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NOV. 29, 1941

KANSAS FARMER

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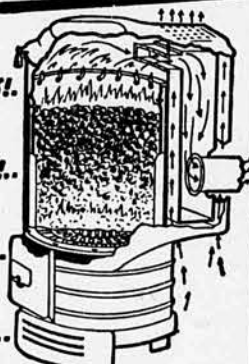
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Roosevelt Controls Purse

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Roosevelt's latest requests to Congress for more defense appropriations totaling a trifle more than 7 billion dollars brings the total for national defense to more than 59 billion dollars since July 1, 1940. That is equivalent to \$2,270 a family in the United States. And another lend-lease appropriation is expected by March 1 for Britain and Russia, primarily. Thirteen of the 59 billion dollars so far appropriated to start the program of carrying the 4 freedoms to all the world have been for lend-lease to our Allies.

Incidentally, the huge appropriations, 4 times as much as actually has been expended to date, have effectually taken the "control of the purse strings" from Congress. President Roosevelt, with his customary shrewdness, has placed himself in an impregnable position in dealing with Congress, so far as appropriations are concerned. He has what amounts to a reserve slush fund of approximately 40 billion dollars. And he is keeping it at that figure by obtaining fresh appropriations as rapidly as the fund is depleted.

In theory, at least—in practice if he cared or dared to exercise the power that gives him—President Roosevelt is in position to dictate measurably the war policies of both Prime Minister Churchill and Comrade Stalin. That is a lot of power for one man to wield, but the President is not shirking his responsibilities in this respect.

Britain already is counting on the United States to provide one-fourth of the food supplies for the British Isles during 1942, apparently as a gift. And there is a possibility that Russia, too, may look to America next year to be the breadbasket as well as the arsenal.

H. R. 5726, which would amend the wheat marketing quotas provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to relieve non-coöperators who had short crops or crop failures this year from having to pay the 49 cents penalty in thousands of instances, is having hard going in the Senate, altho it is expected the measure ultimately will receive approval.

An attempt to pass the measure, already House approved, by unanimous consent failed in the Senate last week. The measure would allow wheat growers subject to the act to sell as "free wheat" the normal production of allotted acres; pay the penalty only on the difference between total production and the normal production on allotted acres. Present act requires pen-

alty payments on normal or actual—whichever is smaller—of excess acres planted, without regard to how much harvested.

Senator Taft, of Ohio, offered an amendment to allow feeding of excess wheat to livestock on the farm on which the wheat is produced, without penalty. Senator McKellar offered an amendment to include cotton on the same terms as wheat.

Whereupon Senator Gillette, of Iowa, objected to consideration of the bill, and it went over, perhaps until after the Christmas holidays. Senator Gillette represents the Corn Belt objections to feeding wheat to livestock. The Corn Belt is as frightened over the prospect of livestock being fed wheat as are the dairy farmers of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other states in the dairy areas are every time it is reported that a farmer in the South has obtained a milk cow.

Manufacturers of farm machinery and equipment are supposed to be receiving most favorable priorities treatment of any industry outside those directly engaged in national defense production. This is because the government policy is greatly to increase production of foodstuffs to (1) feed one-fourth the population of the British Isles; (2) feed Soviet Russia if that becomes necessary; (3) pile up food reserves to be given to Continental Europeans after the war to stave off the revolutions expected when the war is over.

But even with this "most favored industry" policy, the farm machinery manufacturers are very much up against it.

Sales of farm implements for use in the United States in 1940 amounted to \$488,433,100, census figures. It is estimated that sales this year will total \$660,000,000. The industry estimates minimum requirements for 1942, if farmers are to carry out the Wickard expanded production program, at around \$675,000,000. Department of Agriculture has estimated a minimum of 107 per cent of 1940, compared to the 138 per cent estimated by the industry.

But SPAB has announced that 1942 production will be on basis of 80 per cent of 1940, and made the reduction retroactive as to steel rationing back to July 1, 1941. What the retroactive feature does is just this. Last summer the manufacturers were allocated 120 per cent of 1940 requirements thru September, October, and November. Whatever they have used in excess of 80 per cent of 1940 since last July 1

National Award for Best Wheat

TO FURTHER encourage American farmers to grow better wheat for the benefit of agriculture, industry and public health, Philip W. Pillsbury, prominent Minneapolis flour-milling executive, has established a national prize to be awarded for the best wheat grown in the United States.

The wheat will be selected from samples of all varieties exhibited at the International Grain and Hay Show which opens in Chicago November 29, it was stated by M. S. Parkhurst, superintendent of the show, who announced the newly established prize.

"The prize has been established because of the conviction on the part of the donor that wheat improvement should be further encouraged for the mutual benefit of agriculture and the milling and baking industries as well as for the health of the nation, and that those who are striving for agricultural advancement thru scientific crop improvement should be awarded for outstanding achievements," Parkhurst said.

Winner of the prize will be the first

American wheat king to be picked at the Chicago show, which draws entries from all the large wheat producing states as well as several Canadian provinces. In previous years, Canadian wheat growers have taken premier honors, there having been no national prize for the best wheat produced in this country.

Noted judges of small grain, including three Americans and one Canadian, will select the prize-winning wheat. They are—B. R. Churchill, of Michigan State College, E. D. Holden, of the University of Wisconsin, E. W. Norcross, North Dakota deputy seed commissioner, and James Laughland, of the Ontario College of Agriculture.

The new national wheat prize consists of a huge urn-like trophy capable of holding the wheat exhibited, payment of \$50 for the winning sample, and expenses covering a trip to Chicago to receive the award which will be made by the donor, Friday, December 5, at the International Amphitheater in the Union Stock Yards, at Chicago, Ill.

Leaflet Bargains

Our thanks to Mrs. D. W. Stanley, Jefferson county, who writes, "I enjoy the leaflets you distribute so cheaply and which contain so much." In the following group, perhaps you may find some leaflets which you may wish to order for help in entertaining or some other project:

How to Write Codes
Good fun for winter evenings Free
Homemade Fun
Quiet and active games.... Free
Why Holly Has Green Leaves
Christmas playlet for children. 5c
A Gift List for Santa
Ideas for homemade gifts..... 3c

Address your request for any or all of these leaflets to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

therefore will be subtracted from the 80 per cent allotted the industry for 1942.

What that seems to mean is that the American farmer, with from three-fourths to four-fifths of the farm equipment he had in 1940; with a labor shortage of about one million men for farm hands; with 14,500,000 horses and mules in the country compared to 26,000,000 in 1918—is badly handicapped. Yet the American farmer is called upon by Secretary Wickard to produce more farm products than in 1940, "more than the new record high of this year, more than farmers have ever produced before."

Among themselves, the farm implement manufacturers are complaining that the New Dealers in control of industry have gone wild over "sacrifice of civilian interests," whether or not the sacrifice makes sense.

"Less than 1,500,000 tons of steel would be used in the 1942 production of agricultural implements on the 138 per cent basis," it is pointed out. "The Department of Agriculture says 1,400,000 tons were used in 1941. President Eugene Grace, of Bethlehem Steel, estimates steel production this year at 89,000,000 tons—less than 2 per cent would be required for agricultural implements to meet needs on the 138 per cent of 1940 estimate."

The retroactive feature of the latest SPAB order—no one has the slightest idea what the next order will be, or how many times the policy will be changed—will throw 50 per cent of the employees of the larger implement manufacturers out of employment, the industry asserts.

This seems to be the position of the "most favored civilian industry." What will happen to the rest of industry—small plants especially—now that the armament production program has been hiked by the Washington enthusiasts from \$55,000,000,000 in 2 years to \$120,000,000,000 in 2 years, is something to ponder over.

Floyd Odium, director of contract distribution, and Donald Nelson, executive director of SPAB, are at loggerheads over what to do about the small plants, little business generally. Nelson says sacrifice everything, including the small plants, to get immediate huge production. Odium wants to spread contracts and subcontracts to the smaller plants—if Nelson's plan is followed, Odium's estimate that 20,000 small plants will close up before spring will be so conservative that it will actually be doubled, perhaps trebled.

Despite the optimistic generalities being put out from Washington thru official bulletins, announcements and speeches, the outlook for little business of all kinds is growing darker instead of brighter as the cost of world domination grow bigger and bigger.

The admitted fact that the British government is taking lend-lease foods from the United States as a gift, selling the foods to the British public, and pocketing the money for British use, seems to be accepted in official Washington as just what might be expected. And probably it is.

...and the Rains Came NOW WHAT?

By ROY FREELAND

EVEN the old timers, those who delight in "spinning tall yarns" of bygone days, can't remember a wetter Kansas autumn than the one experienced this year. Average rainfall for the state during October was 3 times the normal amount. It was the most rain ever received during October in 55 years of records kept by the United States Weather Bureau. In the eastern third of Kansas, October rainfall was nearly 5 times the normal amount, with some areas receiving more than 16 inches.

All this brought a long needed drink to the Kansas subsoil, but at the same time it literally floated a crop of perplexing problems right up to the farm doorstep. Wet fields prevented wheat planting on thousands of acres; soft ground prevented and retarded harvesting of sorghum crops throughout the state; stockmen in flood areas felt acute need for labor to replace washed-out fences and to harvest feed crops.

The wheat situation varies widely with different sections of the state. Here is the picture that unfolded in an extended tour of the state as farmers went into the last part of this month: In Western Kansas most of the wheat was planted—probably 90 per cent of the intended acreage. Central Kansas presented a more irregular situation. Many counties reported not more than 40 or 50 per cent of the wheat planted. Much of the acreage that was planted suffered extreme damage from the water and was being replanted. Many fields of the early seeded wheat were already carrying heavy infestations of Hessian fly.

MOST acute effects of the weather, on wheat seeding, were felt in the eastern third of the state. This was not particularly true of Brown and Doniphan counties in the extreme northeast corner where it was estimated at least 75 or 80 per cent of the wheat was planted. However, moving south thru the eastern region, fewer and fewer fields of wheat were to be seen.

Finally, in Southeast Kansas, a field of seeded wheat was something worthy of mention in the local newspaper. So rare were the seeded fields in this area that Floyd Davidson, who is in charge of the Southeast Kansas Experimental fields, estimated less than half of 1 per cent of the intended acreage had been planted in 9 southeast counties. This would be only 1 acre in every 200.

Just what will be done with the unseeded acreage varies considerably with different farms and different localities. However, the farm sentiment indicated you could expect thousands of acres to be planted during late November and December, despite technical advice to the contrary.

For instance, over in Morris county, F. H. Manning, farmer and cattleman reports

AFTER wading thru the wettest October on record, and an abnormally moist November, Kansas farmers naturally are wondering "where do we go from here?" Thruout the state, telephone lines buzz and mail bags bulge with timely questions. Farmers are asking:

1. What is the general situation in different parts of Kansas?
2. What are the chances for a crop from late seeded wheat?
3. What are the rules determining payment of Federal Crop Insurance?
4. What are the best crops to substitute for wheat?
5. What is the best way to save the feed crop?
6. How great is the danger in using this feed?

In this article you will find highlights of best information available on urgent farm problems arising from the extreme weather conditions. The opinions and facts were gathered from dependable farmers, stockmen and agricultural authorities, in an extended tour of vitally affected farming areas.

that many farmers in that area have expressed their intention to plant wheat if they can just get it in the ground some time this winter. With only 10 or 20 per cent of Marion county's wheat planted by late November, W. A. Hegle, of Lost Springs, reported many farmers in that area expressed intentions of planting during the winter months.

Similar reports come from widely scattered areas, especially from Southeast Kansas, where many express intentions of planting at least a small acreage if they can get in the field by December. However, hundreds of farmers consider that any time after the first or the middle of November is too late. One of these is C. C. Cunningham, veteran farmer and certified seed grower, of Butler county, who believes there is about 1 chance in 10 for a good crop from wheat seeded after the middle of November.

Experimental results on date of seeding at Manhattan are even less encouraging for farmers with late seeded wheat. Louis P. Reitz, in charge of wheat work at Kansas State College, explains the tests show that wheat should be seeded before the end of October if you expect a satisfactory yield. In fact, chances grow dimmer and dimmer for every additional delay after October 20.

In 7 years of testing seeding dates on different varieties at Manhattan, the typical picture is seen in results with Kanred. The 7-year averages for this variety show little variation from different seeding dates a week apart between September 13 and October 6. But after that, each week of delay brought drastic results. Wheat seeded October 11 to 13 averaged about 8 bushels less, and seeding during the last week of October resulted in an average [Continued on Page 12]



October rains caused a November "flood" of letters upon Kansas State College. Louis P. Reitz, of the agronomy department, studies a handful of correspondence asking about the chances for late-seeded wheat.



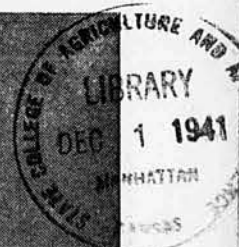
"Not more than half of one per cent planted in 9 corner counties," says Floyd Davidson, in speaking of wheat.



All dressed up in "mud togs" is this tractor owned by L. P. Mills, of Elk county.



"Wait until you taste this one," says F. H. Manning, Morris county, showing how sap went down in his gorge.



Comment

By T. A. McNeal

TRACTORS and power-farming equipment in general have been blamed for a good many things. They were said to have caused all sorts of trouble from hard times to soil erosion. But in an emergency the Government says farmers will find it necessary to turn more to power equipment to handle the job of producing food for 1942. And plenty of emergencies have been handled in the past by individual farmers and their tractors. Now comes an announcement by M. L. Nichols, of the Soil Conservation Service, and R. B. Gray, of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, which says that the high standards of living of the American people have been made possible largely thru the development of efficient methods of production, and the farm machine has been an important factor in this development.

Then they go on to point out that the destruction of entire ancient civilizations thru erosion occurred before agriculture was much beyond the crooked-stick-plow stage. Erosion has occurred, they say, on small farms tilled by one man and on large farms tilled by many men. Efficiency in production is not the cause of erosion, and it is high time we corrected this false conception, they agree. It isn't the equipment used that makes or breaks a farmer, it is how he uses it, and the kind of farming program he follows.

National Grange Ideas

AT THE seventy-fifth annual convention of the National Grange, opening in Worcester, Mass., on November 12, National Master Louis J. Taber pledged the support of his great organization to the way of life we have developed in this country. Said he, "The Grange pledges to the President of the United States, the Congress and the American people, that not only our organization but the farmers of this Republic, will do their full duty in the defense of liberty, freedom and the American way of life." And at the end of that pledge he said something that others than farmers should heed. "We challenge labor, business and finance to join with agriculture in unlimited production." That expresses the sentiments of millions of farmers. Agriculture has been asked to produce more. The job will be done. But agriculture has a right to expect others to put their shoulders to the wheel, also.

Looking ahead, Mr. Taber said that no plan will wholly solve the farm problem, but he offers 14 points for consideration. These include:

A two-price system.

Think First

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

You should think before you talk
Or talk little, ere you think.
Yes sometimes 'tis best to balk
Ere you put things on the blink.
Any one may chatter—chatter
And keep up a constant clatter
But when something is the matter
Listeners may slyly wink.

Yes, 'tis best to sift the things
That so often we repeat
This may void the cruel stings
And keep others' lives still sweet:
Speak the good words 'tis far better
All the world will be your debtor—
Cruel words are but a fetter
And oftines but bring defeat.

Conserve the American market for the American farmer to the limit of his ability to supply it.

Develop better marketing methods thru co-operative marketing and marketing agreements.

Continue soil conservation and a sound land use program.

Encourage research to discover new uses for farm products.

Promote incentive payments to aid in the development of new crops, especially those contributing to national defense.

Provide adequate production, marketing, and capital credit thru a farmer-owned and controlled credit system.

Remove all unnecessary trade barriers between the states.

Maintain adequate transportation to make available the widest range of markets and assure the lowest rates consistent with adequate service.

Maintain the family-size farm as the standard of American agriculture, and discourage large-scale or corporation farming.

Practice strictest economy in government. Encourage permanent improvements designed to promote farm efficiency and home comforts.

Expand the Rural Electrification program.

Encourage co-operation, good will, and mutual understanding between agriculture, industry and labor to promote the common welfare.

After 18 years of service as Master of the National Grange, Mr. Taber has been retired at his own request. As a matter of fact he had asked his organization to retire him each of the last 3 years. His record is an enviable one. His leadership has meant much to American agriculture and will carry on into a limitless future.

