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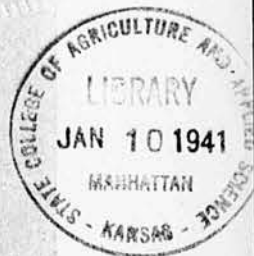
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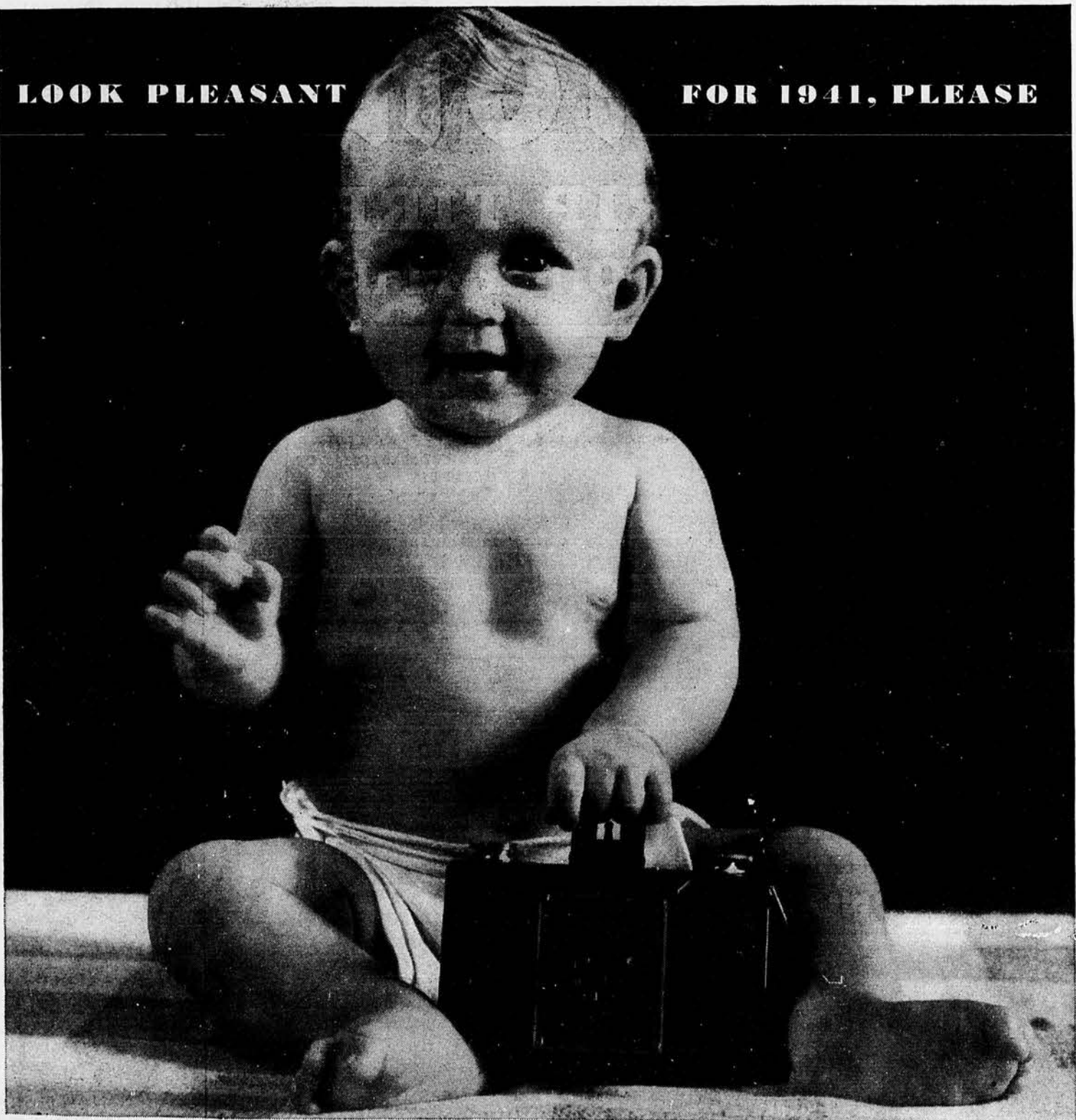
KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE



LOOK PLEASANT

FOR 1941, PLEASE



141287

Bang's Vaccination Recognized

OFFICIAL recognition of vaccination of calves to prevent Bang's disease has at last been given. For years, vaccination has been discouraged. But now a plan has been forwarded under which vaccination may be recognized.

Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, recently outlined the plan to the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association. The plan is based on the encouraging results obtained, in recent years, from vaccination of calves against the

disease under farm conditions as well as experiment stations.

According to the provisions of the plan, vaccination may be used, as well as the present test-and-slaughter method of eradicating the disease, in states where the proper officials deem conditions favorable.

As presented by Dr. Mohler, the plan has 9 principal provisions, as follows:

1. All animals over 6 months old in a herd under co-operative supervision should be given the blood agglutination test before inaugurating vaccina-

tion, and at least once a year thereafter.

2. A record of each herd is necessary.

3. Calves should be between 4 and 8 months old, preferably 6 months.

4. Age of animal and date of vaccination should be properly recorded and the identity of each animal properly established.

5. While revealing a positive titer, no animal in a herd where vaccination is practiced should be sold except for immediate slaughter, except upon written permission by the co-operating state or bureau officials.

6. A herd under the vaccination plan may be certified as "Herd Free of Bru-

cellosis" for 1 year when all more than 2 years of age show negative tests.

7. Payment of indemnity to owner of adult cattle that reveal a positive reaction in a test under the vaccination procedure, is a matter that should depend on the circumstances within state.

8. Minor details of a vaccination plan should be delegated to the co-operating state and federal officials.

9. It must be appreciated that the method by itself may not be applicable to all types of herds. Test-and-slaughter method may be best for some herds while vaccinations will be wholly adequate for others. For some herds combination of the 2 may be best.

Dr. Mohler explains that the vaccine now used in the United States is the result of long search and experimentation by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry for a product that when properly administered, is safe as well as effective. Calfhood vaccination, however, involves close attention to acting requirements if it is to be successful. Dr. Mohler emphasizes, under no circumstances should the vaccine be used promiscuously by untrained persons.

In view of the requirements of so many cities and towns with respect to the milk supplies, dairymen who seek vaccination of adult cattle, without the vaccination of their calves should familiarize themselves with local ordinances.

May Buy Stored Corn

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that corn which is owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and is stored in steel bins in country warehouses may be purchased at points where it is stored at 65 cents a bushel or at the local market price if the price is above 65 cents. Commodity AAA committees will work out plans for the distribution of the corn.

This sales policy covers about 1.5 million bushels of corn stored in steel bins at country points and 22 million bushels of corn stored in country warehouses. This is corn of the 1937, 1938 and 1939 crops which has been delivered to the Corporation by farmers in settlement of loans made under the AAA farm program.

Acreage Goal Same

Goal of the AAA for all soil-depleting crops in the United States for 1941 is unchanged from the 270 million acres established for 1940. Again, farmers participating in the Agricultural Conservation Program may earn payments for seeding with the farm's soil-depleting acreage allotments, and for carrying out soil building practices.

Rate of payment for corn in 1941 will be 9 cents a bushel; wheat 8 cents a bushel; general crops, including soil-depleting crops as oats, barley, grain sorghums, and rye, for which special allotments are established \$1.10 an acre.

Corn Area Designated

Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard has announced the 1941 commercial corn area, consisting of 66 counties in 15 states, and a 1941 corn allotment of 37,300,000 acres. The commercial corn area includes all counties which have produced an average of at least 450 bushels of corn to the farm and 4 bushels of corn an acre of farmland during the last 10 years.

Counties in Kansas which are included in the area are: Anderson, Atchison, Brown, Coffey, Doniphan, Douglas, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Marshall, Miami, Nemaha, Norton, Osage, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Republic, Riley, Shawnee, Smith and Washington.

