purely naturalistic compositions vines are effective when used, not as climbers, but as creepers, for trailing over rocks, down sloping banks or for clambering over low bushes.

For convenience, vines may be classified in 4 groups according to whether they (1) cling directly by means of tiny rootlets, or (2) twine around vertical supports such as lattices and wires, or (3) produce tendrils which fasten themselves to artificial supports such as fine mesh wire fencing, or (4) have long, slender stems with no special method of attachment and must be tied to supports with strings.

Vines that come under Group 1 are especially adapted for softening the hard effect of large blank wall space and include English ivy and Boston ivy. The best all-purpose vine in this group is Engelmann Creeper, a 5-leaved ivy which turns scarlet in the fall and will grow on the west side of the house where other vines burn out.

Group 2 includes Hall's Japanese honeysuckle which bears fragrant flowers all summer, making an ideal porch vine; Chinese wisteria, an old-time favorite, and American bitter-sweet.

Many large-flowering clematises come under the Group 3 classification, most conspicuous of which is Jackman Clematis, the climber with the rich, velvety purple blooms that cover the

entire vine in June and July. Another familiar vine, coming under this classification is the Virginia Creeper or Woodbine (*Amelopsis quinquefolia*), which grows profusely in orchards and can be easily transplanted.

Climbing roses fall into the fourth group. Perhaps the most popular of these are American Pillar, Climbing American Beauty, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Christine Wright, Dr. W. Van Fleet, Dr. Huey, Dorothy Perkins, and Excelsa.

For temporary and immediate effects or to reinforce perennial climbers, when they are too thin or for window boxes and similar purposes, the annual climbing plants are of great value. Of these, the first that comes to mind is the new Cardinal Climber. It is a desirable vine because of its brilliant, scarlet flowers which are borne profusely from mid-summer till frost.

The Cypress vine with its glossy green, fern-like foliage and its trumpet-shaped flowers of mixed colors make it an attractive climber. Canary Bird vine is a beautiful annual, bearing charming, little canary-colored blossoms.

For certain purposes, where one wishes to conceal quickly an unsightly object or view, the wild climbing cucumber might be used to advantage, for it is the fastest climber known. But it should be remembered that, like the morning glory, it can easily get out of bounds and become a weed. However, there are some desirable varieties of morning glories. Heavenly Blue, I think, is the finest of all. Second only to this is Scarlet O'Hara. Giant Imperial Japanese is an improved strain of mammoth-flowered morning glories.

Children, and grown-ups too, always get a lot of fun out of gourds, so if there is a fence for them to run on, a dime will be well-spent for a packet of ornamental gourd seed.

Turns House Into "Home"

HOME improvement and beautification is a long time program to Walter Niles, of Harvey county. Ten years ago Mr. Niles began the job of remodeling an old house into an attractive modern dwelling.

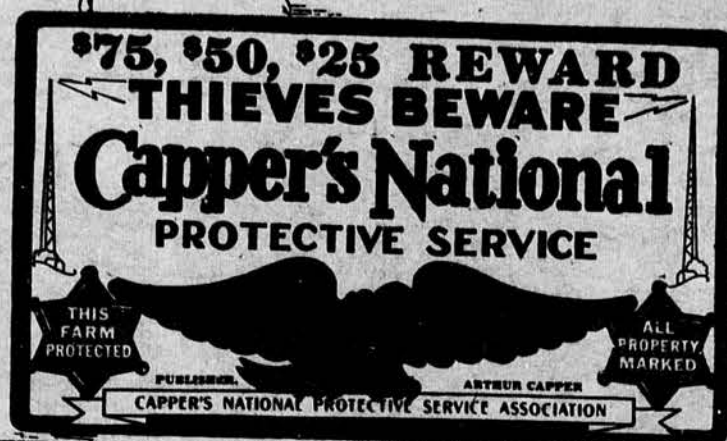
His first action was that of remodeling the outside of the building to give it a modern appearance. Following this, he gradually remade and rearranged the inside of the house, doing the rough work himself.

The job is not completed, but is well advanced. At present, members of the Niles family enjoy a modern home which includes many pleasures not found on the average farm, such as a sun room adjoining the living room, and an attractive kitchenette adjoining the kitchen. Along with a carefully planned room arrangement they find

pleasure in the many conveniences of electricity, running water, furnace heat, and air-cooling system.

Three years ago, a program of farmstead beautification was started. E. D. Warner, extension architect, was asked to come and lay out a plan, including placement and varieties of trees and shrubbery, along with instructions regarding where to locate additional buildings to be constructed.

A blueprint of the farmstead was drawn, and Mr. Niles follows it carefully. "Every tree and shrub planted on this farmstead is within 2 or 3 inches of the specified spot," he declares. Mr. Niles relates that he made "good wages" by working at his improvement program during spare time over a period of years, rather than by having it all done by hired workers.



THE NEW SIGN

is now ready to protect your farm

Here it is . . . a new design . . . brighter and easier to see. This is the new official sign of Capper's National Protective Service . . . and it is the sign you will want to post on your premises at the first opportunity.

Your Capper man has this sign now. He can give you complete information about Protective Service membership, daily radio patrol, and reward payments. He can tell you how the Capper Marking System makes it possible for you to positively identify your poultry, harness, tools, grain, and other farm property.

This new metal warning sign will serve even more efficiently as a notice to all thieves that there is a standing reward for the conviction of anyone stealing from your premises.

Capper's National Protective Service is the largest organization of its kind in the world. Its purpose is to fight against farm thievery. This Protective Service has paid out more than \$115,110.00 in cash rewards to members and peace officers for the capture and conviction of more than 4,993 thieves.

Every farmer in Kansas is entitled to the full benefits of this Service. Give your Capper man an opportunity to show you what members and officers have to say about its usefulness.

Ask for the NEW SIGN

KANSAS FARMER

Division of

CAPPER'S NATIONAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

J. M. Parks, Director

Topeka, Kansas