Succeeding Mr. Taber as Master of the National Grange is Albert S. Goss, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Goss will be remembered as a former Federal Land Bank Commissioner, and a critic of the New Deal policies concerning farm credit. Goss served the Land Bank for 7 years, resigning in 1940 when an order from the President put the farm credit set-up under the Department of Agriculture. Before that, farm credit had been an independent agency. Goss thinks it still should be an independent agency. The new Grange Master is a capable thoughtful person. His leadership will be watched closely.

No Priority Needed

IT SEEMS a mistaken idea has gotten out that farmers must have certain priority ratings before they can buy farm equipment. This is not true. The Department of Agriculture says that individual farmers are not required to have priority ratings of any kind under the defense program to purchase ordinary farm machinery, equipment, repair parts, fertilizers, insecticides, nails, fencing, roofing or similar items. The priority ratings on equipment and supplies are issued by the Office of Production Management to manufacturers, processors and warehousemen to avoid having individuals obtain ratings.

The fact that a farmer doesn't need a rating, however, doesn't mean that he can get all of the materials and equipment he will need.

There will be things he may not be able to get, Washington reports, such as aluminum pressure cookers. On special classes of machinery which are used for purposes other than farming, such as heavy-duty electric motors, a preference rating will be necessary, and can be applied for on a special form.

It would seem very impractical to put farmers to the bother of getting a rating for each piece of machinery they need. However, such a thing isn't at all inconceivable if we get deeply involved in war.

For a Rainy Day

APPARENTLY farmer borrowers from the Federal Land Banks think hard times may show up down the line in a year or two. At any rate, with a view of meeting future payments on their farm mortgages in case times are not so good, they are depositing sizable amounts of money "in advance" with the banks. So far they have paid about a million dollars into the 12 Federal Land Banks to be applied on their loans in case the going gets tough up ahead. Or it may be used to pay off the debt sooner. There is a desire on the part of these folks to avoid inflation and this is part of the evidence.

Farmers have been warned, by just about everybody, of the dire things that will happen if they go on another land-buying spree and start a land boom. Chances are folks don't need to worry themselves into sleepless nights over the situation. Plenty of farmers remember what happened after the last war and are in no mood to take over-expansion risks again. And not only are they seemingly steering clear of booming land prices themselves, but they are suggesting that city folks be curbed of their desire to invest their money in farm land. This idea is expressed by the Kansas advisory committee of the Farm Security Administration which has petitioned the Wichita Federal Land Bank to restrict the sale of farm properties acquired by it to people who will live on them. They want the bank to sell the land only in "family-type" farm units "wholly in the interest of farm home owners, traditionally recognized as the very foundation of our nation whose democracy, freedom and liberty are imperiled by continued shrinkage of its farm population." The committee can find plenty of family-type farm supporters in Kansas.

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Continuing Mail & Breese

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Farm Matters

I WANT to talk to you about our problems at home; especially what I see as the problems of the farmers of the United States. As a Senator of the United States for 23 years representing the state of Kansas, I have always felt that when I represented the farmers of the nation I was best representing also the people of Kansas and their interest.

If we are to have an American agriculture conducted by free and independent and even fairly prosperous American farmers, we must preserve the family-size farm and family ownership of that family-size farm.

Any plan, any program, that does not definitely include this goal, and actually work toward the attainment of this goal, is certainly not the right permanent farm program.

We must not only preserve the family-size farm. We also must work toward replacing the large corporation-owned farm, and the entirely too large absentee farm ownership, with family-owned and family-operated farms. If we can do that, I believe our form of Government can stand the strains and stresses under which it is laboring today. Otherwise the battle very likely is lost.

Now it is perfectly obvious, I think, that under the profit system farmers cannot retain ownership of their farms unless they can produce at a profit. And at this point I want to say, also, that I believe in the profit system. I am not ready for collective farming. Nor am I ready for corporation farming, even state corporation farming.

Therefore, I say the Farmers Union is on the right track when it insists on farm income equivalent to cost of production plus a reasonable profit. And that means also that farm prices should be maintained at the level of cost of production, including a reasonable profit.

I want to attain that goal without Government price fixing, in so far as that is possible. Government price fixing, altho it may be decided to be necessary in an emergency, is a very dangerous threat to the economic as well as the political independence of farmers, in the long run.

This Congress is considering a price-control bill. I do not expect final action upon it before late winter or early spring. I am opposed to inclusion of fixing of farm prices.

From Senator Arthur Capper's speech November 18, before the 37th annual convention of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America, at Topeka.

As a matter of fact, my friends, I believe that farmers are more in need of a floor on prices than a ceiling above prices. For that reason I have supported the Government policy of price-sustaining commodity loans; the program of purchase of surplus commodities thru the Surplus Marketing Administration; and in extreme cases, to take care of unmanageable farm surpluses, of subsidies to encourage farm export.

Today our Government, thru Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, is promoting a program to greatly increase production of certain foodstuffs to go to Britain. The program also includes laying up stock-piles of foodstuffs for the continent of Europe in the immediate post-war period. I am supporting that program, of course. And so are you. It is part of the national defense program.

But at the same time I think that Agriculture is entitled, and the American farmer is entitled, to Government guarantees that the American farmer is not left high and dry after this war, with huge surplus production beyond what the consuming market will take except at ruinous prices. You remember that is what happened to the wheat growers last time.

Under the spur of Government urging, and the slogan, "Wheat will win the war," our farmers greatly expanded their wheat acreage, and were left holding the sack when the war ended.

Today the slogan is, I believe, "Food will win the peace." I am for that. We want, all of us, to see that people are fed. But if the general farmer of America is encouraged by his Government to increase his production of foodstuffs to feed the people of foreign lands,

Government in turn will owe it to the American farmer to protect him against possible huge surplus production in the years of readjustment to domestic market demands when the war is over.

That brings up the problems of post-war adjustment. I believe that now is the time for the

leaders of the Farmers Union, and all other farm organizations and farm leaders, to create a joint study committee on post-war problems of agriculture, and keep up with developments as they happen, as well as be prepared to present a sound program to meet the post-war conditions. Incidentally, I think the post-war period is going to be something pretty terrific, to put it mildly.

The tax burden also is going to be almost astronomical in proportions. The Government of the United States is engaged in a program—let's call it the national defense program—that calls for Government expenditures approximating 50 or 60 billion dollars a year by 1943, perhaps during 1942.

Now Government spendings of 50 or 60 billion dollars a year is the equivalent of every man, woman and child spending around \$500 a year to sustain Government. That is between \$2,000 and \$2,500 to the family. Now Government cannot collect that much in taxes from very many of our families, so it must borrow part of it. But the tax bill of close to \$2,500 a year a family is the burden of the American people just the same.

That job alone will give our joint committee on agriculture's post-war problems plenty to struggle with.

Then there is the question of South America after the war is over. Today Uncle Sam is providing a big and bigger market for South American countries in the United States. The United States is purchasing increasing amounts of strategic materials from South America, and sustaining in fact the internal economies of many South American nations.

When the war is over, there will be a feeling in South America, and in the United States quarters also, that the United States is obligated to continue to provide markets in the United States for surplus production of these South American republics. And in a post-war period, [Continued on Page 10]

FROM THE VIEWPOINT

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

Does the deferred system of feeding look favorable from the marketing viewpoint for the coming year?—E. W., Decatur Co.

Present indications are that the deferred system of feeding will be more profitable next year than it has been during the past year. The outlook for prices of the better grades of fed cattle is decidedly better for 1942.

What is your opinion of the fat cattle market for the next 30 days?—C. L., McPherson Co.

Prices of the better grades of fed cattle have been depressed this fall by the unusually large marketings of long-fed cattle from the Corn Belt. The movement of these long-fed cattle usually is completed by this time, but this year feeders apparently held for

a fall market rather than selling during the spring and summer. It is expected the bulk of this movement will be completed in the near future, but that prices will not advance much, if any, before Christmas.

What has been the trend of poultry and egg prices recently and what will be the effects on the poultry industry during the coming year?—W. H. H., Warren Co., Mo.

The trend of poultry and egg prices has been upward. During most of 1941 the poultry enterprise has been profitable. Prices received for poultry and eggs will average higher in 1942 than in 1941; however, the increase probably will be less marked and the level of prices may not be greatly different from the level in the closing months of 1941. The year 1941 marked the upturn of the cycle of chicken production, and with chicken prices supported at not less than 85 per cent of parity a

further substantial increase in the number of chickens raised in 1942 is probable. Compared with the number of layers in early 1941, an increase of about 100 per cent is expected by early 1942.

Trend of the Markets

Please remember that prices given here are Kansas City tops for best quality offered:

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed.....	\$12.75	\$12.65	\$13.25
Hogs	10.50	10.60	6.05
Lambs	11.35	11.80	9.50
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs...	.13	.14	.11½
Eggs, Firsts .....	.36½	.32½	.28
Butterfat, No. 1 .....	.33	.31	.31
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.15½	1.14½	.85½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow .....	.69½	.72½	.61½
Oats, No. 2, White .....	.48½	.44½	.39½
Barley, No. 2 .....	.53	.52	.53
Alfalfa, No. 1	16.50	15.00	15.00
Prairie, No. 1	10.00	8.50	8.50

I have read a lot about producing more farm products. Will there be demand for a larger quantity of food for several years? If we try to produce more, will we have trouble in getting supplies, repairs, and new equipment?—M. K., Jewell Co.

Chances are that as long as the war lasts there will be need for larger rather than smaller quantities of food products. England will need more food from America, and new areas such as Russia may require certain types of food from the United States. In planning to produce these larger supplies of farm products, farmers may be confronted with shortages, especially in obtaining labor, new machinery and mechanical equipment—such as motors and pumps. The safe policy will be to plan needs well in advance, keep machinery in good repair, and maintain ample reserves of feed.

After the war farm prices will probably depend on legislation.



"What is it you would like to bet?" he said, and was off again in a new fit of laughter.

THE BOX SUPPER

By KATHERINE DISSINGER

THE smell of the night came out to meet them, crisp and heavy with fragrance. Up on the seat Seben Schafstahl spoke an impatient "Giddap," and the team, awkward and uneasy in the harness at night, broke into a slow, jarring trot. Then the gate was shut behind them, and they were out on the road with the sound of the horses' hoofs slithering over the frozen ruts and the music of the whining wheels.

"Gustave Buccheim was to dinner again today," Alvina said, "and he asked me to ride tonight in his fine buggy, but I told him I had already promised to ride with you"—she laughed, a small, delicious sound—"and, of course, I could not break my promise."

Seben looked down at her, the slow laughter spilled over his face. "You would rather to ride with me in the wagon than with Gustave Buccheim in his fine buggy with his quilted laprobe around you?" he asked.

"Oh, Seben," she told him, her eyes shining, "a thousand times rather."

He laughed again and drew her close in the crook of his arm, and she could feel the throbbing rhythm of his heart beneath her cheek. Her love welled up suddenly like music, pulsing and trembling over her; she was all atingle inside with joy.

It was the most wonderful and exciting night in all the year, almost. It was the night of the box supper at the Blunenthal schoolhouse.

Alvina had been fixing on her box for weeks already, as Seben's little black-eyed grandmother had showed her, fashioning tiny petals from pale pink paper, edging them over and over with gold thread, and fastening them in circles onto the cardboard hat box from Schneck's Dry Goods Store until the gigantic rose had suddenly blossomed, full blown, under her fingers.

"It is most as pretty as you," Seben had said when she handed it up over the wheel to him.

Seben had swung her up then; for a moment his hands clung to hers. She felt the big-

ness of him and the quick, easy strength as he lifted her, and her heart knew a still, deep shining.

Only tonight the thought of Gustave Buccheim was like a blight across her happiness. "Ja, Alvina," the Pop said often with a great loudness as if to make sure to himself the words: "A fine husband Gustave Buccheim would make you, with much land and cattle and money in the bank, also."

"There is a pump over the well in the kitchen, and a silk dress for you on Sunday," her mother urged gently.

"But what is the good of a silk dress," Alvina asked them, "if the heart beneath it lays heavy and lumpen, when the thought of another is like a slow-burning flame?"

"You must get Seben Schafstahl out of your head," the Pop said disapprovingly. "He does not have a patch of ground, even, but must hire himself out by the day to keep only the little grandmamma, who does not eat more than a half-grown chicken."

"Seben would have a farm also," Alvina persisted stubbornly, "had it not been for the slick Gustave Buccheim who sneaked it

away from under his grandmamma's nose." "He got it rightly, on paper," her father reminded her.

"Ah, but she was very old and she did not understand the papers," Alvina said. "And my appetite is not very big, either," she added.

But the Pop could be stubborn, too, and firm . . .

The moon came out now, palely at first, and then more bold, tinging the night with a golden glory, as tho at one sudden stroke it had burst open, flooding the world in a quiet brightness. Trees along the road stood up tall, edged in blackness; their gaunt shadows lay across the thin strip of frozen road in strange patterns of dark and misted silver. They rode together thru the golden core of beauty.

"Oh, Seben," Alvina whispered, "this is the last time, perhaps, that I shall be riding with you."

He bent down and tilted her face with his fingers under her chin. She could feel the starlight on her face. "Alvina," he said, "will you give me the little golden locket?"

"Yes," she smiled, and unfastened from about her neck the golden locket with the beautiful sapphire jewel, that had belonged to the great-grandmother whose initials were the same as Alvina's, and had long been the marvel of the valley. "Only to you would I give it, because it is the dearest thing I own. See, you can fasten it here on your watch chain, and every time you look at it, you will know I love you."

"Thank you, my sweet!" He drew her up in his arms and kissed her. Time stood still and left off being. The wonder of the moment would never leave her. It was with her as she jumped down from the wagon at the Blunenthal school. They walked together, hold-of-hands, into the schoolhouse.

After a little, Gustave Buccheim came in, and the crowd fell back to make a path for him. He looked, Alvina thought, something like a ham hock, with eyebrows pale as bleached grass and his face a bright pink, like an onion yet

[Continued on Page 12]

Knows the Drama

A farm girl, a former schoolteacher is Katherine Dissinger, author of this punchy story about the suit of 2 community eligibles for the hand of the heroine. Miss Dissinger gives a warm, human picture of these sturdy American characters who are of German descent. She recognizes "the box supper" as a characteristic of the American panorama, and she knows the drama behind it. Her home is near Ozawkie.

For More Victory Eggs

By EMIL G. GLASER

TWO troubles poultry raisers often find during winter are neck molting and weight loss in pullets. These may occur together or they may appear separately. Usually pullets that lose weight go into a neck molt. These weight losses may be due to uncomfortable hen houses, insufficient feed consumption, and infestations of worms and lice.

When a neck molt begins to show up or weight losses in pullets become obvious, the job for the poultry raiser is to seek to correct the trouble and get the birds back into good condition and top-speed egg production.

Of course, the ideal practice is to manage the flock so as to prevent the occurrence of neck molting or loss of weight of pullets, but when either or both of these troubles occur, the same management factors that prevent them can be used to return and keep the birds in good laying condition.

Efficient winter management of the flock calls for a comfortable hen home. Perhaps speaking of a hen house as a home will make us appreciate more the necessity of keeping it sweet, clean, and free from disease and parasites. A good manager watches the litter. He may not clean it out the first time a little area become matty, but he does stir the litter daily to avoid such places becoming the hatching place for disease germs and parasites. When the litter shows definite signs of soggy, it is removed, all droppings are scraped loose and swept out with a heavy broom.

Clean Half of House

If one must clean the house on cold days, as is often necessary in winter, try "rotation cleaning." Clean half of the house and disinfect it, put in clean litter and move the birds to this half while the other half of the house is cleaned. A short strip of wire can be used to confine the hens to one half of the house. Danger of exposure to cold winds and consequent colds in the chickens is avoided by this method of cleaning.

Feeding, watering and other equipment should be light in weight so it can be moved readily and can be kept clean. Use two 6-foot feeders and provide two 3-gallon drinking fountains to 100 hens, and 8 to 10 inches of roosting space to the chicken. Provide 20 nests to 100 hens, and have a broody coop above one of the sections of nests.