The 1941 Kansas corn allotment is 1,589,175 acres compared to 1,573,275 acres last year—an increase of less than 16,000 acres.

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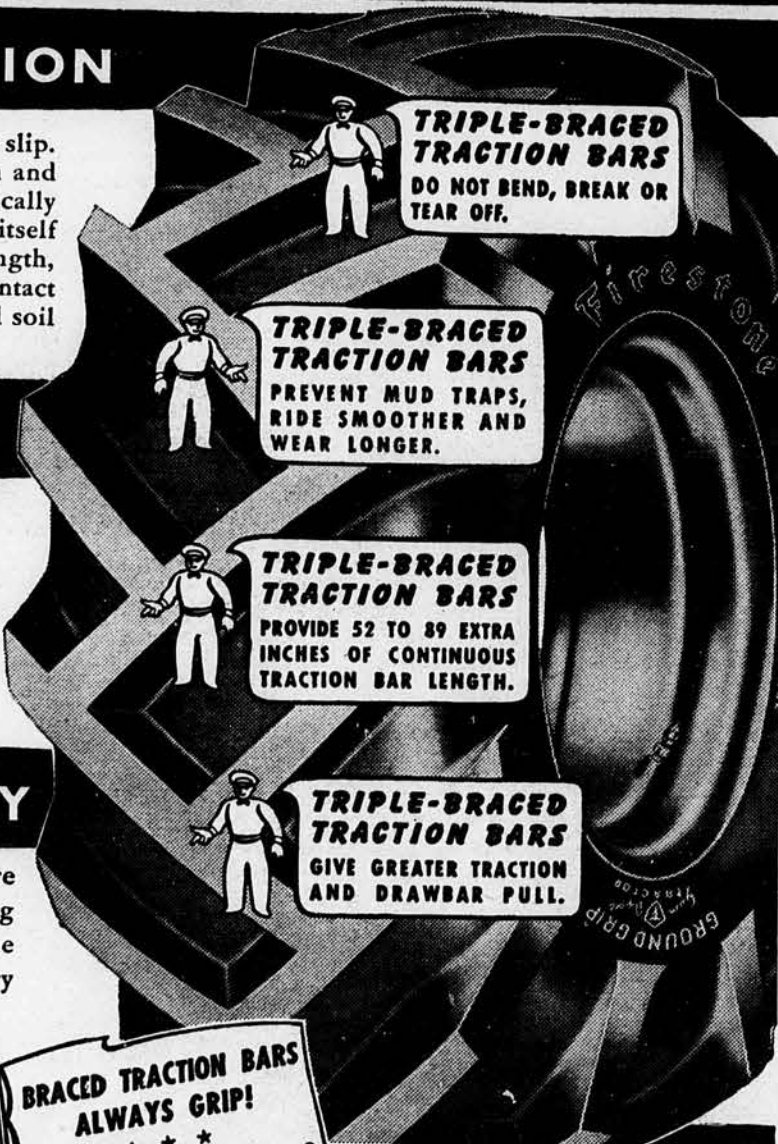
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FARMING WITH A PENCIL



By ROY FREELAND

A MODERN trend among Kansas farmers suggests more wear and tear at the elbows of shirt sleeves. It is caused by increased use of an old-time "implement," the common lead pencil. Ordinary and simple as it may be, the pencil is praised by many farm operators as an important part of their farming equipment.

These men point to the fact that present-day farming is a complicated business. Problems of running a farm are just as important and involved as those which confront bankers, merchants and other business men. Bankers and merchants simplify their problems by careful bookkeeping, and the same practice is serving as a valuable guide for "business men in overalls" who keep accurate farm records.

Right now these farmers are checking over their records of 1940 to determine what crops and livestock were most profitable. They are scrutinizing feed costs, production costs, and labor expenses to find the "fly in the ointment" on projects that didn't return favorable profits. This being the start of a new year, they are also taking inventory of grain, feed, livestock and machinery. They suggest that if you plan to keep records, now is the best time of year to start, because it is the logical time to take inventory of your farm possessions.

FARM bookkeeping in Kansas is done under a variety of different methods, using different types of farm account books. Probably the most thorough and comprehensive farm accounting is done by farmers who are members of Farm Management Associations. At present, 30 farmers, in 51 counties, are co-operating in 3 farm and home management associations. Located in Southwest, South Central and Northeast Kansas, these associations are supervised by extension farm accounting experts who supply practical management and marketing information in addition to summarizing the farm records.

Each place is supplied with a farm account book and a home account book, in which farmers and their wives can keep a complete record of the business and of the personal and household expenses for the year. The books are well organized and arranged so that a minimum of time spent on records gives a maximum of information. At the end of the year, both the farm and home account books are summarized,

and a complete analysis of each is provided for the family.

Each association has a fieldman who makes 4 visits to every farm during the year. He gives attention both to the matter of keeping good records and to problems of organization and management. Weekly newsletters are mailed to all co-operators. These letters contain suggestions for keeping accounts, and price trends of agricultural products. Members in each county meet from time to time during the year to exchange ideas about most profitable crops and methods.

GENERAL value of farm bookkeeping is described by J. V. Skonberg, who farms in Osage county. He says, "Records give me confidence because I know where I am at all times. To me, this knowledge is of prime importance in knowing what moves to make and how far to go." Lester Frey, Riley county dairyman, is one who finds the records of valuable assistance in filling out income tax reports. This is of particular value at present because of new regulations requiring more complete income tax reports from farmers.

Along with the bookkeeping, leaders of farm management associations encourage sound practices of production and marketing. For instance, hog producers are encouraged to raise 2 litters a year from each sow. It is advised that the pigs be farrowed in March and September and finished for market in 6 months, to be ready before the periods of seasonal price slumps.

This plan was adopted by Ralph Hornbaker, of Stafford county. Until recent years, Mr. Hornbaker planned for his pigs to come in April and May because of more favorable weather conditions. Records show the change to earlier farrowing has adjusted his former weakness of having hogs ready for market when prices were at the lowest mark each year. Mr. Hornbaker is convinced that accurate bookkeeping has been a big help in enabling him to increase the profits from all phases of his business during the last few years.

O. F. McGonigle, of Reno county, has made exceptionally good use of farm records to increase profits from cattle feeding. By an accurate check on weights and prices, he has been able to evaluate his different feeds and pasture grasses. This has resulted in a better selection of feeds and a more efficient pasture system on his place.

Farmers in Western Kansas are learning from their records that good wintering of high-quality cattle for feeders is more profitable than roughing common cattle for stockers. In Cowley county, accurate records kept by Ira Wilson, one of the leading farmers in that area, show profits from a diversified farming program based primarily on alfalfa, wheat, cattle and hogs.

Early spring lamb production is another practice that has proved highly profitable on the record books. Ewe flocks of many farm management association members had finished lambing by late November or early in December. These lambs will be ready for market during April and May, well ahead of the time when lamb prices can normally be expected to weaken under pressure of heavy market receipts from other territories. R. H. Rhodes, of Sedgwick county, A. L. Yost, of Harvey county, and E. E. Flickner, of McPherson county, are among the many good sheepmen who are guided in their operations by accurate records of their entire farming business.

SUMMARIES of farm records include an accurate analysis of all feeding projects. A completed analysis shows amount of gain, cost of gain, profit on gain, and profit or loss from price changes. Feed produced on the farm is shown separate from purchased feed, to help give the farmer a true picture of his farming business.