Lights make the eating days longer for the chickens, but, of course, a real value of lights is in the stimulating effects it has on certain glands which have a close connection with the reproductive system of the hen. The reaction on the hens is much like the increasing light of approaching spring.

Use one 15-watt bulb in each 20- by

20-foot section of the house or comparable space for all-night lighting, and two 40-watt bulbs when lights are used at specified times. The all-night lights should be hung so as to shade the roosts and light up the feeding equipment. Morning lights should be placed so they will shine upon the roosts and encourage the hens to come down and start to eat.

If a neck molt has invaded the flock, lights offer a good way to get them back to laying. Pullets that are slow in getting into laying condition may be hurried into production by use of lights.

It is now generally accepted that profitable farm egg production is best when a balanced mash, containing the proper vitamins and minerals, is fed during the entire year, including winter.

Add Stimulant to Mash

A practice that is gaining popular favor among poultry raisers is the addition of a good stimulant to the mash. Germinated oats are used by some poultry raisers because of their value as a nutritive feed and as an appetizer. Mussehl, of the Nebraska Experiment Station, recommends oats highly. The extra work of germination, however, hinders wider use of this fine feed as an appetizer.

A more certain and dependable way is to add a flock conditioner containing drugs that are of value in rousing appetites, stimulating digestive actions, and helping in the assimilation of important nutrients. These functions all are normal in the bodies of chickens, but they often become sluggish and slow down these actions below normal requirements. To keep the machinery in full motion we have to get the feed thru the body quickly and efficiently, and that may take a little extra "push" in winter.

Ordinarily, feeding the pullets a balanced ration of mash and grain maintains egg production and yet allows a gradual weight increase. If there is a tendency for the pullets to lose weight, more grain may be given. This may mean a slackening in egg production unless the balance is made up in some other way.

Several methods of equalizing this balance may be employed. The use of a wet mash, pellet feeding, or a fleshing mash is suggested by poultry experts at Michigan State College. A fourth method is to give a flock conditioner in the mash. Many flock owners like to add a conditioner to the mash because in addition to rousing a sluggish appetite it also stimulates body functions and promotes assimilation of vital food requirements.

Flocks that suddenly go out of production in winter may need treating for worms and lice. Worm infestations

Gift Suggestions

In Madonna Fitzgerald's "Homemade Rug" bulletin, are several suggestions for making woven mats, footstool tops and chair seats, utilizing left-over silk material and worn hosiery. Instructions for these are easy to follow, as well as directions for various kinds and sizes of rugs. A copy of this leaflet will be sent free upon request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

can be a contributing cause of pullets going out of condition, and as an added measure of helping to get such birds back into production, it may be necessary to give a periodical flock treatment to eliminate roundworms, which are the most common worms and are most likely to be present even in winter.

Lice are responsible for much loss in egg production among poultry flocks during winter months. At Kansas State College they say a "bad infestation of lice may so lower the resistance of a flock that serious loss will result." Yes, lice are likely to be as bothersome in winter as in summer. I have known many flock owners to insist that their birds do not have lice. "What! No lice? Look again!" is a good slogan to adopt because lice infestations vary with different hens in the same flock. Examination of at least 6 birds, including some roosters, is advisable before concluding that there are no lice present.

Three accepted ways of combating lice are used—dusting, dipping, and roost application. Dipping, of course, is out of the question in winter. Dusting with a good louse powder is often used, but an easy and effective method is to apply to the roosts just before roosting time a volatile nicotine preparation. As the chickens sit on the roosting poles the newly applied nicotine application releases fumes that penetrate the feathers and are fatal to the lice.

Don't be afraid to keep the chick-

ens in the house during winter months. If they are provided a comfortable house with deep litter to keep the floor warm, plenty of nutritious feed fortified with vitamins A, D, and G, and good, clean water from which the chill has been removed, they will be content. However, if they are crowded in the house and carelessly managed, keeping them inside is as bad as letting them crowd together behind some bushes or a building during the day. They'll catch colds in either case.

The water supply can be protected from chilling and from disease germs by using the proper kind of equipment. Heater fountains are becoming popular. The water need not be warm but the chill is kept off. Iowa State College recommends 50 to 55 degrees. To keep water more free of germ growth, many flock owners use a nonoxidizing anti-septic in the drinking water which has the power to keep down germ activity.

Editor's Note: The author of this article, Emil G. Glaser, is with the Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories and, of course, writes with authority.

State May Get Lake

Lee Larabee and Lee Mullendore, of the Kansas State Fish and Game Commission, and George S. Knapp, state water resources engineer for Kansas, are hopeful of getting federal approval of a proposal to use Kansas' share of fees collected on the sale of firearms to establish the wild fowl refuge on a huge lake in Cheyenne Bottoms, near Great Bend.

It is hoped the division of wild life and game preservation of the Interior Department—formerly the biological survey in the Department of Agriculture—will approve the plan by which the federal government would allow these receipts to be used to finance three-fourths of the cost of acquiring land and constructing the lake. Kansas would retain title to the refuge, and it would be under the jurisdiction of the State Fish and Game Commission if the plan is approved. Ultimate cost would be around \$350,000, and it would take perhaps 4 or 5 years to complete the project, under a pay-as-you-go plan.

Coeds Can Judge Meat



The women's meats judging team at Kansas State College, in Manhattan, won first place in the meats judging and identification contest at the American Royal in Kansas City. Left to right: Helen Drake, Corbin; Freda Butcher, Coldwater; Petrena Addington, Altoona; and Ocie Alice Taylor, Tribune, alternate. The victory gives the K-State team its second leg on the trophy awarded by the National Live Stock and Meats Board. Coach of the team is Prof. David Mackintosh.



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MAKE THOSE *Fruit Cakes* EARLY

By MRS. ZOE NIELSEN

HAVE you made those fruit cakes yet? Well it's high time to be hunting up the old reliable recipes and adjusting them to all the modern tricks of new ingredients, up-to-date equipment and modern methods. If you are the family's official fruit-cake-maker, do not be too economical in estimating your needs—go on a splurge and make 2 or 3 extra ones. Remember last year? The family couldn't wait to sample, and the first batch was gone in no time!

The fruity, mosaic appearance of fruit cake depends largely upon the way in which the fruits and nuts are prepared. The use of a food grinder saves time, 'tis true, but grinding does not give that "personality plus" appearance we like to see in our fruit cakes. Making these fruity cakes is much less of an ordeal if the fruits and peels are prepared the day before. Then place them in a large container with spices, a cup of jelly, or marmalade, honey, molasses and whatever liquid you prefer, stir the whole until well blended and cover for the night. The peels absorb the liquid and the pungent flavors of the spices penetrates the fruits, making the finest cake you ever sliced.

Peels and citron should be cut into thin strips with a sharp knife, then snipped into long slivers or wedges with sharp scissors. If you are artistically inclined, snip them into stars, crescents and other odd shapes. Candied pineapple rings are best cut with the grain into thin even pieces. Candied cherries sliced into ruby rings contribute their bit of loveliness to a harmonious whole. Seeded raisins are cut into strips. Seedless raisins go in whole, but are washed and drained thoroly.

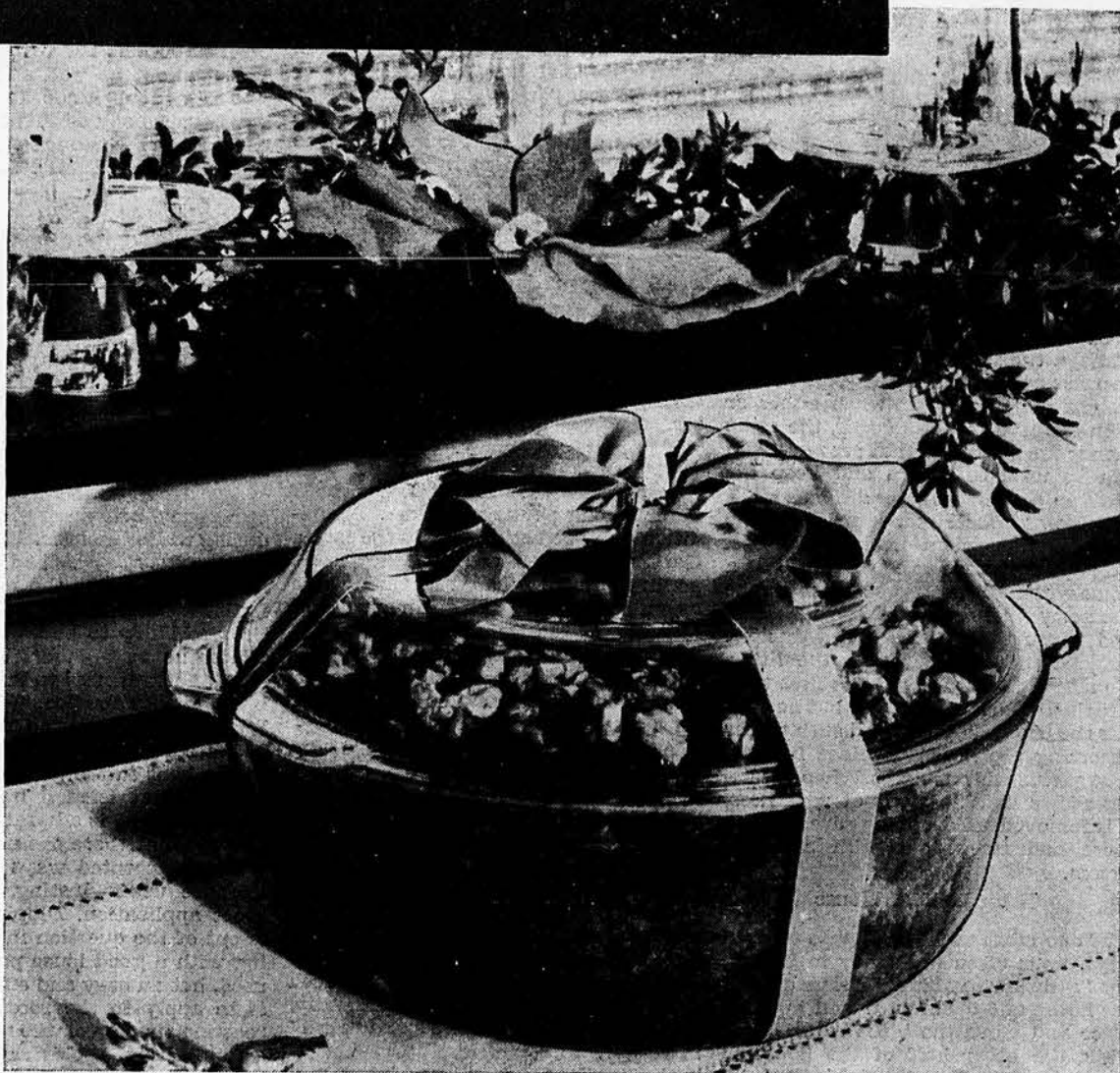
IF YOUR dried fruit experiments have been confined to the use of raisins and currants, there is a cooking thrill in store for you. The lowly prune imparts a rich brown color and flavor not to be forgotten. Steam or boil them until soft, dry thoroly and cut into strips. Try figs for a sweet, nutty flavor. Dried apricots give a rich golden color and inject a tart flavor which combines especially well with honey.

In preparing, the nutmeats, pecans and walnuts may be left in large pieces; they are easily cut and do not tear the cake. Tougher nutmeats such as Brazil nuts and blanched almonds are slivered lengthwise into quarters. Ground peanuts impart a delightful flavor and richness.

Baking is a most important factor. Tests have proved that tube pans give best results, for the batter bakes more evenly and thoroly and requires less time. Baking pans should be well oiled and lined with heavy Manila paper to prevent caramelization of the fruits. This paper should be greased before fitting with a wax paper lining which should be oiled slightly. If white or light-colored fruit cakes are being baked, it is a good idea to cover the tops of the cakes with Manila paper until the last half hour of baking to protect the lovely fair complexion. Cakes are cooled, then stored in these protective linings.

Long slow baking is desirable for fruit cakes. Slow baking produces cakes less dry and infinitely better flavored than those baked quickly at high temperatures. Slow baking cooks in the fragrance and flavor of mingled fruits, liquids and spices.

To glaze or not to glaze—that is the question. And shall it be before or after baking? Glazing does add a certain something to our cakes. For a toothsome and attractive glaze try brushing the batter with honey just before slipping the pans into the oven, or brush on equal parts of honey and water while the cakes are still warm. When cold, wrap in several thicknesses of



What better gift for a whole family than one of your own choice fruit cakes? This one, to be presented in the covered dish in which it was baked, looks mighty Christmasy, all tied up with a big red bow!

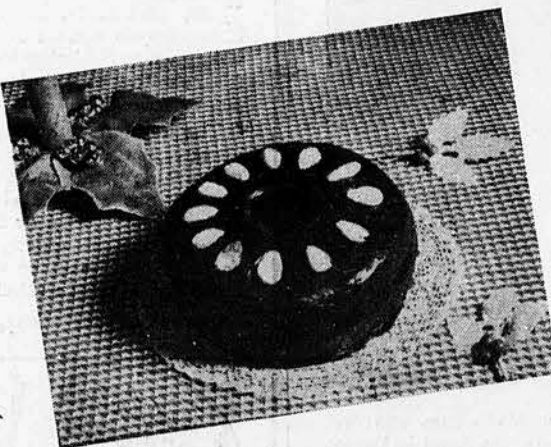
heavy wax paper and tuck away in airtight tin boxes or covered earthenware jars to assume mellowness with age.

To age any of these fruit cakes they must be well hidden—they are much too tempting to leave within reach!

Tutti Frutti Cake (With peanut butter)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 cup dried apricots | 4 eggs |
| 1½ cups apples | 1 cup milk |
| 1 cup prunes, cooked | ½ cup water |
| 1 cup raisins | 2¼ cups sifted flour |
| 1 cup dates | 1 teaspoon soda |
| 1 cup shortening | 1 teaspoon salt |
| 1½ cups brown sugar | 3 teaspoons baking powder |
| 1 cup honey | 1 teaspoon cinnamon |
| ½ cup peanut butter | 1 teaspoon nutmeg |
| 2 tablespoons shredded orange peel | ½ teaspoon cloves |
| | 2 teaspoons vanilla |

Wash apricots, cut in small pieces, add the ½ cup water, cover and simmer until soft. Add ¼ cup honey. Cool. Core apples and dice; remove pits from cooked prunes and cut into small pieces; pit dates and cut in small pieces. Wash



To glaze or not to glaze—that is the question, at least where fruit cakes are concerned. Glazing does add a certain something to our cakes. For a toothsome and attractive glaze, try brushing the cake with honey.

raisins in hot water and drain thoroly. Cream shortening, brown sugar and remaining honey. Add peanut butter and mix well. Stir in well-beaten eggs and the milk. Sift flour, measure, add salt, baking powder, soda and spices. Sift into first mixture. Mix well. Add vanilla and fruits and blend carefully. Pour into a large tube pan lined with oiled paper. Bake 2 hours in a slow oven, 300 degrees F.

Ribbon Fruit Cake (Dark Part)

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2½ cups sifted cake flour | 2 cups seedless raisins |
| 1 teaspoon baking powder | 2 cups currants |
| ¼ teaspoon soda | 1 cup finely cut citron |
| 1 teaspoon salt | 1½ cups broken walnut meats |
| 1 teaspoon cinnamon | 1 cup butter |
| ½ teaspoon nutmeg | 1 cup sugar |
| ½ teaspoon allspice | ¼ cup molasses |
| ¼ teaspoon cloves | 6 egg yolks, unbeaten |
| | ½ cup strong coffee |

Sift flour, measure and resift with baking powder, soda, salt and spices. Sift 3 times. Dredge the fruits and nuts with ½ cup of the flour mixture. Cream butter, add sugar gradually, creaming until light and fluffy. Add molasses and mix well. Beat in egg yolks, one at a time, beating well after each addition. Add flour mixture alternately with coffee. Stir in dredged fruit and nuts.