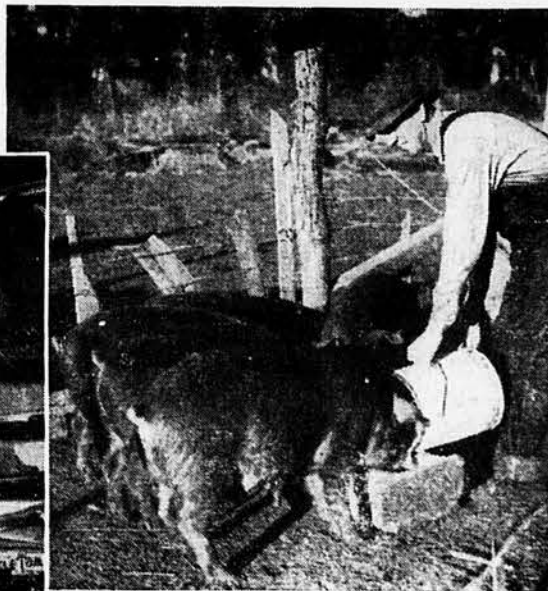
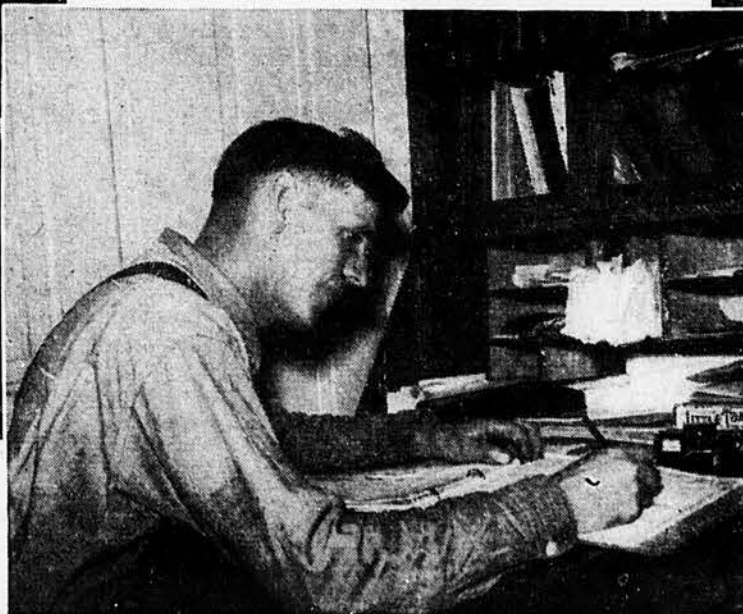
In addition to summaries for each individual place, the farm management associations prepare charts and tables to illustrate how each farmer's costs and returns compare with those of other members in that area. This service is valued highly by H. E. Evertson, of Osage county. He relates, "I like to compare my records with results of the records kept by others. This helps me analyze my business, knowing what changes to make and why."

Three fieldmen for the 3 Kansas Farm Management Associations [Continued on Page 20]

"It is just as important as any of my outside work," says Ralph Hornbaker, of Stafford county, who includes record keeping as an essential part of his farm duties.



Farm records of his cattle feeding, among other things, have paid big dividends for Ira Wilson, Cowley county. His books show consistent profits for diversified farming.



Mr. Hornbaker's records show increased profits from early farrowed pigs, like these, which can be sold before the time of seasonal price declines.

WE GAVE our son, now 16, my family name for a middle name. He dislikes it very much. What steps can we take to legally change it, and to have the new name on his birth certificate when he needs it?—Mrs. M. J. R.

The district court has the authority to change the name of persons, towns and cities within the state. Any person desiring to change his name may file a petition in the district court of the county in which such person may be a resident, setting forth: first, that the petitioner has been a bona fide citizen of such county for at least 1 year prior to the filing of the petition; second, the cause for which the change of petitioner's name is sought; third, the name asked for. And it shall be the duty of the district court at any term thereof after the filing of such petition, upon being duly satisfied by proof in open court, of the truth of the allegations set forth in the petition, and there exists proper and reasonable cause for changing the name of the petitioner, and that 30 days previous notice of the intended application had been given in some newspaper of general circulation in such county, to order and direct a change of the name of such petitioner, and that an order for that purpose be made in the journals of such court.

There is no provision in the law for changing the name on the birth certificate. I do not see how there could be. The birth certificate is filled out either by the attending physician or midwife giving all the particulars required by the state board of health and filed with the local registrar of the district in which the birth occurs. When a certificate of birth of living child is presented without statement of the given name, then the local registrar shall make out and deliver to the informant a special blank for the supplemental report of the given name of the child, which shall be filled out as directed and returned to the registrar as soon as the child shall be named. The birth certificate is therefore merely a record of what occurred on that very important occasion and could not be changed 16 years afterward, any more than the date of any other event which has occurred.

Laws of Inheritance

MARY, the wife, died without will. At the time of her death she had some property in her own name and was joint owner with her husband, John, of other property. If John remarries, will his second wife get a half share in all this property?—Sister.

At Mary's death without will, her surviving husband would inherit half of her property, if she had children; if she had no children and

Call on the Sick

BY ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

When you're worn out with parties as each day you race

And also at night you still keep up the pace;
Your nerves also frazzled almost to the quick,
Just "face about" calmly and call on the sick.

You are going too fast, there is danger ahead
Forgotten perhaps the sweet hours in your bed.
Forgotten also there are needy ones near
Who are struggling, yes struggling, to live and with fear.

Yes, call on the sick where the young or the old
Lie hopeless perhaps from disease or the cold,
What a thrill to the helpless to feel that someone
Knows someone does care with each day's rising sun.

Comment

By T. A. McNeal

made no will, he would inherit all of her property. If he married a second wife and died without will but left children or descendants of children, his second wife would inherit half of his property and his children or children's children the other half. If he died without will and without children or descendants of children, his second wife would inherit all of his property which, of course, would include the property he had inherited from his first wife.

Can Wife Collect Wages?

ADIED leaving a mortgaged farm and several other debts, besides 3 hospital bills with 2 operations and funeral expenses. He left a wife and 3 children, also 2 children by a former wife. A did not leave a will and his wife's name is not on the deed. Should the wife sell the property, would half the money she has paid on the debts be given to her before the money is divided? Can she collect wages for looking after the place? Can she be put in as administratrix if the 2 older children object?—B. M. R.

There being no will in this case, the estate would be divided according to the provisions of our statute regarding the disposal of estates. His wife would receive one-half of the property, personal and real, of her deceased husband. In addition to that she would be entitled to the following personal property: (1) The wearing apparel, family library, pictures, musical instruments, furniture and household goods, utensils and implements used in the home, one automobile, and provisions and fuel on hand necessary for the support of the spouse and minor children for 1 year; (2) other personal property, not exceeding an appraised value of \$750. If the appraised value, above any liens thereon, of such other personal property does not amount to \$750, the balance shall be paid in money. If there were debts which were a legal lien on the estate they should be paid before division.

She would not be entitled to wages for caring for her husband, if that is what you mean. There might be an administration of the estate and she might be appointed as the administratrix and in that event she would be entitled to whatever fee the probate judge saw fit to allow her to be paid out of the personal property, or if there was not enough personal property, the court might allow a sale of part of the realty.

You say A died leaving a mortgaged farm and several other debts in addition to the hospital bill and the cost of operations. All of this would amount to a great deal and I doubt very much whether there is enough property to pay the expenses.

A Deficiency Judgment

AHOLDS a mortgage on property owned by B. If A takes over this property and sells it for less than the mortgage, can he force B to sell other land which is clear to finish the amount still due on the mortgage? If a mortgage is put on this land, before the sale of the property, would that make a difference?—A Reader.

There are only 2 ways in which A could obtain the right to sell this property. One would be by a foreclosure of his mortgage, and the other would be with the consent of the mortgagor. He might give A the right to sell

the mortgaged property. If he gives him the right to sell the mortgaged property, he certainly would not consent that he should sell it for less than the amount of the debt.

If A should obtain a right to sell it thru foreclosure proceeding we have on our statutes a law which was intended to do away with deficiency judgments. That is, it gives the judge trying the case the right to refuse to confirm the sale unless the property sells for enough to satisfy the judgment and court costs. In other words the court may hold that the property did not sell for a reasonable price and then the statute goes on to designate what is a reasonable price for the land which is the amount of the judgment, the taxes and the costs of the action.

So that I would say that in this case, unless B deliberately consents that it be sold for less than the amount of the indebtedness, A would not have a right to do so. The judge would not likely confirm the sale unless it brought a sufficient sum to cover liabilities.

Old Idea Is Nonsense

IF A FATHER, now quite old, makes a will in favor of his 2 daughters and 2 sons now living, and one of his daughters passes away before he does, will her husband or his wife share in the will provided the will has never been changed after her death? Can the grandchildren of those now dead break the will if they are left nothing? He has been told that they could unless he leaves each of them \$1 in his will.—M. R.

If this father should will property to either a son or a daughter without any condition attached and this daughter should die before her father, the share that he intended to go to her and no one else would be divided among the other heirs, that is, it would increase the amount that would be received both by his wife and his other children.

If, however, his will was so worded that it left to her and her posterity or legal heirs a certain share and she should die and the will should not be changed, then her heirs, if she had children, would receive her share of the estate. Or if it descended to her legal heirs, her children and her husband would share equally in her estate. The old idea that it is necessary to give grandchildren a nominal amount of money, say \$1, in order to make a will valid, is nonsense. There is no such provision in our law of descents and distribution of estates.

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Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

WHAT government does for and about agriculture in the coming year will depend very much upon what effect government and other war activities have upon agriculture.

The effect of the war, without United States entry, upon American agriculture has been to shut off the European market for American farm products almost entirely.

That leaves crops which depend upon a foreign market to take surpluses, in positions where government aid in some form must be extended, and extended in increasingly larger measure, to the producers of these commodities.

The effect of the national defense program, upon farm products grown for domestic consumption only, has been to increase labor's purchasing power, and thereby the home market for these farm products. As the flow of government money into American industrial plants increases, the purchasing power of the American workman will be increased, and that means he and his family will eat more, and buy more foodstuffs.

As I see the immediate farm problem—and in the coming months most government actions will be based on immediate problems, not upon long range problems and their solution—it is to take care of the producers of basic commodities on a surplus production basis—wheat, cotton, corn and some tobaccos.

What the administration program will be is not clear. It is said that President Roosevelt will recommend that parity payments be continued; it is taken for granted he will recommend continuation of the conservation payments.

Considering the speed with which things are happening in the world, I would not be surprised if the Administration decides to substitute government buying of surpluses in place of extending or increasing the size of commodity loans on surplus farm products.

Such a program would give the government immediate and all-the-time control of the surpluses—and what this administration wants is more and more control. Some of these days this Nation is going to be called upon to supply foodstuffs for famished Europe; the adminis-

tration might get ready for that by having at its disposal surplus farm commodities that could be delivered at almost a moment's notice.

If the government does not inaugurate a buying program, I look for the commodity loans program to be extended.

The coming year will see general increases in price levels. These increases will come first in the things that farmers buy; more slowly in things farmers have to sell.

Under the parity price feature of the AAA program, this will result in an increase in parity prices; under this program, Congress should provide increased appropriations for parity payments. I shall work for this increase.

My own program in this session of Congress will be, as I have stated before: (1) Do everything possible to keep the United States out of Europe's wars; (2) to see that farm income is increased—increased by government payments for those commodities which do not benefit from increased industrial activity in the United States.

I do not see how Kansas farmers can hope to profit from war, whether or not the United States actually enters the war. I shall bend every energy to see that the Kansas farmers are protected against further losses in income. As you know, I do not favor "crutches" for agriculture as a long-time solution of the farm problem. But for the immediate future "crutches" must be provided, and I shall try to see that they are adequate.

Signs of Progress

I HOPE this new year of 1941 will bring all of my farm friends in Kansas many fine things. I feel that you will make progress, de-

spite world conditions. You did last year. This was quite evident in every county in the state. From my visits with you, from your letters and thru reports in Kansas Farmer I know that a tremendous amount of thought and planning and labor have been concentrated on soil and moisture conservation. And I say that

wherever you built terraces, dug ponds or made dams, contour farmed, or whatever you did by way of conservation, you not only added value to your own current business, but, as well, you did something worthwhile toward the future safety of Kansas agriculture.

The definite turn toward more livestock on our farms, I believe, is one of the healthiest signs we could want. The encouraging feed crops of last year point the way to further livestock progress in 1941. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, reports that the yield of feed grains in 1940 was almost 27 per cent greater than the next largest production of the last 7 years. This means a better chance to rebuild good herds and improve the herds we already have. This is in line with better-balanced farming which every Kansas farm family has reason to respect to the utmost.

Another matter of keen interest to me is the wider use of irrigation thruout the state. This certainly has been good crop insurance for folks with whom I have talked. Even in the fertile Kaw Valley, irrigation has proved a crop saver in many years. Probably this year will see even more expansion of irrigation, and it is one thing I believe should be encouraged in every possible way.

Working toward farm improvement, building up a balanced production, investing in a family-size farm, developing a father-son partnership on the farm—these are signs of sound progress; these are honest, sane things in a world gone mad. They are as worthy and desirable as the good earth that supports them. These are encouraging things to think about; substantial things to do in an uncertain period.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

FROM A Marketing VIEWPOINT

By George Montgomery, Grain; Franklin L. Parsons, Dairy, Fruit and Vegetables; R. J. Eggert, Livestock; C. Peairs Wilson, Poultry.

What is the price future of flaxseed? About when will the highest price be reached?—A. L. K., Labette Co.

Usually the price of flaxseed remains steady to slightly higher during the winter and spring months. Despite the large crop this year, the price of flaxseed may advance during the next few months because of the greatly increased demand for linseed oil resulting from the construction of new buildings.

I notice that the government owned 545 thousand cases of eggs on December 1. How does this affect the egg market?—W. C., Shawnee Co.

During the period the government was accumulating these stocks, they

were holding supplies off the market and preventing further price declines at that time. The method of disposal of these stocks to low income families does not take away any significant part of the market for eggs moving in regular channels. Most of the families receiving these eggs would not have the purchasing power to buy eggs in the regular market. Thus, these stocks of government-owned eggs are not a significant price-depressing factor in the egg market.

Will prices of fruits and vegetables be higher in 1941?—A. R. D., Johnson Co.

Yes, if crops are normal. With a sharp rise in consumer purchasing power in prospect, producers of fruits and vegetables may expect their products to be taken readily. Producers near Kansas City and other national defense areas should benefit particularly. Early reports indicate that acreages of most truck crops will be in-

creased in 1941, but the demand during the year should more than offset increased supplies.

I notice a record movement of stockers and feeders to the Corn Belt this

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	\$13.50	\$14.10	\$11.00
Hogs	7.10	6.05	5.60
Lambs	9.50	9.00	8.85
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.13	.11	.12
Eggs, Firsts	.21	.25	.18
Butterfat, No. 1	.30	.33	.28
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	.86½	.85½	1.03
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.59½	.58	.60½
Oats, No. 2, White	.37½	.39	.44½
Barley	.52	.52	.58
Alfalfa, Baled	15.00	15.00	21.00
Prairie	9.00	9.00	9.00

fall. I am wintering some 400-pound choice heifers and steers and my program has been to use the deferred system. However, I am getting concerned and am thinking about selling them to the other fellow in April. Your reaction would be appreciated.—S. J. C., Montgomery Co.

In my opinion, you will net more by completing the deferred program. However, every effort should be made to have these steers and heifers in good slaughter finish by early November, for it now appears probable that there will be a relatively heavy movement of well finished cattle during the winter of 1941-1942. An extremely heavy movement of stockers and feeders to the Corn Belt during the period July thru October was offset partly by a sharp reduction in the movement during November. Despite a probable increase in slaughter, advancing consumer incomes are expected to assure satisfactory profits from the deferred program.

QUALITY SPEAKS IN TURKEY POOLS

CHANGES in the Kansas turkey industry are nearly as dramatic as the change from Texas Longhorns to modern beef cattle. In both instances, improved type and production practices have been followed by streamlined marketing methods.