(Light Part)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2¼ cups sifted cake flour | 1 cup finely ground peanuts |
| 1 teaspoon baking powder | ¾ cup shredded coconut |
| 1 teaspoon salt | 2 teaspoons grated lemon rind |
| ½ teaspoon soda | ¾ cup butter |
| ½ cup finely cut citron | 1 cup sugar |
| ½ cup candied pineapple, finely cut | 6 egg whites |
| ½ cup candied cherries, finely cut | 2 tablespoons lemon juice |

Sift flour, measure and resift 3 times with baking powder, salt and soda. Reserve ½ cup flour mixture for dredging fruits. Cream butter, add lemon rind and sugar gradually, creaming well. Add 3 unbeaten egg whites, one at a time, beating well after each addition. Stir in lemon juice. Add flour alternately with remain-

ing unbeaten egg whites. Add peanuts and dredged fruits, mixing well. Grease 2 loaf pans 8 by 4 by 3, line with Manila paper, grease; add waxed paper lining and grease lightly. Spread $\frac{1}{4}$ of dark mixture in each pan, cover with $\frac{1}{2}$ of light mixture, top each with $\frac{1}{2}$ of remaining dark mixture. Brush with honey to glaze. Bake in slow oven, 250 degrees F., for about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Fruit Cake (With orange marmalade)

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 cup candied orange peel | 1 teaspoon cloves |
| 1 cup candied lemon peel | 1 cup orange marmalade |
| 3 cups candied citron | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup pineapple juice |
| 1 cup candied cherries | $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups butter |
| 1 cup prunes | 1 cup brown sugar |
| 3 cups seedless raisins | 1 cup honey |
| 1 cup seeded raisins | 7 eggs |
| 2 teaspoons cinnamon | 5 cups sifted flour |
| 2 teaspoons mace | 1 teaspoon salt |
| 2 teaspoons nutmeg | 1 cup broken walnut meats |
| | 1 cup blanched, slivered almonds |
| | 1 teaspoon soda |

Rinse peels, citron and cherries; drain and dry thoroughly on a towel before cutting. Simmer prunes 10 minutes in water to cover; drain; dry and cut from pits into strips. Rinse raisins, drain and dry. It is important that the fruits be well dried. Cut fruits into small pieces, leaving seedless raisins whole and cut-

ting seeded ones into strips. Combine fruits, peels, spices, marmalade, fruit juice and honey. Stir well to mix. Cover and let stand overnight. Cream butter, add sugar gradually and cream until light and fluffy. Add well-beaten eggs, mix. Add part of flour sifted with salt and soda, mix. Add fruit mixture and nutmeats, stirring well. Add remaining flour and stir until fruit is well distributed. Pour into a well-greased and lined tube pan. Bake in a slow oven, 275 degrees F., for 3 hours. Increase heat to 300 degrees F., and bake 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours longer. While still warm glaze with equal parts of honey and warm water. Makes 8 pounds.

Two-Toned Fruit Cake

(Dark Part)

- | | |
|---|--|
| $2\frac{1}{4}$ cups sifted flour | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup candied cherries, cut into rings |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup candied orange peel, thinly sliced |
| 2 teaspoons cinnamon | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup candied pineapple, thinly sliced |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cloves | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup currants |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon nutmeg | 1 cup blanched almonds, slivered |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon mace | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup strawberry preserves |
| 1 cup butter | |
| 1 cup sugar | |
| 5 eggs | |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup grape juice | |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ cups thinly sliced citron | |

Sift flour, measure and sift with soda and spices. Cream butter and sugar until light and fluffy. Add unbeaten eggs, one at a time, beating well after each addition. Add flour mixture alternately with grape juice, beating thoroughly after each addition. Add fruits and nutmeats; mix well. Add preserves. Blend thoroughly. Pour into a well-greased and lined tube pan. Cover with:

(Light Part)

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups sifted flour | 3 eggs |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons baking powder | 1 cup thinly sliced citron |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt | 1 cup thinly sliced lemon peel |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter | 1 cup blanched almonds, slivered |
| 1 cup sugar | 1 cup Sultana raisins |
| 2 teaspoons orange juice | |
| 1 teaspoon almond extract | |

Sift flour, measure and sift again with salt and baking powder. Cream butter well, add sugar gradually and cream until light and fluffy. Add unbeaten eggs, one at a time, beating well after each addition. Stir in flour mixture, a little at a time, beating well after each addition. Add orange juice and flavoring. Fold in fruits and nutmeats. Bake about 4 hours in a slow oven, 275 degrees F.

No More Hiding Out

By MOM

Remember when you used to hide to get out of doing dishes? You deny it, huh? Well, with me it was hiding to get out of hanging clothes on the line, but the principle is the same.

My 2 middle-sized girls caught on to that stunt last week. Right after dinner they disappeared in the bathroom and stayed until the older girls and I had the dishes washed. I didn't say anything.

On Saturday night they tried it again. The boys and my husband carried their supper dishes to the kitchen and the girls were getting down the soap flakes when I ordered them all into the living room. They stared at me. "Go on," I had to repeat. "Go in and sit down. I've not gone crazy; just do as I say."

Half an hour later the 2 young misses came out of the bathroom, beaming. But they soon lost those self-satisfied smirks when I informed them pleasantly that everything was waiting for them in the kitchen!

Since then, everyone's been on hand when dishwashing time comes!

Surprise Pumpkin Pie

By MRS. L. N. HAYNES

If you are looking for something a bit unusual for an extra special dinner here's just the dessert for the occasion. To keep the family or guests "in the dark," so to speak, bring it right to the table uncut—cut and serve it right then and there—and listen to their appreciative squeals of surprise and delight.

Combine $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups strained freshly cooked or canned pumpkin, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup brown sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon ginger and 1 teaspoon cinnamon; mix thoroughly. Add 3 slightly-beaten eggs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cream. Mix well, then pour into an unbaked shell, over the bottom of which you have previously spread 1 cup of thick, moist mincemeat. Slip it into a hot oven, 450 degrees F., and bake for 10 minutes, then reduce the heat to a moderate oven, 325 degrees F., and continue baking for about 30 minutes, or until a silver knife inserted in the center comes out clean. Serve hot or cold as desired, with plain or sweetened, whipped cream.

Such "Seeing" Eyes

By MRS. A. R. S.

I like to sweep. There wasn't much on the floor this morning but peanut shells; the twins roasted some last night, some of the big ones from those sandy acres Dad is so proud of. I can hear them laughing as I sweep, laughing and hunting for the biggest ones—triple-treat peanuts, they call them.

In the corner is little June's doll buggy. "Don't move it, Mamma," she begged as she started to school, "my baby has the measles!"

So I leave it undisturbed, as I do the box under the table where 17-year-old Nat stores the radio he is making.

Two chairs stand close together behind the stove. I smile, for I know that shy Beth, altho she's wearing Jim's diamond, would have moved those chairs after he left last night if she hadn't forgotten it.

Some folks might call me a foolish mother, taking such interest in the prints of yesterday my family leaves. Perhaps it is worshiping their footsteps. But—I like to sweep.

Crisp, Fresh Curtains

By HOMEMAKER

I have found the grandest way to take care of my freshly laundered curtains and draperies—those extra ones you know, that one likes to keep ready to freshen the guest room, or replace soiled ones, when one is getting ready for entertaining. I simply fold several thicknesses of newspaper and wrap it around the straight crosswire of a clothes hanger. Then I place those fresh crisp curtains, carefully folded, but not creased, over this padded rest and center the length so they hang—half on each side. Then I hang them up in a closet.

They are ready at a moments notice and not a crushed ruffle or provoking crease, as there always is when one packs them away in a box or drawer.

Cookie Variations

By MRS. L. A. PAULSEN

My foundation drop cookie recipe makes a great number of cookies, so I vary it in several ways. I divide the cookie dough in thirds and add different flavorings, fruits or nuts to each part. For instance, to one bowl of dough I add chopped pecans and chopped dates; to another, a dash of cinnamon and chopped candied orange peel; and to the third, shredded coconut and vanilla.



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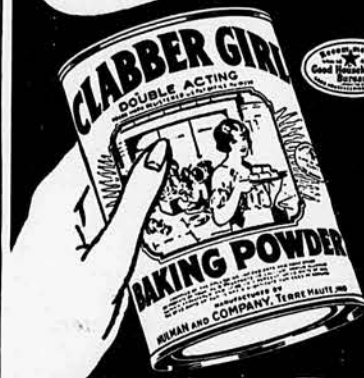


Pattern 4873—The busy season's on! You'll be needing a housefrock that's practical as well as trim-looking. Here's your style in a double-breasted version with easy princess lines and crisp contrast in the collar and cuffs. Sizes 36 to 50. Size 36 requires 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards 35-inch fabric and $\frac{3}{4}$ yard contrast.

Pattern 4868—The smart young woman wants a 2-piece mode that will be style-right for any occasion. You'll like the set-in belt and the long-waisted jacket of this casual design. Choose a dark, fine wool for it! Sizes 12 to 20 and 30 to 40. Size 16 requires 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 54-inch fabric.

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

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Women say, "I bake more cakes on the same food budget." More cakes, yes; but better cakes, too, for Clabber Girl's formula, tested and proved for more than fifty years, is positive assurance of perfect baking results.

Order a can of Clabber Girl from your grocer today. You will be surprised when he tells you the price. And, your baking successes will delight you. Clabber Girl means Bigger value when you buy, Better results when you bake.

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Relief, Mixed
In Your Kitchen

Saves Big Dollars. No Cooking.

Yes ma'am, right in your own kitchen, you can easily mix a cough medicine that is a wonder for quick results, and gives you about four times as much for your money. And it's no trouble—a child could do it.

You'll need a syrup. Make it by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed.

Now get 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of Pinex from any druggist, and pour it into a pint bottle. Then add your syrup. There you have a full pint of really remarkable medicine for coughs due to colds. It lasts a family a long time, and tastes fine—children love it.

And does it do the work! You'll say it beats anything you ever tried. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Eases the soreness, and lets you rest at night.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known for prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

Family-Size Farm First

Says Farmers Union in Its National Convention

By RAYMOND H. GILKESON

REPRESENTING 300,000 Farmers Union folks, delegates from 32 states complimented Kansas by holding their 37th annual convention at Topeka, November 17 thru 19. High-lighting the 3-day session, and packed into an ambitious 1942 program, were demands for all-out attention to the family-size farm, parity income for agriculture, enactment of the Farmers Union income certificate plan, revision of the AAA acreage allotments, commodity loans at 100 per cent of parity, increasing soil-conservation payments, extension of AAA programs to additional commodities, extension of crop insurance to corn and other crops, and a definite stand against placing a ceiling on farm prices.

Instead of a ceiling over farm prices, the Union calls for a higher floor under them. This is in direct contrast to an appeal by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, who said, speaking at the convention, "In my opinion, farmers not only should favor effective price-control legislation, they should work to help enact it. Effective price control can provide real protection against high prices for the things farmers have to buy. Already shortages are beginning to develop in many lines. Without effective price control, prices of many manufactured articles are likely to rise sharply. Unless there is some way to prevent this, we may not be able to prevent inflation."

The Farmers Union 1942 program also favors taxing incomes on a "parity" basis of living conditions, thereby easing the tax burden of those less able to carry it. Also recommended is elimination of hidden excise taxes on the necessities of life, and no loopholes for excess corporation profits.

The Farmers Union will insist that the Farm Security Administration be provided with funds to complete its work, that the farm mortgage lending system be reorganized, and that a stop be put to speculation in farm lands. The Union insists that the Government shall not invade the field of warehousing and marketing; also, asks that co-operatives be given "preferential or at least equitable treatment" in awarding of priorities for needed farm supplies and other materials.

Coming back to the family-type farm, the Union's resolutions ask the Congress of the United States to declare that the policy of this Government is to maintain and establish only the family-type farm in America, and that all Federal farm programs shall be co-ordinated to that end.

Looking ahead to the war's end, the

Farmers Union says the Government must begin now to plan for "a post-emergency America in which agriculture will be dedicated to abundant production of the necessities of life." The Union's program goes on to ask that reciprocal trade treaties be so drawn up that the American farmer's products will not be put at a disparity to give advantages to American industry. The Union promises support for rural electrification, the St. Lawrence Seaway, Government insured loans to make owners out of tenants, and Federal funds for rural health service.

A "deep expression of appreciation" was extended to labor for support in the Congress behind farm legislation. And the Union offers its fullest support to all groups of organized labor in their fight for legislative justice to wage workers. In a special 2-way radio hook-up to the nation over the Columbia Broadcasting System, the Farmers Union convention at Topeka, and a convention of the C. I. O. labor union meeting at Detroit, exchanged messages.

Speaking for the Farmers Union, their president, Jim Patton, of Denver, said: "The working farmers of America want industrial workers to know that a majority of us have come to understand that the interests of working farmers and of industrial workers is a common one. Inescapably we are dependent upon each other. We approach you with no thought of seeking aid for selfish factional or organizational purposes. On the contrary, we come with the deep conviction that all sound elements in our national life will be benefited by mutual understanding and co-operation between us. We earnestly, therefore, ask your collaboration and offer you ours in a resolute effort to solve the extremely difficult problems which confront us all."

"We ask you to join us in plans to develop defense production to its maximum, with no greater sacrifices of consumer goods than is thus made necessary, and further definite plans to transform full defense production at the end of the defense period immediately into production of peace-time goods so that our economic system may function on the sound basis of abundance rather than on the basis of scarcity as in the past. We pledge to you our full and active support in the assistance of labor organizations under responsible leadership."

In reply to President Patton's offer, James Carey, C. I. O. secretary, speaking from Detroit, said, "We offer you assurance that we will work with the Farmers Union." He indicated that

labor and farmers have many common interests and asserted the C. I. O. has long sought collaboration.

A fund of \$30,000, by the way, has been allocated to the Farmers Union, from the Marshall Foundation, under the will of the late Robert Marshall, former chief of the United States Forest Service's recreation division, to make real the collaboration between farmers and labor.

Benham Baldwin, administrator of the Farm Security Administration, told the Farmers Union, "If we expect to continue our democratic life, to provide security and plenty for all our people, then it is essential that the Government foster and lend emphasis to the interests of the family-type farmer so that he may retain his place in American agriculture."

M. W. Thatcher, St. Paul, chairman of the National Farmers Union legislative committee, explained the history of Farmers Union work in Washington over a quarter century. He said farmers have learned that without national legislation, they are sunk. He listed as Union victories parts of the 1933 AAA, the Farm Security Administration, the Farm Credit Administration and the Wheat Crop Insurance law. He complained, however, that the AAA today isn't all it should be. He feels it benefits only the upper 50 per cent of American farmers, and thinks the present AAA will break down completely as soon as the taxpayers and the farmers learn all the facts.

Senator Arthur Capper made the trip home to Topeka from Washington for the purpose of addressing the Farmers Union national convention. His speech appears on page 5, of this issue, under his regular "Farm Matters As I See Them." Another highlight of the convention was the appearance of Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. He emphasized the importance of producing more food for the United States and for England. "Some people fear that farmers may produce so much that they will depress farm prices," he said. "I've thought of that, too, a great deal. It is a risk. But I've

All-American Senator

Tracing the Farmers Union fight for the small farmer, and listing victories in the field of legislation, M. W. Thatcher, chairman of the National Farmers Union Legislative Committee, paid tribute at last week's annual national Farmers Union convention in Topeka, to "Your grand senior Senator from Kansas, Arthur Capper, one of the greatest all-time, all-American friends of agriculture that the Congress of the United States and the people have ever known. And I am glad that I now have the honor and the privilege to say this word of appreciation on behalf of the Farmers Union in his home state of Kansas. Arthur Capper, by every measurement, is one of the greatest statesmen that has ever been a member of the United States Senate. If you ever question this, just think of the Capper-Volstead Act and what it means to agriculture and the co-operative movement."

also thought about the risk that we might produce too little. To my mind that is the greater risk. Any industry which deliberately produces too little in this emergency will face, and it should face, the anger of America."

With the exception of George Nelson, Milltown, Wis., who was not a candidate, the entire slate of Farmers Union officials was re-elected.

The officers: Jim Patton, Denver, Colo., president; H. D. Rolph, Joplin, Mo., vice-president; J. M. Graves, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

Board of directors: Tom W. Cheek, chairman, Oklahoma City; Kenneth Hones, Colfax, Wis., who succeeds Nelson; Ole L. Olsen, Buxton, N. D.; Hans C. Hansen, Hemingford, Neb.; Dr. M. F. Dickinson, Little Rock, Ark.

Farm Matters As I See Them

(Continued from Page 5)

the most logical things to export, from the South American viewpoint, will be farm products. That is going to create a very real, and very serious, problem for the American farmer.

Just bear in mind that when the war ends—whether 2 years from now or 10 years from now—American agriculture will have been geared up to supply a large foreign market as well as the domestic market. Bear in mind also that South America by that time will feel, and with reason, from their viewpoint at least, that they are entitled to a share in the great United States markets.

That means surplus farm products from Argentina and other South American nations seeking markets in the United States, and large surpluses of many products of the American farms also seeking markets. It is going to be a very real problem, and a very vital one to the farmers of the United States as well as to the Latin American countries.

I still believe the American farmer is entitled to the American market, up to the limit of his ability to supply it at reasonable prices. And I am willing to fight for that belief, even at the risk of being dubbed as isolationist.

I say soberly that a period of wild inflation is just ahead of us, despite the frenzied efforts to hold it down. Government borrowings of tens of billions of dollars, perhaps into the hundreds of billions—I said billions, not millions—cannot have any other result. Especially when these huge borrowings are accompanied by a national defense program that cannot be carried out without reducing production for civilian purposes fully 50 per cent. I know there are those who point out that for the immediate future the

problem of farm credits is not as important as it was a decade or even 5 years ago. That probably is true. Rising prices and Government purchases from lend-lease funds are enabling some farmers to reduce their mortgage and short-time indebtedness.

But looking ahead a few years, we know that the proper objective and the proper functioning of the Farm Credit Administration, thru the Federal Land Banks and other Farm Credit agencies, will be of vital importance to hundreds of thousands of American farmers. And I happen to know that the Farmers Union and other farm organizations are working earnestly, and I believe intelligently, on this phase of the farm problem, also.

As I see it, we, the people of the United States, owe it to ourselves, to our posterity, and to all people.

To protect our own way of life and our own domestic economy, our own people and their rights under our Constitution.

I say these things are as much a part of our national defense effort as are the defense of the British Empire and the defense of Soviet Russia.

It is my prayer that the President of the United States, and the Congress of the United States, will be united and stand together for—

The defense of America;
The preservation of American institutions;
The life of American traditions;
The preservation and observance of the Constitution;
And the welfare of the people of the United States.

And in all considerations of foreign and domestic policies, America first, last, and always.

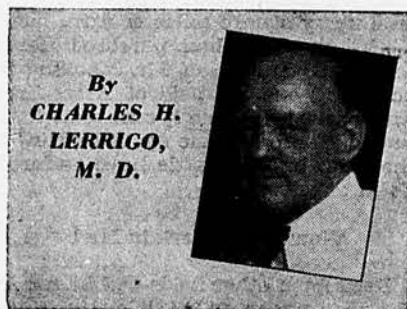


Notables on the program of the Farmers Union, which met recently in Topeka, were left to right: Senator Arthur Capper, who will remain in Kansas for a short stay; Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard; Mrs. Gladys Edwards, Jamestown, N. D., national educational director; and James Patton, president of the Farmers Union.

BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS

To Help Save Lives From Tuberculosis

FORTY years have I fought tuberculosis!" said a doctor who is leading in the fight, "and only now am I willing to claim that we are winning. I look back to my early days of practice—what a difference! My very first patient was a man seriously ill with tuberculosis. A busy doctor, my preceptor, sent me on the case, explain-



By
CHARLES H.
LERRIGO,
M. D.

CHRISTMAS SEALS



Protect Your Home
from Tuberculosis

ing that he had no time to make the 7-mile trip. 'And it isn't as if I could do anything,' he explained further. 'It's a case of consumption and you may as well know, right in the beginning of your practice, there's no treatment that will cure that.'

Forty years has changed all that. Nowadays we can prevent tuberculosis. If we don't prevent it, we can cure it. Then we lost about 2,000 of every million citizens each year by tuberculosis; now we lose fewer than 500. There is the evidence: Statistical, definite, convincing! We must agree.

No individual claims any credit for this amazing triumph. I say amazing, for tuberculosis, under first one name and then another, has been recognized as a world scourge from the earliest days of history, and its conquest is a triumph that might well be claimed by a host of participating agencies. Better living, better homes, better working places, shorter hours, advances in diagnosis of disease, progress in medicine, progress in surgery of the chest, all of these great things have helped.

But, there is just one group in all our great land that has been doing nothing else but fight tuberculosis during this

present century. That group is the National Tuberculosis Association which started in 1904 as a little handful of doctors who were convinced that the Great White Plague could be routed, and now has grown so that it has 2,600 associations and smaller groups that represent its work in the United States.

We lost about 60,000 citizens by death from tuberculosis in the 12 months last past. Had the stupendous death rate that prevailed when the National Tuberculosis Association was organized still raged in 1940, we would have lost 250,000. There are half a million of our citizens ill with tuberculosis right now, so it is folly to say the disease is controlled. But saving 190,000 lives in a single year is a real victory.

And, speaking of credit, the credit side of the ledger in all these years is maintained by that tremendous feature—the Christmas seal. It has ac-

tually brought millions of dollars to the work, and for every dollar of its own it has been the inspiration that produced 10 other dollars from official sources. Thus it has built sanatoriums, provided hospital beds, paid special nurses and physicians, and taught multitudes of our young people in schools and colleges that tuberculosis can be prevented and can be cured. Honor the Christmas seal by buying and using twice as many in the year of 1941 when the fight against tuberculosis is so nearly won.

Examine for Tuberculosis

Please tell me whether there is any danger of our girl having tuberculosis. Her baby was born on October 9, 1940. The doctor said she was anemic before baby was born. She is 19 years old.—Anxious Grandma.

Anemia is no indication of tuberculosis. If the doctor has any suspicion he should give the tuberculin skin test or X-ray the chest. Otherwise, there is no way to tell.

Stitches Disappear

A doctor sewed up a cut in my head about 3 months ago, and has never taken out the stitches. What about it?—M. C.

Stitches that a doctor would use in repairing a scalp wound would be of some absorbent material like catgut. Whenever possible, doctors use sutures that will absorb so that the patient will not have to suffer the pain and trouble of having them removed.

If you wish a medical question answered, enclose a 3-cent stamped, self-addressed envelope with your question to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Kansas Enters Exposition

KANSAS stockmen and farmers will take an important part in the contests of the 1941 International Live Stock Exposition and Horse Show, to be held at the Chicago Stock Yards, November 29 to December 6. According to the management, the total entry at the coming show will consist of more than 12,000 head of beef cattle, draft horses, sheep, and swine, representing 26 different breeds.

Exhibits have been listed by owners from 37 states and 4 Canadian provinces. It is reported to be the largest state representation in the history of the show.

An exhibition herd of purebred Short-horn cattle will be shown by Miles-of-

farm crops contest, a main feature.

Three Crawford county farm boys, members of the winning team from Kansas in the state junior stock judging contest last summer, will represent Kansas in a national judging contest at the Chicago show, in which teams from 20 or more states will take part. Members of the Kansas team, as listed by Albert A. Pease, county club agent, are Richard Winger, 17 years old, and Evert E. King, 17, both of McCune, and Marine Cheney, 18, of Pittsburg.

Of the 32 states and Canada to which championship and blue ribbon wins were awarded at last year's Chicago show, Kansas exhibitors ranked eleventh in championships, with 3, and ranked 20th in first-prize winners, with 6.

According to B. H. Heide, secretary-manager of the International Live Stock Exposition, railroads from Kansas points to Chicago have announced specially reduced round-trip fares.



J. Charles Yule, Alberta, Canada, and W. L. Carlyle, manager of the Alberta ranch of the Duke of Windsor, will judge the fat cattle.

View Farm, of near Kenneth; and Simons Angus Farm, Maize, Swartz Brothers, of Everest, and James B. Hollinger, of Chapman, will exhibit Aberdeen Angus herds in competition with breeders from 21 other states and Canada.

H. G. Eshelman, well-known Kansas purebred Percheron draft horse breeder, of Sedgwick, will exhibit 8 head in these classes of the Chicago show; and the J. O'Bryan Ranch, of Hiattville, will exhibit Hampshire swine.

A. L. Clapp, agronomist, of the Kansas State College, Manhattan, will be among the 65 judges from 20 states and Canada who will name the prize winners at this year's show. He will be one of the judges of the International Grain and Hay Show, world's largest

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Write for FREE Bulletin on Control

CHIPMAN CHEMICAL COMPANY
Dept. 2, 1100 Gentry St.
No. Kansas City, Mo.

Two Free Plays

In the interest of farm safety, we have 2 new plays ready for distribution. "The Strong Soul," a 1-act comedy, has parts for 6 characters, 3 male, 3 female. It takes about 20 minutes to present, and the setting for the play is simple. "Until Tomorrow" is a 1-act tragedy. This play also has parts for 6 characters, 3 male, 3 female, and takes about 20 minutes to present. Many community program leaders have requested both plays, and say they are planning to devote an entire evening's program to farm safety, presenting the 2 plays as part of that program. Both plays are free, and may be ordered by sending a penny postcard requesting either or both of them. Seven copies of both plays may be obtained if copies are needed for all characters and the director. Address request to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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... And the Rains Came

(Continued from Page 3)

yield that was more than 15 bushels under yields from wheat seeded at the proper time. Mr. Reitz says you can expect the sharp down trend of yields to continue with each later date, on thru November and December.

Along with the yield records on seeding dates are 7-year averages on test weights of wheat seeded at different dates. In this experiment, test weights decreased with each delay in seeding, almost in the same proportion as decreases in yield. According to Mr. Reitz, the principal weakness of late-seeded wheat is the fact it does not develop adequate root system, and is more likely to suffer from heaving. It also matures later in the spring and is more subject to damage from rust.

However, Mr. Reitz acknowledges there is always a slim chance of having a season when late-seeded wheat produces a fair crop. That happened in 1939 and 1940. For those who still wish to take a chance on late planting, Mr. Reitz suggests a heavy rate of seeding—at least 6 to 8 pecks to the acre.

Many who don't choose the chance of late seeding are pondering what to do with the wheat land. In western areas there is not much choice. The land can be fallowed, or it can be planted to sorghums or barley in the spring. Encouraged by the rains of 1941, a few will take a "fing" at corn.

Farmers in Eastern Kansas have a longer list of substitutes to consider. Judging by the general intentions now, a big part of the unseeded wheat acreage in this area will be utilized by old standby crops such as oats, corn and sorghums. However, many are studying the possibilities of soybeans and flax.

Unfavorable conditions for harvesting this year may have dampened some of the enthusiasm for soybeans. But with prices reaching near the \$2 mark and with indications of continued high prices for this crop, hundreds of farmers in the eastern third of Kansas are counting on "beans" to fill the gap in their cropping program.

Flax already has zoomed to popularity in Southeast Kansas, and it will serve a big need there this year. Most farmers who raised it the last few years have had returns about equal to returns from wheat. However, to do this, they say the price of flax should be almost double the price of wheat. This is because, in general, it doesn't yield much more than half as much as wheat.

L. P. Mills, of Elk county, praises flax as a nurse crop for alfalfa and sweet clover. He suggests this combination if you are planning to seed more legumes on your farm. Using a fertilizer drill, Mr. Mills seeds 15 pounds of alfalfa or sweet clover to the acre, along with 40 pounds of flax and 100 pounds of phosphate.

"What about crop insurance on the wheat?" This is a question that has flooded county AAA offices thruout the state. The answers come right back, "Wheat must be seeded if it is to be eligible for insurance." But that

still doesn't tell the entire story. Regulations of the Federal Crop Insurance specify it must be seeded in a workmanlike manner. Therefore, your county AAA committee may be called on to decide what is the latest date your wheat can be planted and still qualify for insurance. So, if you still plan to seed some wheat and expect insurance, it might pay to check with the county committee on this point.

There is another feature of the AAA program of particular importance to many who could not sow wheat this fall. Those who have excess 1941 wheat in storage may get all or part of it released from penalty by underseeding for the 1942 crop. For example, supposing you have a 40-acre allotment with a normal yield of 15 bushels an acre. If you seed only 10 acres, you would be 30 acres under the allotment and that would amount to 450 bushels. By doing this, you would release the penalty on 450 bushels of 1941 excess wheat in storage.

Farmers, with excess wheat, who planted late this fall may profit by still another regulation. If you seeded within your allotment and the actual yield is less than the normal yield, it will release excess wheat in an amount equal to the difference between your actual and normal production.

Feed Is Worth Saving

The wet weather affected feed crop conditions in all areas. Even in the western counties there are many fields that will be left unharvested because of the rainy weather along with shortage of man and machine power. Stockmen thruout the state have written the college animal husbandry department asking whether it is safe to feed frosted sorghums, and whether there is serious danger in feed which contains some molded and rotted materials.

In giving a general answer to these questions the opinions of experienced stockmen are reflected by A. D. Weber, of Manhattan, who is noted for practical, straight thinking on livestock matters. Mr. Weber says, "I will not assume responsibility for any lost stock, but I think most of the 1941 feed can be used with a reasonable degree of safety if stockmen will just apply good, common horse sense in feeding it."

Likely there will be some losses, Mr. Weber says, but not enough to justify letting the feed crop go to waste. He doesn't consider there is much danger from using feed that was frosted after it was fairly mature. He does think caution should be used in feeding second-growth sorghums which were frosted in an immature state.

Mr. Weber minimizes the danger of losses from moderate amounts of molded feed or rotted corn for stock cattle and hogs. However, he warns against allowing sheep to eat any of the spoiled feed. Best method of saving the feed for safe use, he says, is to convert it into ensilage. After about 6 weeks in a silo, even the molded

portions are converted into safe feed. Mr. Weber's opinions coincide with those of F. H. Manning, who has the problem of utilizing 300 acres of Atlas sorgo along the Smoky Hill river, in Morris county, where high water covered many square miles of farm land. With one of the best purebred Hereford herds in Kansas, Mr. Manning is pasturing one big field of Atlas that was washed down so it cannot be harvested. There is some spoiled grain in the field, but his cattle have suffered no ill effects.

New Ideas Work in Mud

Feed from other fields will be put in the silo as soon as possible. Mr. Manning found that the sap started down in the stalks after the first frost. Because of this, he considers it will be necessary to add molasses to bring about fermentation if the sap line is much more than half way down when the feed is ensiled.

In the struggle to harvest feed from muddy fields, farmers have racked their brains for new ideas. Many have used 2 tractors on one binder, while others use 1 tractor and a team. Some use lugs on the binder bull wheel, and

a few have made skids for the binder to ride on while an auxiliary motor provides the power.

Two of the most valuable ideas are demonstrated on the farm of L. P. Mills, in Elk county. To prevent mud from balling up on the front wheels of his row-crop tractor, Mr. Mills bought 2 old Buick rims and welded them to the outsides of the regular tractor rims. The tires were changed to these outside rims, adding at least a foot of clearance between tires. It required only a job of spot welding—4 spots on each rim. The extra rims can be easily removed when, or if, the weather returns to normal.

The other addition to Mr. Mills' outfit is to prevent the tractor wheel from mashing down the leaning stalks of feed. It consists merely of a 2- by 2-inch stick about 8 feet long, which shields the wheel and carries the stalks into the binder. It is fastened to the tractor by means of the "L" irons used to support the lister drawbar. A 2- by 3-inch stick is fastened to these so it extends across under the tractor and this serves as a place to anchor the upright-shield. An iron bolted to the frame curves over the wheel to support the upper end of the shield.

The Box Supper

(Continued from Page 6)

unpeeled. He wore his riches heavily, like a cloak—seemed like he walked weighted down. His eyes fastened themselves all at once on Alvina in the gold-bronze dress.

"It is what color of the box of yours I will be buying?" he asked her, loud enough for everyone to hear.

"It's pink—like a wild rose," Seben answered up. His voice was edged with sharpness. "And do not be too sure that you will buy it," he added.

Gustave Buccheim looked at Seben as tho he had suddenly smelled a bad smell. "Who do you think will keep me from buying it?" he asked. "Is there anyone in the valley?" He threw back his head and guffawed loudly.

"You would like to make a bet, maybe?" Seben asked him quietly.

"Ja, I will make you a little bet!" Gustave Buccheim turned back to the listening crowd; his mirth consumed him. "What is it you would like to bet?" he said, and was off again in a new fit of laughter.

"The deed to my grandmother's farm," Seben told him quickly.