Old time cattle trails served well enough for the rugged, grass-fattened steers that were driven to market. Likewise selling all turkeys at the same price to a local buyer might have been the best possible way at one time. But just as blocky, short-legged cattle of today are suited to modern methods of transportation to market, the present day turkey calls for marketing systems that recognize quality.

This explains the existence of thriving turkey pools, organized and managed by Kansas farmers and turkey raisers. The pools feature marketing of turkeys on a grade basis under the supervision of an approved government grader. Instead of all turkeys selling at the same price, growers with high-quality turkeys are paid the premium they deserve.

It is an important item because the average Kansas turkey of 1940 is a much better bird than the average "gobbler" of a few years ago. Following the lead of cattlemen, turkey growers are now producing shorter-legged, thicker-meated birds that are better suited for the American table. In addition to the rapidly increasing numbers of beef-type turkeys, there is definite improvement in quality of standardbred birds. Much of this has resulted from an intensive program of turkey improvement carried on by extension workers, breeders and farm flock owners.

With more Kansans selling high-quality turkeys each year, it is little wonder the pools have met with extreme popularity. This year, Thanksgiving and Christmas pools were held by 6 different co-operative associations, with headquarters at Anthony, Kinsley, Hutchinson, Page City, Beloit and Sabetha.

At each of these locations, the turkey growers operate for themselves what might be called a combined market center, packing house and shipping center. The pools last from 3 to 5 days, and during that time, hundreds of turkeys are dressed, graded, packed in cartons and shipped. Each Kansas co-operative is a member of the statewide association which is known as the Mid-continent Turkey Marketing Association. This organization, in turn, is a member of a national co-operative, called the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association, with headquarters at Salt Lake City. Glen C. Bidleman, Edwards county turkey breeder, represents Kansas as a director of the Northwestern association.

Thru this nationwide organization, the turkey pools bring other advantages besides that of selling on a grade basis. Experienced market men, stationed at key points thruout the nation, direct the shipments in such a way that no

Inside the coolers on rows and rows of racks, the birds lose their identity so far as ownership is concerned. Working with the dressed birds in this department, at right, are August Ravenstein, president of the association, left, and Wesley Meade.

Carefully arranged in boxes suited to packing purposes, the turkeys are packed in refrigerator cars to begin their trip to the markets.



Below—Mrs. G. M. Hoffman, who has marketed her turkeys thru pools from the time the first Kansas turkey pool was started, receives her check from Helen Gaume, office secretary. Elmer Thompson, another prominent turkey producer, waits in line.



market is flooded with an over-supply while another market is in need of more birds. Dressed and under refrigeration, turkeys may be held until the most opportune time of selling, and thus highest profits are realized.

All this results in high prices for each individual turkey grower who sells thru pools, and it is a factor in strengthening the turkey market everywhere. All turkey growers in this extensive organization receive the same price for birds of the same grade. An advance payment is made at time of marketing and the balance is paid later, similar to the plan used in operation of co-operative creameries thruout the state.

If you should happen in at one of the Kansas turkey pools during operation, you would find a busy scene. Probably the 2 largest pools of the state are the ones at Kinsley and Hutch-



After the sticking and scalding, turkeys are taken by a crew of "pickers" who remove the feathers for 7 cents a bird. Mrs. Kenneth Terry, above, is an experienced picker.

inson, altho all 6 are extremely active.

A visit to Anthony at the time of the Christmas pool there, revealed about 70 persons at work in the pool. Farmers are assigned certain days to bring in their turkeys, so the arrivals are uniform and no turkeys have a long wait before being dressed. Upon entering the pool, each turkey is marked with a colored ribbon to denote ownership. This ribbon remains on the turkey's leg until it is dressed, graded and weighed, so the owner can be credited with his exact poundage of dressed turkeys for certain grades.

Foremost among the jobs is that of picking. At Anthony, more than 40 persons are employed for this job. Pickers receive 7 cents a turkey, and the average helper can pick 4 or 5 birds an hour. Picked birds are inspected by checkers who make sure the job is well done. Dressed turkeys move on to the grading room where an approved grader classes them in one of 3 government grades. Top grade is U. S. Prime, followed by U. S. Choice and U. S. Commercial.

Immediately after grading, the dressed birds are weighed. Then, just as soon as weights and grades are recorded for respective owners, the birds lose their identity so far as local ownership is concerned. U. S. Primes are packed with U. S. Primes from the flocks of other owners—they are sold together and net profits are returned on the basis of pounds marketed. The same system is used for birds grading U. S. Choice and U. S. Commercial.

After a period in the cooler, dressed birds are packed in special boxes bearing the brand Norbest Turkeys. This brand is used by co-operative pools thruout the nation who market thru the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association, and Norbest Turkeys have an enviable reputation with firms handling large quantities of dressed birds.

In specially prepared boxes, the Kansas turkeys are packed uniformly, in the same manner as Norbest Turkeys from other areas are packed. Boxes are designed for fullest utilization of space to be shipped by rail or truck. Most of the dressed birds from Kansas turkey pools are shipped directly to central dressed-poultry markets, altho in a few instances pools have sold direct to large retailing firms.

Last year 750,000 pounds of dressed turkeys were shipped from the 6 Kansas pools, and this year the figure was expected to be more than a million pounds. The average dressed weight of Kansas turkeys is about 14 pounds. Since 1936, when the first dressed turkey pools in Kansas were held, there has been a rapid increase in the percentage of high-grading birds.

Thanksgiving pools in 1936 ended with only 25.5 per cent of all turkeys grading prime, while 48.3 per cent graded prime in the Christmas pools that year. In contrast with this are figures from last year which show that 61 per cent of the turkeys graded prime in Thanksgiving pools while 70 per cent were prime in Christmas pools. By watching their own turkeys as they are dressed, graded and weighed, Kansas poultrymen are learning what kind of turkey is required to grade high and bring a premium price.

At Anthony the pool is managed by the Grainbelt Poultry Association, a

co-operative organization now composed of turkey growers in that area. President of this group is August Ravenstein, a producer of beef-type turkeys who farms in Kingman county. Lloyd Doll, Harper county farmer and producer of standard turkeys, is secretary-treasurer, while Earl Brown, farmer and turkey grower of Barber county, is assistant secretary-treasurer. Mrs. Kathryn Meisenheimer, of Anthony, is another member of the board of directors.

Each director is in charge of a department during turkey pool days, and according to producers who sell thru the pool, it is well managed. Mrs. G. M. Hoffman, of Harper county, has 5 years of experience with turkey pools.

This includes both live and dressed turkey pools at Anthony and Hutchin-

son. She feels that selling her birds in this way increases her profits each year. Similar testimony is offered by Elmer Thompson, of Harper.

The same opinion is found thruout the state among turkey growers who sell their birds thru co-operative pools. They feel there is a need of grading and systematic marketing practices for poultry and poultry products produced in Kansas.

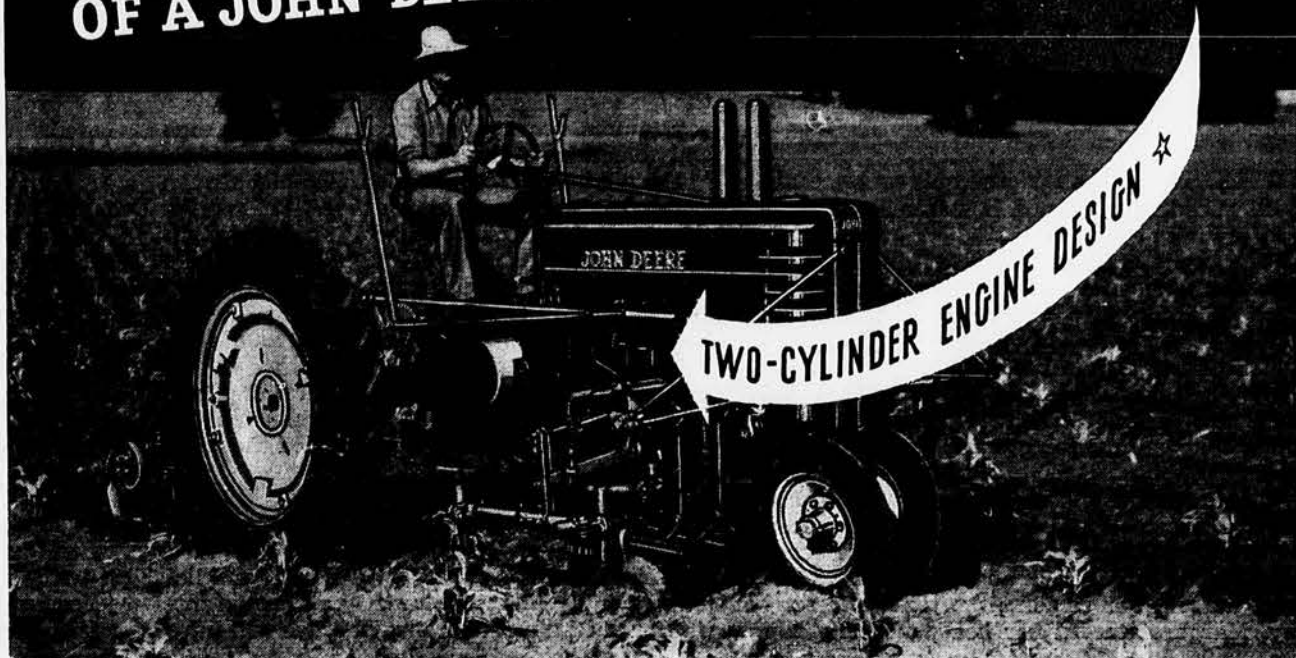
Wheat Damage Slight

Thruout the state, Kansas people are talking and wondering about effects of the severe freeze which turned cereal crops so brown early last fall. On a recent trip to Southwestern counties, a Kansas Farmer editor summarized the opinions of farmers and

experts on this damage. Altho wheat was wilted to the ground and rendered unfit for heavy pasturing, it is not considered the grain crop will be seriously hurt by this freeze. Injury to winter barley is much more serious. The damage is spotted, but in many areas, barley is given up as lost.

Tree damage is of particular concern, especially in Western areas. Many farmers mourn the loss of shade trees and fruit trees which they have watered and nurtured in an attempt to improve their farmsteads. Young Chinese elm trees were hard hit in many areas. In the fruit-tree classification, reports indicate heaviest damage to apple and cherry trees. Damage to apple trees was especially heavy in the important fruit growing areas of the Arkansas river valley.

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TWO-CYLINDER engine design! For seventeen years this exclusive John Deere feature has been making tractor history . . . helping more than a quarter of a million owners of John Deere tractors to cut their costs . . . to do their work easier, faster, better.

You need only to talk with John Deere owners to learn of operating costs almost unbelievably low. Many are plowing for as little as 9 cents an acre for fuel . . . cultivating for 1-1/2 to 2-1/2 cents an acre . . . doing all their jobs at proportionately low cost.

But the ability to burn the low-cost fuels successfully and efficiently is

only one advantage of John Deere two-cylinder engine design. It makes possible the straight-line transmission with no bevel gears to consume power . . . the belt pulley on the crankshaft . . . the proper distribution of weight for better traction in difficult field conditions . . . the fewer and heavier parts that last longer . . . the easy, simple maintenance, much of which you can do yourself.

Combined with all these outstanding mechanical advantages in the John Deere you have an equally impressive array of operating features—an unexcelled view of the work ahead and on both sides of the tractor at all

times . . . a handy clutch that you can operate while standing up, sitting down, or from the ground . . . smooth, responsive steering . . . foot-controlled differential brakes for short turns and safe stopping . . . a hydraulic power lift . . . a roomy platform. (Self-starter and lights available for Models "A", "B", and "D".)

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Turkey Management

Breeding stock, equipment for turkey raising, breeding season, hatching, brooding, feeding and growth are a few of the subjects discussed in the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station bulletin, No. 200, "Turkey Management." There are many interesting illustrations. This publication will be sent free to anyone interested, upon request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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Two-Cylinder **TRACTORS**
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Town.....

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ALWAYS THE SUNRISE

By ZELMA PATTERSON

Illustrated by James Hogg

A WOMAN sang as she worked, arms thrust deep in a tub of bubbly suds. Her rich contralto filled the small house, transforming by her very song an unlovely task into a thing of beauty.

A little elbow reached high for her inspection, halted the flow of music.

"Dot hurt, Mamma, little chair failed."

In swift sympathy, Margaret stooped for the healing kiss. There was so little time for caresses. Her energetic brood of 4 small tots, the oldest 9 years, accounted for that. But there was much time for love. The story book devotion John Moore held for his family was noted by all who knew them.

There was Bobby 9, Cherry 7, sturdy little Patricia 5, and the youngest not quite 2 years, who was affectionately nicknamed Little Tunia, his delicate beauty bearing a kinship with the dainty petunias Margaret so loved, framed against the south wall of the low white house in summer, their ruffled skirts fluttering in the soft breeze. They satisfied her very real hunger for beauty.

"Next year there'll be more," she mused leaning against the tub for a minute's rest and reflection. Experience had taught her that few landowners were concerned with fences too flimsy to turn stock. There came to her mind other flowers she had tried to grow, stately gladiolus, creamy white with orange throats, eaten by hogs.

TENANTS living on microscopic wages, could ill afford to buy fence, however beauty loving they might be.

Margaret and John had lived on this neat little farm about a year, and prospects were much brighter. The memory of other times gloomy in retrospect lay quietly, beginning to fade with the hope of better days to come.

They had married young in the first year of the depression without the family aid most young couples take for granted, and had managed very well until the little ones began to arrive. John was essentially a farmer, loved the soil and livestock and they had supplemented the hired hand's small wage with great vegetable patches, tended almost wholly by Margaret herself. John hadn't the time, and anyway, Margaret tossed her head, mentally she

loved it. The deep tan acquired thru hours with a hoe lasted until the next spring.

Their new boss seemed appreciative of her husband's faithful, intelligent care of his stock and his natural farming ability. There had been a hint of a future partnership, enough to set their hopes flaring, for this man bore a reputation for shrewd, but honest, dealings. A man to tie to, folks said of him.

With these thoughts, baby now in his crib draining quietly a fresh bottle of Old Jersey's rich milk, Margaret lifted the basket of wet clothes and, humming contentedly, started for the clothesline.

So many things were needed. Dental work; Bobby's tonsils to be removed—his school work was beginning to suffer. Eyes lifted to the gently sloping hills, she began a new song of joy and faith, as she worked. Her song froze on her lips as a high, frightened scream came to her ears.

"Mamma, hurry, Bobby's hurt! Oh, hurry!"

Margaret's supple body flew, led on by 2 scared girlish voices, past neat chicken houses, the granary. The oldest child met her.

"Mamma, he was getting corn for our pigeons and something fell on him."

The old log sheep-barn then. She had always been afraid for them to play there.

"Oh, don't let him be hurt," she prayed silently. Running to the crib she found him, his small body pinned across the chest and shoulders under a fallen log, half covered with corn. Pressure within the crib had caused an old log to slip.

Pushing away corn, tugging, straining, she lifted him free at last, herself exhausted. He lay so still, unconscious. Her terrified thoughts whispered, "Dear Lord."

"Where's Daddy?"

Her quick question was answered thru tears. "Over the hill with the sheep."

"Then it's up to us. Hush, children, and listen to me." Walking as swiftly as her frightened legs would allow, "Mother will have

to go for the doctor. You must watch Bobby for me, and baby, too." The phone was out of order, useless to try, for repair work was now being done.

The little fellow began to moan as he was laid tenderly on the snowy counterpane. "Don't cry now, you'll wake baby." This to the girls, "I'll hurry." Out to the garage, backing out their flivver, just a mile to town. "Let me find the doctor quickly," she was praying still, as she flew down the road.

THEIR family doctor was just coming out of his office as she stopped. Opening the door, she hailed him. "Accident, Doctor, Bobby's hurt. Come quickly, please!"