Gustave Buccheim's laughter stopped suddenly, as if Seben's words had reached out and slapped him in the face. But the gesture made before everyone in the whole valley, he could not retract it.

"What have you to bet that I might want?" he asked, his humor returning.

Alvina stole a glance at Seben. There was a look of strange satisfaction on his face. For a moment he hesitated.

"Only this"—he said, and unloosed the little gold locket that Alvina had given him. Gustave Buccheim looked at it eagerly, turning it to the light. It lay shining in the palm of his hand, a golden promise.

Alvina thought her heart would burst with the pain inside her. Surely, Seben did not love her, if he could part with the little token so lightly, as if he did not even care. Perhaps, after all, it was just as well that she marry Gustave Buccheim. She sank down into the seat beside Greta Holzapfel.

But already Ansel Knopp was getting ready to auction the boxes. He stood atop a chair in the middle of the room, and little Johnny Holzapfel handed the first box up to him.

There was a box like a great dripping silver star, and one with a little tinseled lady sitting cross-legged on the top, another with the intricate shape of a crimsoned leaf. And then little Johnny Holzapfel was carrying out the pink-rose box. All of him that showed was his fat, woolen legs, and a fringe of his straw-colored hair, and

his round eyes trimming the pinkness of his face like bright blue buttons. Ansel Knopp began his chant.

"Five dollars," Seben said quickly. "Ten," Gustave Buccheim answered. "Fifteen!"

"Twenty!" Knopp's voice ran a race with itself. "One hundred dollars!" Gustave Buccheim shouted in desperation.

Ansel Knopp pleaded wildly for another bid. His voice ran on and on, like a bright-colored thread thru the excitement. Seben smiled and shook his head. "The sorrow fills me," Greta Holzapfel leaned over to murmur into Alvina's ear.

The auction went on in increasing tempo. Alvina could not look any more; it hurt her to breathe.

And then a sudden stillness ran thru the crowd as little Johnny carried out another pink-rose box. There was a look of amazement on his face.

Ansel Knopp opened his mouth, but no sound that one could hear came out. "Ten dollars," Seben said.

Ansel Knopp's voice slipped down into his throat with a rasping gulp. "Ten dollars I'm bid," he began weakly, "who'll-go-eleven—eleven—eleven—make-it—eleven." But there was no strength in it, and no heart. Before the crowd had time to recover their breath, Ansel had nodded, handing the number to Seben.

Gustave Buccheim did not at first sense what had happened. A look of stupid silliness came over his face.

"But the other was pink also," he said, "like a wild rose."

Realization swept over him then, a thin, icy blast. He snatched open the pink-rose box he had bought. "There is no name on it at all," he stammered, "and nothing in it but emptiness."

"It was a trick," he shouted, remembering the bet made before everyone in the valley, and the sudden laughter from the crowd confirmed his statement.

Alvina saw it happen and yet she could not believe it. Her eyes sought Seben's face across the room, and she knew all at once that Seben's grandmother had made the first pink-rose box, exactly like hers, that Seben had planned it all out this way, and the happiness inside her deepened to a shining, golden core.

Obstacles could be brushed away, like dust with a dampened sponge, when you were smart—like Seben was, she thought. Maybe—it was not too much to hope—and her cheeks went pink as the first finger of dawn reaching into the darkness—the children would all be smart, like him!



This field of sorgho was all standing before the Smoky Hill river had that playful spell. However, the feed is being utilized by pasturing it with cattle—and there is not such a great amount of waste, declares cattleman F. H. Manning, of Morris county.

OUR READERS' MARKET PLACE

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

Kansas Farmer Classified Advertising

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

UNDISPLAYED			CLASSIFIED			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			

DISPLAY CLASSIFIED RATES (Single Column)			
Inches	Cost	Inches	Cost
1/2.....	\$ 3.50	3.....	\$21.00
1.....	7.00	3 1/2.....	24.50
1 1/2.....	10.50	4.....	28.00
2.....	14.00	4 1/2.....	31.50
2 1/2.....	17.50	5.....	35.00

Commercial advertising placed in Classified Dept. is charged for at full commercial rates.

BABY CHICKS

Combs Leghorn Chicks from 250-322 egg ROP Sires. For a big cash income this year, share in this real trapnest pedigree egg breeding back of every Combs' chick. (Under supervision, ROP and National Poultry Improvement Plan). Get chicks, exact date you want them by placing order now. Immediate or future delivery. Small deposit books order in advance; saves special discount for advanced orders placed now. Free catalog and bulletin. Tells how to raise early chicks successfully. Write: Combs and Son, Box 6, Sedgwick, Kansas.

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

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

AUSTRIA WHITES

Greater Profits are made with Ernest Berry's Sunflower Strain Austria-Whites. 48,390 breeders are scientifically mated with 200 and better egg breeders. 98% of chicks purchased are successfully raised, say 11,500 satisfied customers. Write for illustrated catalogue and low prices. Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 881, Newton, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEES

Dark Cornish cockerels \$2-\$5. W-P ducks, drakes \$1.00-\$1.50. Toulouse geese \$2-\$5. White Guinea roosters 50c-\$1. Pigeons .25-\$5, \$1.00 each. Sadie Mella, Bucklin, Kansas.

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS

150 High Egg Production Show Bred Single Comb Red Cockerels, \$2.00. Huston's, Americus, Kan.

TURKEYS

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

Prize-winning, broad-breasted bronze toms \$6.00, sired by pedigreed toms. Emerson Good, Barnard, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

Columbian Wyandotte cockerels and pullets \$1.25 each. Henry Pauls, Hillsboro, Kansas.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

Chicago's Oldest Turkey House established 1873 offers producers and shippers the best marketing service for dressed Turkeys, Capons, Ducks, Geese and Veal. Large sales outlets assure top prices and immediate returns. Write for market prices, tags, dressing instructions and latest shipping rates. Coughlin Commission Company, 1135 West Randolph, Chicago.

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

PHOTO FINISHING

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

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

18c Develops & Prints 6-8 exposure roll, or 2 prints each and enlargement coupon 25c. 20 reprints 25c. Mailed. Anderson Studio, Hutchinson, Kan.

Roll developed, 2 prints each good negative (limit 16 prints) 25c coin. Reprints 2c each. Star Photo, Box 149, Denver, Colorado.

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

Foremost herds of the Central West were represented by their owners, or managers, at TOMSON BROTHERS' ANNUAL SHORTHORN SALE, November 15, at their breeding farm near Wakarusa. An offering of 58 head, nearly half of them under 12 months in age, sold readily for an average of \$252.50. The top of the sale was \$750, paid by Merryvale Farms, Grandview, Mo., for the beautiful dark-roan, 14-month-old heifer, Lady Gloster 21st, by Proud Markman, and out of a dam by Proud Archer. D. T. Torrens, Lexington, Mo., secured Lady Gloster 22d, of the same bloodlines, a month younger, at \$465, and Mayflower 46th showing 5 generations of Tomson breeding at \$430. Dr. Chas. R. Hartsook, Wichita Falls, Tex., made

MACHINERY

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

Number 20 John Deere two-row pull type corn picker, rubber tires. Limestone pulverizer, R. 28 Killer Rotary scraper. Several Kohler Lighting plants. Lot of other used and rebuilt tractors and farm machinery. Write for free bargain list. Green Bros., Lawrence, Kan.

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

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

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

Delco Light Parts—Large stock genuine parts. All models. Plants, Pumps, Batteries, Wind-plants, and Delco today. General Products Inc., Factory Distributors, Wichita, Kansas.

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

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

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

SEED

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

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

Wanted: Giant Yellow or South American type popcorn. The Barteldes Seed Company, Lawrence, Kan.

PHOSPHATE

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

TOBACCO

Guaranteed Chewing, Smoking or Cigarette, five lb. \$1.00, ten \$1.50. Pipe and cigars free. Pay postman. Carlton Farms, D-11, Paducah, Ky.

Kentucky's Special—Guaranteed best mild smoking or red chewing, 10 pounds \$1.00. Recipe free. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

BREEDERS SUPPLIES

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

DOGS

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

Rat Terrier Pups. Bred for ratting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kans.

English Shepherd Puppies. Heelers. Spayed females. Ed Barnes, Collier, Kan.

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

FERRETS

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

SPARROW TRAPS

Sparrow Trap that does the work. A customer writes: "A few weeks ago I sent for your sparrow trap plans, made one and it works fine." They are easy to build. Send 10c for plans. Sparrowman, 1715A Lane, Topeka, Kansas.

TRAPPERS

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

FISH BAIT

Fish Bait—Over 20 recipes and suggestions—10c. A Minnesota man writes: "Received your bait recipes and am well pleased with them." Fisherman, 1715 Lane, Topeka, Kansas.

PATENTS AND INVENTIONS

Inventors—Protect your idea with a Patent. Don't delay. Secure "Patent Guide"—Free. Write Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 1119 Adams Building, Washington D. C.

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

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Make up to \$50 week as a Radio Technician: learn quickly at home, in spare time; fast-growing field; earn good money while learning; no previous experience necessary; 64-page book free. Write: National Radio Institute, Dept. 1KY1, Washington, D. C.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

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

MEDICAL

Asthma—Quick, safe, guaranteed relief. For free sample write E. Podhaski, Monticello, Iowa.

HOG OILERS

Wilson's New Idea Hog Oiler is most effective lice, mite and disease preventive. For information write Wilson and Son, Russellville, Indiana.

FEATHERS

Highest Prices Paid for Feathers. We pay: White Goose \$1.00; Grey Goose 90c; White Duck 72c; Colored Duck 62c. Body feathers must contain original down. We also buy Goose Quills. No used feathers wanted. Checks mailed same day. Big or small shipments accepted. Progress Feather Company, 657 Lake St., Chicago.

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

WOOL

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

HONEY

Delicious Clover Honey, 60 lbs. \$3.75; 120 lbs. \$7.25. Clifford Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

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

WALNUT CRACKER

Latest Walnut Cracker—Direct from manufacturer. Ben Thompson, Harrisonville, Virginia.

PERSONALS

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

HELP WANTED

Steady Work—Good Pay. Reliable person wanted to call on farmers. No experience or capital required. Pleasant work. Home every night. Big money every day. Some making \$100 in a week. Wonderful new proposition. Particulars free. Write McNeess Co., Dept. 645, Freeport, Illinois.

LAND—COLORADO

Farm Bargain—1,200 and 320 acres dairy, hog and poultry farms at sacrifice price. Write Irving Howe, Owner, Boston Building, Denver, Colo.

LAND—OREGON

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

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

FEDERAL LAND BANK

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

Complete stock farm, 160 acres at only \$1,750. Including crops, 20 head ewes, 10 lambs, 20 Angora goats, team and equipment! Near government-built highway, 2 1/2 miles village, fishing river; 100 pasture and woodland, woven wire, 35 in cultivation, more tillable, 45-acre assorted orchard; small home, 3 rooms, large porch, 40-ft. barn, poultry house; bargain for quick buyer, \$1,750, part down. Winter catalog, just out, free. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

57-Acre Dairy, 30 acres alfalfa, \$5,500. Other bargains. Nutter's Agency, Ashland, Oregon.

and went to O. H. Deason and Son, Ft. Cobb, Okla., at \$530, certainly a bargain price in view of the uniformity and type of his get. Mathers Bros., Mason City, Ill., always critical buyers, took the choice roan heifer by Proud Archer, Augusta 193d, at \$400. A noticeable phase of the distribution of the cattle is that Kansas breeders were the heaviest buyers, taking nearly one third of the entire offering.

FARRAR AND WILLIAMS HOLSTEIN CATTLE DISPERSION SALE held on the fairgrounds in Topeka, November 4, was not well attended and prices were far too low considering the high quality and heavy production of the cattle. Dr. Mott had worked hard and used

LAND—KANSAS

Own Your Own Kansas Farm

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

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

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

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

For information on farms or loans, write:

Warren Mortgage Co.
Emporia, Kansas

Well-Improved 320 Acres

Neosho County, 9 mi. from Erie, the county seat. On new rock road; complete set of buildings in first-class condition; close to church, grade and high schools; well watered. \$1,350.00 will handle. Balance over 15 years on terms similar to rent. Also other Neosho County farms.

J. A. McCullough, Box 35, Erie, Kansas

Do You Want to Own a Farm? Here's Your Chance!

80 A. located 10 mi. NW of Ottawa, Kansas, in Douglas County. On gravel road. 45 A. cultivated, balance pasture. Complete set of bldgs. in good state of repair. Adequate water. Price \$56.25 per A. Reasonable down payment, balance on long time loan.

Earl C. Smith, 412 C. B. & L. Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

160 Acres

Well Improved, near Ottawa. Good six room house. Large Barn, Granary, Chicken House and other buildings, well fenced and watered, 100 acres in cultivation, lies well and fertile soil, 60 acres pasture. One mile to school by bus. \$1100 cash will handle, balance yearly payment less than normal rent.

H. A. LONGTIN, BOX 375, EMPORIA, KANSAS

STOCK FARM

350 acres 9 mi. from Yates Center, Kan., on gravel road. Has modern 8 room dwelling, 3 barns, silo and other buildings, all completely repaired and painted. 90 acres in cult., 30 acres hay, bal. extra good pasture. \$2000.00 will handle, bal. over 15 years at reasonable interest rate. Electricity and telephone available. No trades. James E. Hyatt, 603 N. Walnut St., Iola, Kansas

288-Acre Stock and Grain Farm

8 miles Valley Falls, Kansas, 6-room house, 2 barns, cattle shed, poultry house and other buildings, all in fair shape. 100 acres plowland (40 acres creek bottom), 188 acres pasture. Plenty of water from well and mill. Price \$37.50 per acre. Terms if necessary. John G. Crutcher, 412 C. B. & L. Building, Topeka, Kansas.

Look 3 loan companies have listed over 200 improved farms, 80 to 1,156 acres in Southeast Kansas with me to sell at bargain price. Write me what you want. Terms but no trades. Carl Olson, Rt. 1, Benedict, Kan.

Forty acres near Emporia, fair buildings, timber, alfalfa, \$1400. 80 acres fine creek bottom, good improvements, electricity, \$50 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

December 13 Will Be Our Next Issue

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

Monday, December 8

plenty of advertising, but weather conditions and rains causing feed losses were a handicap that could not be overcome. Bert Powell and Jas. T. McCulloch conducted the sale and did everything possible for the sale's success. The general average of \$125 a head on the 51 was not enough, but the parties making the sale expressed themselves as well pleased with the verdict of the 100 buyers and spectators who attended the sale. The bulls averaged \$150, and the females \$165. Chas. W. Thompson, of Topeka, was a good buyer and took the top animal at \$245. Dr. Mott comments as follows: "The sale did not measure up to the sales held farther west, where wheat pasture and other feeds was a big factor."

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

FOR LEASE

Young bulls from dams and granddams with lifetime records and from proven sires and granddaughters.

SECURITY BENEFIT DAIRY
Topeka, Kansas

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE

8 REGISTERED GUERNSEYS
For Sale

3 calves, 2 yearlings, 1 two-year-old, 2 three-year-olds and 14 head of grade heifers, some calving. PAT CHESTNUT, DENISON, KAN.

4 Guernsey Heifer Calves \$110

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

DUROC HOGS

100 Duroc Boars—50 Bred Gilts

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

Poole's Rite-Type Durocs

Spring boars sired by Captain Kidd 2nd, that easy-feeding, good natured boar. Price \$30 to \$40. Also some good bred gilts. These are the type that produce growthy breeding animals as well as prime market stock. Inquire of
GRANT POOLE, MANHATTAN, KAN.

Choice Serviceable Boars

Two great yearling, spring and fall boars; thick, shorter-legged, easy-feeding kind. Gilts bred to my 2 great young boars, Golden Fancy's Pride and Improver's Ace. If you want the best in Durocs, come or write for prices and descriptions.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

UTILITY DUROCS

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS



Boars-Boars-Boars

Serviceable—by 3 different boars. Best of quality and rugged. Priced for farmers.
C. R. ROWE, Scranton, Kan.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

Sired by Market Star, 1st yr. at Hutchinson; others by a son of Admiration. Weanling pigs for November delivery. Now booking orders for bred gilts.
W. A. DAVIDSON & SON, SIMPSON, KANSAS

Choice Poland China Boars

Ready for service; of good quality, bloodlines and registered. Priced reasonable.
SMITH BROTHERS, BURNS, KANSAS

Better Feeding Polands

Ten selected Open Gilts of spring farrow.
F. E. WITTUM & SON, CALDWELL, KANSAS

Wiswell Offers Poland Boars

Well grown, registered, vaccinated. Medium type and of Ten Strike, Top Row, State Fair breeding. A. L. Wiswell & Son, Olathe, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Few Spotted Poland Boars

Of serviceable age. Also a fine lot of boars and gilts, weighing up to 100 pounds. Immunized and registered.
Earl & Everett Fieser, Norwich (Kingman Co.), Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Ethyledale Hampshire Boars

Same breeding as the 1941 Champion barrows at American Royal. Also a fine assortment of fall pigs.
Dale Scheel, Emporia, Kan.



Reg. Hampshire Boars

March farrow, low-down, wide-backed kind with plenty of ham. The same type as our Junior Champion Boar at the 1941 American Royal. Vaccinated. O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KANSAS (35 miles west of Nevada, Mo.)

McCLURE'S HAMPSHIRE

Spring boars sired by Fancy Clipper (State Fair winner) and Rough Diamond (sire of first get-of-sire 1941 Nebraska State Fair). Inspection invited.
C. E. McCLURE, REPUBLIC, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1531 Flinn Avenue Topeka, Kan.

Harold Tonn, Auctioneer

HAVEN (Reno County), KANSAS

PERCHERON HORSES

Eshelman Offers Percherons

Registered Percheron Stallions, Mares and Fillies. Good individuals with best of breeding.
H. G. ESHELMAN, SEDGWICK, KANSAS

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas

SMITH BROTHERS, of Burns, are breeders of registered Poland China hogs. The brothers invite inspection of the type they breed.

CHARLES GILLILAND, Jersey cattle breeder of Mayetta, reports big inquiry and good results for advertising recently carried in Kansas Farmer.

G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, is one of the oldest Duroc breeders in the entire country from the standpoint of years devoted to the business of Duroc betterment. Mr. Shepherd invites inspection of his good herd.

FIESER BROTHERS, Earl and Everett, Spotted Poland China breeders located at Norwich in Kingman county, report good results from advertising boars in Kansas Farmer and send change of copy. They are offering fall pigs, both boars and gilts.

PAT CHESTNUT, proprietor of the HOME DAIRY FARM, located at Dennison, is one of the best-known dairymen in Kansas. He knows how to breed, feed and exhibit his animals and is devoted to the breeding and developing of better registered and grade Guernsey cattle. Mr. Chestnut invites inspection of his herd.

SECURITY BENEFIT DAIRY, at Topeka, was recently notified that it now holds more Kansas state butterfat records for 2-times-a-day milking of Holsteins than any other breeder in Kansas; in fact, it holds 12 state records out of a possible 14. In its first ad of the current season, it is offering Kansas breeders the opportunity to lease bulls with this record breeding.

Rainy weather and unfavorable conditions for saving feed interfered materially with the crowd and prices received at the COMBINATION SHEEP SALE held on the Wm. Ray farm near Kingman, on November 14. The different breeds were of high quality, and a good day would have resulted in prices more consistent with the high character of the offering.

CLARENCE MILLER, of Alma, has added another boar to his already good list of Duroc sires on his farm. He recently bought the first-prize spring boar at the 1941 Kansas State Fair. He was shown by Ralph Schute, of Little Rock, Kan., and his sire was bred on the Clarence Miller farm. A bred gilt sale will be held in February; the date will be announced in the near future in this publication.

J. J. Moxley, secretary of the KANSAS HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, writes that the date of the state association sale to be held at Hutchinson has been changed to January 9. The change has been made to accommodate breeders and others who want to attend the Denver show and sale, which would have been held the same week of the Hutchinson show and sale. For information about this sale, write Mr. Moxley, at Manhattan.

R. E. BERGSTEN AND SONS, of Randolph, are among the leading registered Hampshire hog breeders of the state. They recently topped one of the leading sales in Iowa, paying \$180 for Advancers Lad. Fifty sows and gilts are being bred for spring farrow and 150 fall pigs are now on the farm and doing well. Many gilts and sows have been bred to Willis Standard and Century Fashion, a litter mate to the first prize boar of Ohio, 1941.

An interesting letter just received from F. E. WITTUM AND SON, Caldwell, carries the usual Wittum optimism regarding the better kind of Poland Chinas. The Wittums were among the first to discover the demand for Poland Chinas with shorter legs and thicker bodies. In fact, they never strayed far away from this type, even when others were breeding for more daylight under their hogs. Now the demand is growing, and there are too few of the right kind to supply the demand.

J. M. WILLIAMS' HEREFORD DISPERSION SALE, held at Oberlin, November 15, was attended by about 400 buyers and spectators. Forty-six lots sold for a general average of \$170, the bulls averaging \$207 and the females \$161. The day was ideal and unusual interest was manifest in the cattle. The top animal sold for \$350, going to a breeder at St. Francis. The females lacked flesh, but the sale was satisfactory considering the fact that the animals went out in their everyday clothes to new homes where they will give a good account of themselves. The demand in the immediate territory where the cattle and owners were best known, was good. Fred Reppert was the auctioneer.

We are in receipt of a letter from Harold Tonn, sale manager and auctioneer, of Haven. Mr. Tonn expresses himself as well pleased with the HAVEN HEREFORD BREEDERS' FIRST SALE. Col. Fred Reppert and Harold sold the cattle, dividing time on the auction block. The bull average was \$151.83, and the females averaged \$128.23, with a general average on the entire offering of \$135.73. A top of \$235 was paid by Walter J. Ravenstein, of Belmont. About 500 farmers and a few breeder buyers were in attendance. Sale arrangements were perfect and considering everything, first sale, etc., prices were not bad. The good values will create buyers for future sales. The 52 head were all of good quality but lacked fitting.

O'BRYAN RANCH, of Hiattville, gave a lot of attention to registered Hampshire hogs the past year. The interest in registered hogs started with the purchase of a number of registered bred sows, gilts and herd boars early in the year. Forty-six sows and gilts farrowed an average of 8 to the litter last spring. This shows the prolific qualities of the O'Bryan Hampshires. This fall more than 400 pigs have been farrowed, and more than 200 sows and gilts will be bred for spring litters. At the recent American Royal, the junior champion boar award came to this farm and a gilt from this herd stood second at Missouri and fourth at the same show where this boar won the junior champion honor. These Hampshires will appear at the International, but only in the barrow classes. They will be shown in carlot and group classes. This herd is being

built on market demand rather than show ring classifications. Several herd sires are in service, and every one is of the breed's most popular bloodlines. This ranch is breeding the type to suit the rancher-farmer needs, based on performance in the feedlot. A bred-gilt sale is being given consideration at this time. However, a definite decision on the February sale has not been made as this issue goes to press.

IRA ROMIG AND SONS final dispersion and partnership settlement sale on Friday, December 12, will interest many of the readers of this publication. These fine people have been so long identified with the purebred Holstein industry of the state and have played such an important part in its development that their influence will be greatly missed. Ira Romig has decided to sell the farm at private treaty, and all the Holsteins now on the farm which consist of 8 registered and 22 grades. All the hay, dairy equipment and farm equipment also sell. The sale will be held on the farm at 2501 West 21st Topeka. The sale starts promptly at 10 o'clock. For information regarding this sale write to Ira Romig and Sons, 2501 West 21st, Topeka.

Following the big rains and high water, the **G. A. WINGERT POLAND CHINA SALE** held at Ottawa was not good. The long persistent rainfall had also made it hard to get the offering in presentable sale condition; this, with a limited number of buyers, created a condition unfavorable to good prices. Not enough buyers came to take all of the offering, and those selling were too low, considering the hard-working and reliable breeder who has worked so faithfully to improve Poland Chinas. Sows with litters sold for a little more than a \$50 top. The entire offering of 36 head sold, averaged a little below \$30. Females including sows and litters outsold boars a little. The demand was largely local, due to the bad condition of roads.

GEORGE HABIGER, proprietor of the WHITE GIANT STOCK FARM, located 2 miles west of Lyons, is making steady progress in the breeding of Milking Shorthorns. I believe Mr. Habiger has more choice white cattle than any other Milking Shorthorn breeder in the entire country. Whites show off to advantage from Highway 50 North. He likes the white cattle, and from them he often gets some choice roans. He has a pair of bulls backed by heavy production. The senior herd bull is a son of the noted imported sire, Parachute Saltpan, of the best English breeding and from a family of heavy producers, having 22 Register of Merit daughters. Borg's White Jasper, the junior herd sire, has 32 dams that average 11,044 lbs. of milk, and he weighs 2,350 lbs.

POSTPONED SALE OF MILKING SHORTHORNS was held at Manhattan, November 8. While the delay was better from the standpoint of roads, the advantage gained was more than lost by the damage to all kinds of feed. The offering of 50 head, including baby calves and several old cows with damaged udders, sold for \$5,737, a general average of \$114. Thirty-nine females averaged \$118, and 11 bulls averaged \$102. Forty-nine head were purchased by Kansas breeders and farmers. Most of the cattle lacked fitting, and taken all in all, sold for near their value. The top female, Liberty Rosaline, a daughter of the great breeding bull, Fairacres Judge, consigned by A. N. Johnson, Assaria, sold for \$200, going to Roy Waterhouse, of Coggon, Ia. Joe Hunter, of Geneseo, sold females up to \$177. H. A. Rohrer, of Junction City, the heaviest consignor, sold cows up to \$150, and calves as high as \$71. The top bull brought \$135, consigned by Roy Rock, of Enterprise, and sold to Carl Burger, of Clay Center. Mr. Rohrer sold a bull at the same money to Kenneth Tharp, of Winfield. The banquet held the night before was attended by about 25 breeders and their friends. Interesting talks were made by Prof. F. W. Atkinson, Jim Linn, and others. Roy Cook, Independence, Ia., managed the sale.

On his 800-acre Pottawatomie county farm near Emmett, **OSCAR GIDEON** continues with registered Herefords, the foundation of which were brought to the farm by Mr. Gideon's father 43 years ago. In 1898, 5 heifers and 2 cows were bought from the Gudgeon and Simpson herd. A bull also bred by Gudgeon and Simpson was placed in service. Oscar took over the herd about 20 years ago. The herd now numbers about 150,

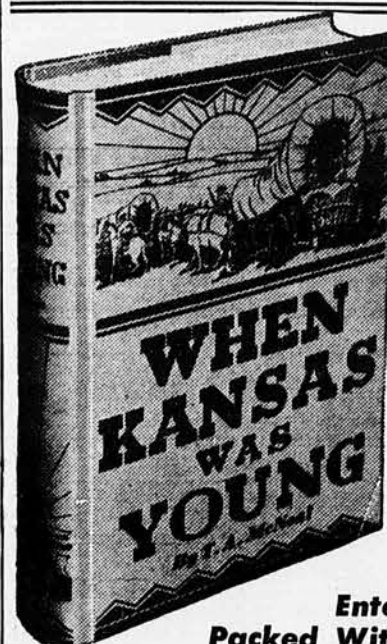
and only females have been added since the original purchase. Hundreds of bulls have been sold in a half-dozen different states, and as many females have been culled out and sent to market. Now the excellent heads, thick bodies and level backs show what may be accomplished by good foundation stock and continuous herd bull selections. Mr. Gideon has 400 acres of blue-stem pasture, most of it level, which furnishes meadow for hay; also, it is stacked in the pasture and made accessible to the cattle during much of the feeding season. In this way the cattle are kept out in the open, and grow strong and rugged with splendid coats. At the time of the writer's recent visit, big fields of oats seeded in the early fall were ready for feeding as soon as the ground was dry enough to pasture. The Gideon cattle are especially uniform in type, and readers will find it profitable to visit the herd.

On his well-improved stock farm near Wamego, **DR. A. H. BRESSLER** has been breeding registered Shorthorns for the last 5 years. At that time he made his second start, buying several choice heifers from Johnson Brothers, of Delphos. These heifers were sired by the Amcoats-bred bull, Matchless Crown 2nd, one of the best breeding bulls ever owned in Kansas. A large part of the best females in the present Johnson Brothers herd were descended from this bull. Dr. Bressler has kept all of the best heifers from these cows and some of the best females sired by the good herd bulls in service and out of practically purebred but unregistered cows. Since starting, he has used bulls from the best breeders in the territory. His present herd bull, Admiral A. L., was bred by John Regier and Son, of Whitewater, and comes from one of the best families in the Regier herd.

Keeping faith with old and new customers, **MILLER AND MANNING** refused to break into the carefully selected Hereford offering of 100 head that were to sell in their November sale. The date chosen was the worst of the season, and the sale could not be held. Private sale buyers would probably have taken a lot of the cattle since, but Miller and Manning felt that those who had written for catalogs and looked forward to the sale had rights that should be preserved. So another date has been decided on, and Thursday, December 11, will be the big Hereford day for Kansas. The 100 head of bulls, cows and heifers all bred on the ranch, sell on the above date. As has already been said, Anxiety blood over a period of years has given the herd the standing quality and bloodlines it deserves. Miller and Manning have been planning this sale for 2 or 3 years, keeping outstanding individuals for the occasion.

Ever since 1918 registered Aberdeen Angus cattle have been bred and improved on the **LATZKE ANGUS FARM**, near Junction City. The present owner and manager, Oscar Latzke, grew up on the farm and early was taught how to select and develop better cattle. The matter of selecting good bulls to head the herd was always given much care. It was planned years ago to buy a better bull every time one was selected to head the herd; and when heifers were selected to replace the older cows, always the best ones were kept. The present herd bull, Proud Cap K. 541403, Oscar says, is without doubt the best bull from every standpoint they have ever owned. The females are of Black Cap, Erica and Pride ancestry. The herd now numbers more than 100 head. Old customers are already visiting the herd and selecting young bulls and heifers for replacement on their farms. The farm is located on Highway 77, about 12 miles south of Junction City.

In their November 17 Hereford sale, **C-K RANCH**, Brookville, again demonstrated the wisdom of reaching for Kansas trade. And holding old as well as securing new buyers in a territory near home and best adapted for the growing of good Hereford cattle. Fourteen of the 20 bulls sold went to Kansas farmers and breeders, and 18 head of females out of the 33 head sold stayed in Kansas. The top bull went to John Rhodes, of Tampa, at \$950. Conrad Fox, of Spearville, took No. 2 at \$310, and R. J. Laubengayer, of Salina, bought No. 1 at \$415. The second top female went to T. L. Welsh, No. 51, at \$300. W. M. Vickery, of Blackwell, Okla., paid the highest price for a female, No.



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A colorful pageant of serious and humorous incidents about the Kansas frontier.



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A copy of Tom McNeal's book is to be especially prized, not only because its author is one of the best known writers in the Middle West, but because the book itself is an indispensable source of sparkling, thrilling, colorful facts about the Kansas frontier and the people who made it famous. "When Kansas Was Young" is rich in the local color of earlier days. It is a vivid, panoramic view of a great state that struggled, suffered and bled for its principles and emerged with a clear record of achievement. Now you may own a copy of "When Kansas Was Young" for your own library. Let this book help you solve your Christmas problems. No gift could be more enjoyable or appropriate.

Just send your name and address together with a \$1 bill (98c plus tax) to:
Kansas Farmer 8th and Jackson Topeka, Kansas

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Milking Shorthorn Sales

Oskaloosa, Iowa, Thursday, Dec. 18, Dispersal of Braywood Farm, 48 head, thick, dual-purpose Shorthorns.

Saturday, Dec. 20 at South St. Paul Terminal Pavilion, Dispersal of McCann Brothers, 36 head, including 11 granddaughters of Red Oaks Olivia, 19,756-714 lbs. at 13 years.

For free catalog of either sale write Roy A. Cook, Sale Clerk, Independence, Iowa.