"That so? Kit's in my car; you follow me."

A good idea that, for his car was faster. When she slid to a stop he was already inside. John was there, too, white, strained. He had heard the children then. The competent doctor had the child undressed, probing with gentle fingers. The huge welt on his shoulder told where the blow had fallen. "Dislocated shoulder," this softly, so not to frighten the now conscious, suffering boy. "No wonder the little man fainted." A deft manipulation, a sharp cry of pain, and he lay quietly spent, most of the pain obviously gone. Then liniment and bandages. "Young man, you'll soon be good as new. No broken bones, no internal injuries indicated." With a gentle pat and a "Keep him quiet, I'll see him again," the kindest of all public benefactors, the country doctor, took his leave.

Some time later when Bobby's wants were attended to and he was lying sleeping somewhat fitfully, Margaret sank down to rest. A flare of thankfulness that matters had not been worse, fluttered thru her entire being. She felt relieved at last.

Sitting there the little girls' voices reached her from the corner of the sitting room where their playthings were kept.

To her whispered, "Sh-h," Cherry spoke up softly but in argumentative tone, "Mamma, the sun does, too, always rise, doesn't it? Even when it's cloudy?"

After a second the answer came quite firmly, "Yes, my lady, there's always the sunrise, somewhere above the clouds!"

Running to the crib, Margaret found Bobby, his small body pinned across the chest by a log.



TO KANSAS FARMERS

You've heard about the tall corn that grows in Kansas? Here's a photo of some of it — on Ralph Priest's place, near Sabetha (you can see Priest himself in among the stalks). "Some of this corn will make 60 bushels an acre," he told me.

If I'd dropped in on Mr. Priest 10 years ago I'd have found him raising beef cattle. But since then Ralph has switched to dairying. He explains it this way: "When feed was scarce and high, I found it took about the same number of pounds of feed to make a pound of butterfat as it did a pound of beef. Well, beef at that time was selling around ten cents a pound and butterfat was bringing thirty cents a pound. So I switched to butterfat, and nowadays I'm delivering about 40 gallons of cream weekly to the creamery" (the Nemaha Cooperative Creamery Association, of which Ralph Priest is a charter member).

—YOUR SAFEWAY FARM REPORTER



HOW RALPH PRIEST OF KANSAS KNOWS HIS FARM INCOME



"Would you believe it," Ralph Priest said to me, "I'm getting to be a pretty good businessman — I know exactly what my income is every year now. You see, I belong to a dairy herd improvement association sponsored by our state college.

"The association sends a cow tester to my farm every month. He tests each cow for butterfat production and helps me keep records. I can tell in a minute whether a cow is making or losing money for me.

"In addition to that, this association expert helps me keep track of all my other farm operations. Every time I buy or sell the deal goes down in my farm record book to be balanced up at the end of the month.

"First of the year we make a complete inventory of the farm, placing a value on

every item — stock, machinery, feed on hand, and so forth. And at the end of the year we go over all the figures—including my crop acreages and yields — and estimate my farm income exactly.

"I've learned in the dairy business that you have to produce high quality cream to come out on top. It takes good cream to earn the premium butter prices our creamery co-op receives.

"One of the things I like about Safeway is that they stand for quality. For instance, the Safeway in Sabetha takes only the best quality butter from our creamery. When I sell eggs or garden produce to Safeway they take my finest, paying the going price or better. I'd say Safeway cooperates with farmers a hundred per cent."

THE SAFEWAY FARM REPORTER



A believer in crop rotation and plenty of good pasture, Ralph Priest had his 157 acres planted like this when I interviewed him: 17 acres in alfalfa (hay); 14 acres in red clover; 19 acres in oats (grain); 18 acres in wheat (grain); 35 acres in corn (grain and silage); 5 acres in Sorgo (silage); 12 acres in sweet clover; the remainder of acreage in blue grass pasture.

My census of livestock on the Priest farm showed the following: 14 fine Holstein milking cows whose cream is sold; 100 head of hogs which are fed on skim milk and finished on corn or other grains; 125 chickens whose eggs are a cash crop; 6 head of work horses — "I have enough feed for them and they add greatly to my manure supply," says Mr. Priest



I'll bet you never saw two finer-looking young 'uns than these two Priest youngsters — Marjorie, 14, and Kenneth, 16. Both play in the Sabetha High School band. Kenneth has two Future Farmer projects, does most of the milking, and often drives a six-horse team disking up the land



This is Keith Eno, manager of the Safeway store in Sabetha — he has the Priest family as regular customers. One year when Mr. Priest was stuck with a big pumpkin crop he put his problem up to Safeway. "They bought my whole crop," he told me. "I got a fair price and my pumpkins were sold at a reasonable price, too — everybody benefited"





HEALTH RESOLUTIONS

Most Profitable You Can Make

RESOLUTIONS for health are the most profitable of any that you can make; especially if still in youth or middle age. Resolutions for good health made and kept in 1941, when perhaps you scarcely feel their need, will be paying you handsome dividends in '51, '61, perhaps '71 and '81. Every year that you add to your span brings you nearer to the place where life's happiness is of light tenure unless vertical health, the kind that allows you to be up and vigorous, goes with it. Some resolutions are of no value unless rigidly and scrupulously observed. But the very act of making health resolutions is a mental uplift, and their operation, even in small degree, is all to the good.

Here are a few Resolutions for Health that will appeal to your good sense: "I will not be unduly influenced by recommendations that come from outside sources soliciting me to buy medicines and devices for self cure of ailments that may be imaginary."

"I will read authoritative health articles and study to know something about the human body and its functions."

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



"I will seek a family medical adviser who is competent, wise and honest." I imagine some of you shaking your heads and asking where such a doctor is to be found. You will have to do some searching and perhaps go beyond your home town, yet I suspect that he lives within a few miles of you. Among recognized medical practitioners about 50 per cent could qualify. It is worth a systematic search. I urge that your searching be done now, not deferred until emergency calls.

The 2 big principles already named cover resolutions that will do much to

bring health safety to your family. Let me cap them by 5 first-class resolutions for personal health:

I will sleep 8 hours every night—in fresh air.

I will observe a regular hour each day to clear the bowels.

I will drink sufficient water and eat some green vegetables every day.

I will moderate indulgence in sweets and make wise selection of meats.

I will find out my "weight for health" and stay within easy reach of it.

Curing Ingrown Toenails

What causes ingrown toenails, and could it be cured without an operation?—F. W.

Ingrowing toenails usually mean that you have worn shoes or stockings that cramp the feet, but sometimes they are due to weak arches. One remedy is to give plenty of room both in shoes and stockings. If the tissue around the nail is tender and has proud flesh, apply powdered burnt alum. Soak the foot for a long time in hot water. Use a safety razor blade to scrape the whole upper surface of the nail until it is thin as parchment. Cut a V-shape wedge in the middle of the surplus growth of nail; otherwise trim the nail straight across and keep it that way. It will soon grow out.

It Is Curable

What are the symptoms of bronchial catarrh? Is there any permanent cure in this climate? Are bronchial catarrh and tuberculosis the same? Is this disease contagious?—O. G.

The chief symptoms of bronchial catarrh are a rather loose cough and expectoration of glairy mucus. The disease is not contagious and is curable, but not easily. Altho bronchial catarrh is not tuberculosis, many cases of tuberculosis are allowed to masquerade under that name. Some doctors who dislike to "scare their patients" are foolish enough to diagnose bronchial catarrh when they should say tuberculosis. This is a very dangerous error because it allows the patient to pass the early stage of tuberculosis, which is the curable stage, without realizing the nature of the trouble.

Resume Work Slowly

How long should a person who has had influenza stay in bed? What can be taken as a tonic when getting over it?—R. R.

The person who stays in bed a sufficient length of time after an attack of influenza will need no other tonic than nourishing food. It is a serious mistake to think that one can get out and back to regular work sooner by whipping up one's forces with a tonic. After influenza the patient should stay in bed until all fever is gone and until he begins to feel the buoyancy that indicates that the influenza poison is conquered. He should take up work again cautiously.