IMP. NERALCAM FROSTY MORNING—son of Freshete Saltpen Imp (23 RM. daughters), heads our herd, assisted by Berg's White Jasper (32 near-est dams average 11,042 lbs. milk). Bulls for sale from calves to 24 months old, out of heavy-producing dams. Herd Federal accredited for Bang's and Th. Geo. F. Hebler, Lyons, Kan., on Hwy. 50 N. 2 mi. W. of town.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

White Star Shorthorn Farms offer choice young bulls, best of breeding and type. Sired by Village Sultan (193845) grandson of Proud Marksman. Also heifers by same bull. Mayflowers, Maude and Rosewoods. Inspection invited. **FAYE LEICHLITER** Clayton, Kansas

Lacy Offers Shorthorn Bulls

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

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale

Good individuals, registered and graded. Sired by ADMIRAL A. L. (Regier-bred.) Serviceable ages; also younger bulls. **DR. A. H. BRESSLER, WAMEGO, KANSAS**

Select Red and Roan Bulls

10 head, calves to serviceable ages. Nicely bred. Reasonably priced. Present herd bull—Divide Gold Porter. Clarence H. Kestlin, Mullinville, Kansas

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Banbury's Polled Shorthorns No public sale, 25 head, all classes at private sale. Cows, calves, heifers and bulls. **J. C. BANBURY, PLEVNA, KAN.**

HEREFORD CATTLE

GUDGELL & SIMPSON FOUNDATION HEREFORDS

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

YEARLING HEREFORD BULLS HEREFORD HEIFERS

Rupert, Bocaldos and Prince Dominos. Herd headed by W.H.R. Contender Domino 1st, Yankee Domino, Beau Rupert and Bocaldo Tone 68th. **LEON A. WAITE & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.**

ANGUS CATTLE

Latzke Aberdeen Angus Farm

(SINCE 1918) 20 bulls 8 to 11 months old sired by Proud Cap K. 541403. Also cows and heifers. 150 head in herd. Inspection invited. **OSCAR LATZKE, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.**

BULLS FOR SALE

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

DAIRY CATTLE

FREE BULL

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

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTLE

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

JERSEY CATTLE

For Sale or Lease

Sam's Ajax of Oz, twice Grand Champion. One 2-year-old bull. One 4 months old, sired by Observer's Earl of Oz, our 4 Star Bull. Some cows. **KEEP & SONS, R. 1, WICHITA, KAN.**

Registered Jerseys

Cows, heifers, and bulls ready for service. From tested and classified dams. Herd Federal Accredited. **C. A. EWING, CONWAY SPRINGS, KAN.**

Service Age Jersey Bulls

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

48, at \$350. L. H. Lee, of Manhattan, took 6 head, and Conrad Fox bought 8 head. Twenty bulls averaged \$323. Thirty-three females averaged \$206. Average on 53 head was \$249. The sale as usual was held in the big pavilion on the ranch near Brookville. A. W. Thompson was the auctioneer.

The writer had the pleasure of visiting the **FAYE LEICHLITER SHORTHORN HERD**, located at Jennings. Our visit was during harvest, the busiest season of the year. Many incidents of that trip were not so pleasant, but we shall always recall with pleasure the time taken off by the young son to show the cattle; the drive to the pasture; the fine impression made as to the quality of the Shorthorns; and the cattle-mindedness of the Lechlitter family. The herd foundation was purchased from such prominent breeders as A. C. Shallenberger and Tomson Brothers. Several bulls have been used from these herds. The present herd bull and the sire of the fine lot of young bulls and heifers now on the farm, came from the Tomson Brothers herd. His sire was Village County, a son of the great breeding bull, Proud Marksman, owned jointly by Tomsons and W. A. Young. Mr. Lechlitter is a diversified farmer, grows wheat and other crops, but gives his Shorthorns first consideration. He believes more good livestock is the salvation of Western Kansas. Inspection of this good herd is invited.

Many readers of Kansas Farmer will hear with genuine grief of the serious condition of **JOHN D. HENRY**, of Everest. Mr. Henry was the victim of an attack by a bull recently, and at this writing is confined to the hospital in Horton. As a result of his condition it becomes necessary to disperse the good herd of purebred, unregistered Holsteins, of more than 30 head, together with the purebred Poland Chinas—about 30 bred gilts and a lot of weanling pigs, about 50 head in all. Also a lot of Shropshire bred ewes. Mr. Henry formerly lived at Leocompton and was a successful breeder of registered Poland Chinas. A man of sterling character and always in the front rank of those advocating more and better livestock. The sale will be held in the big civic center auditorium in Horton, Monday, December 15. The stock will be exactly as represented and should go into the hands of those who appreciate good stock for their farms. The Henry herd is one of the top-producing herds in Northeast Kansas. For further information, address Mrs. John D. Henry, Everest.

Harry H. Reeves, Hutchinson, who has been the efficient secretary of Kansas Milking Shorthorn Association for several years, sends a complete and detailed report of the **MILKING SHORTHORN BREEDERS' CONSIGNMENT SALE**, held at Pratt on November 12. The price indicates the demand, when 46 lots averaged \$155. Thirty females averaged \$169.50, and 16 bulls averaged \$128.22. The top lot of the sale was number 4, a cow and bull calf consigned by J. W. McFarland, of Sterling. The cow was purchased by L. Leewright, of Ellingwood, for \$185, and her bull calf sold for \$80 to H. V. Fast, of Hooker, Okla. The top-selling female was lot 7, a cow consigned by Joe A. Fox, of St. John; Morris Sams, of Oklahoma City, paid \$260 for this cow. One hundred eighty dollars was paid for the 2 highest-selling bulls in the auction. Emil Krehbehl, Pretty Prairie, and Wesley Skillings, Cunningham, paid that amount for bulls consigned by M. H. Peterson, Assaria, and Leroy Harvey Collier. Thirty-seven head went to Kansas buyers; 10 head went to Oklahoma buyers, and one to a Colorado buyer. Boyd Newcom was the auctioneer, assisted by Chas. Cote and Art McAnarney.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle December 11—Miller & Manning, Council Grove, Kansas.

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

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

Holstein Cattle

December 12—Ira Romig & Sons final dispersion, Topeka.

December 15—John D. Henry, Everest. Sale in Civic Bldg., Horton, Kansas.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

December 18—Braywood Farm, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

December 20—McCann Bros., So. St. Paul, Minnesota, Terminal Pavilion.

Duroc Hogs

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

February 14—Duroc Breeders of Kansas, sale at Manhattan, Kansas. Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, sale manager.

Berkshire Hogs

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

Poland China Hogs

February 18—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Neb.

Capper Publications, Inc., Bonds

A prospectus issued by Capper Publications, Inc., offers the readers of Kansas Farmer the following:—\$5,000,000.00—

(1) First mortgage 5½ per cent bonds payable in ten years.

(2) First mortgage 5 per cent bonds payable in five years.

(3) First mortgage 4½ per cent bonds payable in one year.

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

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

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

Miller & Manning Postponed Sale Anxiety 4th Hereford Sale

600 Head of Uniform Registered Herefords



Prove the wisdom of our Gudgell and Simpson foundation. Twenty-five years of selective, constructive breeding on Anxiety 4th foundation will be represented at this auction. There will be 100 head, tops of our young cattle just off pasture, among them young herd bull prospects that are not stall-fed. Get the complete breeding record of each animal in the catalog.

New Sale Date Thursday, Dec. 11

10 Bulls, 90 Females

Herd foundation material from the standpoint of breeding and individual excellence.

10 Selected Bulls, 12 to 24 months old

70 Young Cows and Bred Heifers

20 Unbred Heifers, 12 to 24 months old

It will pay to buy Choice Mischief heifers bred to our Advance Domino bulls.

Many Sired by and Bred to These Bulls:

Advance Domino 78th
Advance Domino 123rd
Sons of Old Advance Domino
Advance Domino 67th 2580690
Choice Mischief 1910346
Choice Domino 4th 2324778
WHR Domino Stanway 10th 1892744
Beau Beauty 4th 2255774
Banner Stanway 1709912
Beau Breadwell 1st 2201017

Council Grove, Kan. 10 miles northwest of Council Grove and 8 miles southeast of White City. All-weather roads. Sale rain or shine. For Catalog address

MILLER & MANNING

P. O. Box 86

Council Grove, Kan.

Auctioneers: Roy Johnston and Les Lowe Jesse R. Johnson, Representing Kansas Farmer

Final Settlement Sale Holsteins & Farming Equipment of IRA ROMIG & SONS, Topeka, Kansas



AT FARM 2501 West 21st St. Friday, December 12, 10 a. m.

30 HOLSTEINS: 15 milking (5 purebreds); 11 two-year-old heifers to freshen in 30 to 90 days (1 purebred); 2 yearling heifers (1 purebred); 1 heifer calf and 1 two-year-old registered bull. Only 3 head selling are over two years old. All sound udders and of good type. Th. and Bang's tested.

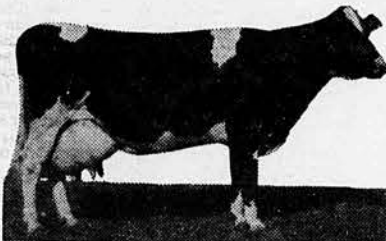
70 TONS OF BALED ALFALFA. Choice hay, new system windrow-baled.

FARM EQUIPMENT: Allis-Chalmers tractor, high-compression head, new rubber; full line of attachments in good condition for above tractor consisting of 2-bottom 14-inch plow; tandem disc; 2-row cultivator; new 7-foot mower. Full line of hay tools. Large hammermill with dust collector and large electric motor. MILK EQUIPMENT: General Electric refrigeration plant; 500-gallon brine tank and other milk house equipment. 3-unit De Laval milking machine. 1937 DODGE PANEL TRUCK, lumber wagons, hayracks, manure spreader and other farm equipment. NOTE THIS—Sale starts promptly at 10 o'clock.

For additional information write to Ira Romig & Sons, 2501 West 21st, Topeka, Kan. Terms Cash Bert Powell, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Dispersion Sale HOLSTEINS and POLANDS

In Civic Center Pavilion
HORTON, KANSAS, MONDAY, DEC. 15



Owing to an accident, the result of being attacked by a bull, we are compelled to disperse the Henry-Means herd of purebred (unregistered) Holsteins.

32 Head

17 cows—in milk from August 1 to now. D. H. I. A. records, up to 500 fat, twice-a-day milking. 5 heifers, yearlings and 2-year-olds. 9 heifers, baby calves to 6 months old. 1 registered bull calf. (All Th. and Bang's tested.) D. H. I. A. records for past 3 years will be given sale day.

27 Black Poland China Gilts—bred to registered boar. 15 Weaned Pigs. All hogs selling eligible to register.

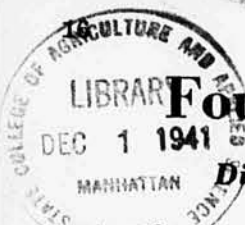
30 Shropshire bred ewes.

For further information write

MRS. JOHN D. HENRY, EVEREST, KANSAS

Bert Powell, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman



Four Groups to Lawrence

Discuss Fruit and Vegetable Problems

KANSAS fruit and potato growers turn toward Lawrence for important state-wide meetings and shows there December 4 and 5. Events include the 75th annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, the 21st annual Potato Show, meeting of the Kaw Valley Sweet Potato Growers' Association, and meeting of the Association of Kansas Nurserymen.

Beginning promptly at 9:30 a. m., December 4, the 2-day program will open with a general assembly, in which officers and trustees will make their reports and new committees will be appointed. From then on the program branches out into various sections, offering features of interest to anyone who is even remotely interested in growing of fruits and vegetables.

Following the serious freeze damage of Armistice week a year ago, major emphasis in the annual meeting will center around the question of what to plant in the place of trees killed in that tragic cold period. Most of the fruit growers are eager for something that will bring quick returns while the lost orchards are being replaced.

For benefit of these growers, latest information on small fruits, peach culture and vegetable growing will be discussed by men of authority and experience. Among those speaking on subjects in this connection will be Dr. G. A. Filing, Dr. William F. Pickett, and W. G. Amstein, all of Kansas State College; H. L. Drake, Bethel; Emmett Blood, Wichita; Ezra E. Shields, Wathena; Paul H. Shepard, Mountain Grove, Mo.; and George W. Holsinger, Kansas City.

The story of hardy framework for apple trees will be told by Robert M. Clark, of Mitchellville, Ia., who speaks from actual experience. Other topics of vital importance include contour planting, terracing, orchard conservation practices, and marketing.

Dangerous plant diseases, selection of varieties for future planting, and newspaper and radio advertising will be discussed in the meeting of nurserymen. At the same time, leading entomologists will tell of latest findings in that field. The program also promises thoro consideration of national defense problems as related to fruit and vegetable growing.

President of the Kansas State Horticultural Society is J. Homer Sharpe, of Council Grove. Herbert L. Drake, of Bethel, is vice-president, Fred R. Hasler, Burrton, is treasurer, and George W. Kinkead, Topeka, is secretary. Scott E. Kelsey, Topeka, is president of the Kansas Potato Show.

W. G. ("Jerry") Amstein, of Manhattan, will preside in the sweet potato meeting. John O. Miller, also Manhattan, will conduct the Irish potato section, and Wayne C. Whitney, Kansas City, will be chairman of a meeting which concerns both Irish potato and sweet potato growers.

Higher Fur Prices Expected

Drastic reductions in fur importations, caused by events abroad, are expected to bring about higher pelt prices this season, greatly benefiting American trappers, according to the raw fur marketing department of Sears, Roebuck and Co. To stimulate careful pelt handling—and to demonstrate the fact that correct skinning, stretching and drying of furs pays—Sears instituted their National Fur Show in 1929 with cash awards for fur shippers who prepare their pelts properly. Total awards made by Sears during the last 12 years have passed the \$50,000 mark—all awards being in addition to the remittances for full market prices which their Raw Fur Marketing Service regularly obtains for fur shippers. Last season, a "lowly" 45-cent opossum pelt brought a \$5 daily award, and then the \$1,000 first award to its shipper!

This season's 13th National Fur Show offers a total of \$4,590 in cash awards for correct pelt handling, including a \$1,000 first award. Full details are given in the new "Tips to Trappers" booklet; copies may be obtained free of charge by writing Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Your order will be sent promptly.

Wickard on Bureau Program

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, Senator John H. Bankhead, Congressman Clarence Cannon and Assistant Attorney-General Thurman Arnold are among the speakers who will address the 23rd annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago, December 8 to 11, Edward A. O'Neal, president of the Federation, has announced.

Patriotism and national defense will be the general theme around which the program will be arranged, according to the Federation's president. "Naturally," he said, "we are backing Secretary Wickard 100 per cent in his 'food for freedom' campaign, believing with him that food will win the war and write the peace."



Ed Blair, Spring Hill

Random Rhymes

So many Kansas Farmer readers have expressed their appreciation of the poems by Ed Blair, of Spring Hill, which appear regularly in each issue, that we are happy to call attention to his book of verse, "Random Rhymes," which can now be obtained from him direct for \$1.25. Everyone in the family will enjoy his work because his 208 poems have such wide variety of thought as well as richness of experience. "Random Rhymes" will make an especially nice Christmas gift.

Cattle Eye International

Kansas entries at the 1941 International Live Stock Exposition and Horse Show, to be held at the Chicago Stock Yards, November 29 to December 6, include those for a show herd of purebred Shorthorn cattle that will be exhibited by Miles-of-View Farm, near Kenneth, in Johnson county. The farm is owned by George Longan, of Kansas City. Miles-of-View will be represented by a herd of 14 specimens at the Chicago show, where last year its entries were frequently placed among the high-ranking winners.

Wants Wing Bands Returned

The Department of Agriculture announced recently that poultry breeders, commercial hatcheries and poultry marketing agencies thruout the nation will be asked to save and return all used aluminum wing and leg bands for reprocessing into wing bands for future use. The bands are used to identify poultry breeding birds. Collections of the used bands will be made by the 44 official state agencies co-operating with the U. S. D. A. in the National Poultry Improvement Plan. The department also announced thru its poultry committee that the poultry industry will use substitutes for the aluminum normally used in leg bands. No satisfactory substitute has been found for aluminum as wing bands.

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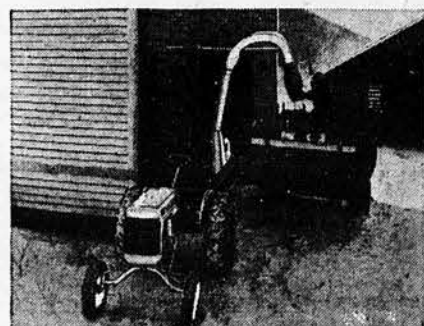
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