Cataracts Easily Removed

Please tell me what is a cataract. Can it be cured by medicine? If an operation is done, is it serious?—M. R. C.

Cataract is a condition in which the lens of the eye becomes opaque and no longer reflects light. Many attempts have been made to cure cataracts by medicine but without marked success. The operation for cataract is simple. It does not even require a general anesthetic. After the lens is removed the patient is fitted with proper glasses and usually gets excellent results.

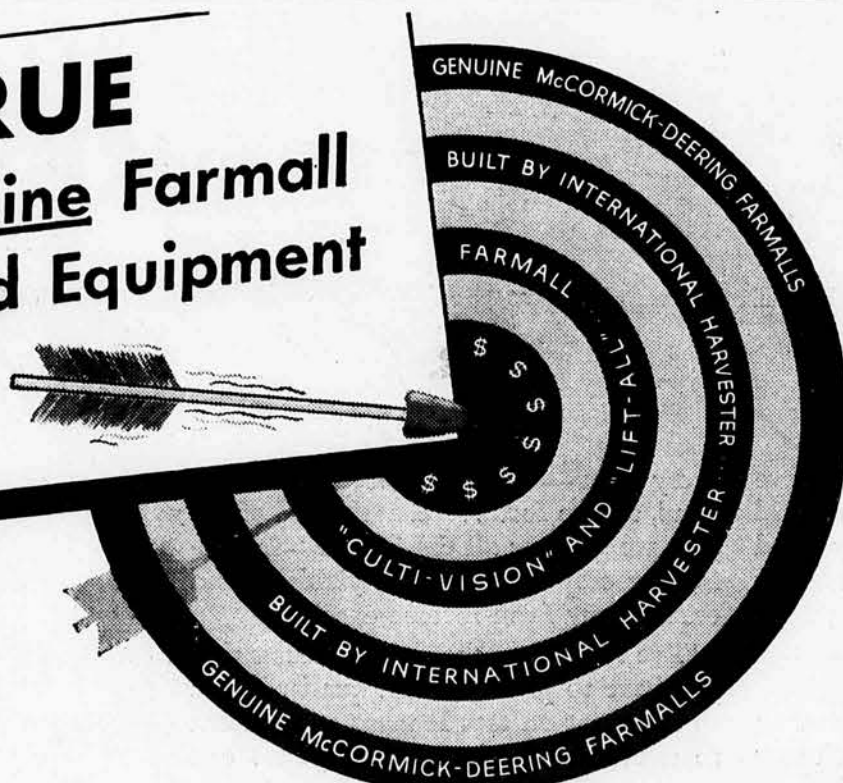
Grin and Bear Bowlegs

Can you tell me an exercise that will straighten one's legs when they are knock-kneed? The inside of my legs from my knee down isn't full like the outside. Is there anything to rub on that will build them up?—Bess.

In this day of short dresses the knock-kneed or bowlegged girl is in hard luck. There is little improvement possible after babyhood. In cases so exaggerated as to amount to real deformity surgical treatment will help, but the average patient simply has to grin and bear it.

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.

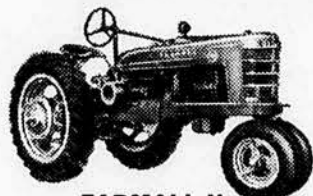
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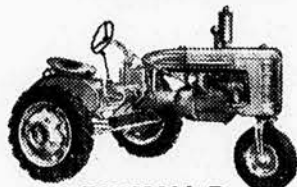
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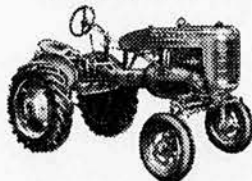
FARMALL-M



FARMALL-H



FARMALL-B



FARMALL-A

SPRING work seems a long way off right now. But we must remember that much of next year's success will be assured by wise decisions made in the very near future!

Take your own case, for example. Are you equipped to get the most out of your acres, for your own benefit and for the good of your family? Or do you need a new all-purpose tractor, a new farm machine or two?

For more than 17 years, farming success has been closely linked to the Farmall System of Farming. Today, four

sleek, streamlined beauties offer you a choice of genuine Farmall power—they bring you the perfect balance of power, equipment, and acreage.

Farmalls have been hard to get all year. Give thought to your Spring needs. Play safe—order your new Farmall now, for delivery when you need it. The International Harvester dealer will explain the advantages of "Lift-All" and "Culti-Vision," and he will demonstrate on request.

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**NEW! High-Clearance
FARMALL-AV for
Vegetables and Other
Bedded Crops.**



**McCORMICK-
DEERING**

FARMALL

ANOTHER AUTHOR AIDED



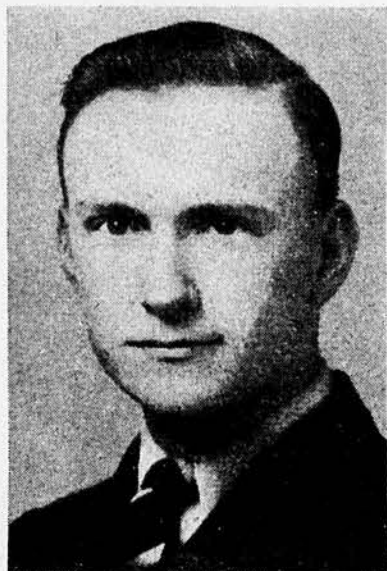
Another farm writer helped on her way is Zelma Patterson, author of the inspirational story, "Always the Sunrise." Kansas Farmer is pleased to publish her first story. Mrs. Patterson is Scotch-Irish, 27 years old, mother of 4 dark-eyed children. Ambition is to be a mother, not just a parent. "I love the country and am especially proud of the farm youth of today," says Mrs. Patterson. "They should make successful future farmers." Her story appears on page 8 of this issue.

Scholarships to Two

MAPPER 4-H Club Scholarships for 1940 have been awarded to Helen Craft, Garden City, Finney county, and James Shaver, Goodland, Sherman county. The announcement has just been made by M. H. Coe, state club leader.

Each year, Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas Farmer Mail & Breeze, gives \$150 each to the outstanding boy and outstanding girl in Kansas 4-H club work for the furtherance of their college educations.

"I am sure that both Helen Craft and James Shaver will prove to be a credit to the honor made possible by Senator Capper," Mr. Coe stated. He said further, "This year we are pleased that our winners come from



James Shaver has completed 25 4-H Club projects in Sherman county.

the National Dairy Show. She was county style revue champion last year.

James Shaver has been a 4-H Club member for 11 years and has completed 3 years of junior leadership work. He has assisted in his club by supervising sheep projects, coaching demonstra-

tion and judging teams. He has completed 25 projects and entered 12 judging contests and has been on 4 demonstration teams. He represented his county in state competition in the best groomed boy contest and was president of a model meeting group which was awarded a blue ribbon in state competition at the State 4-H Round-Up in 1940.

Percherons Go on Record

According to word received from the Percheron Horse Association, Chicago, some 2,759 Percherons were recorded during the year just ended, 836 being stallions and 1,923 mares. Kansas stood sixth in the entire nation with a recording of 154 colts, and stood eighth in number of transfers, the total being 148. Kansas also stood eighth in number of new members joining the association, the number being 12.

H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick, was high point man for the state, recording 9 colts. Only 4 other members thruout the United States recorded a higher number. Eshelman also bought 11 horses during the year and sold nine.

Leading Shorthorn State

At the year's end Kansas ranked fourth among all the states of the nation in number of new members in the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Chicago, according to H. J. Gram-

lich, secretary of the organization.

Kansas had 68 new members, which is a record bettered only by Illinois, Iowa and Indiana. Following Kansas in the high 10 states are Texas, Ohio, Minnesota, Missouri, Michigan and Oklahoma. During the year, 903 new members affiliated with the association, which is a 22 per cent increase over even the very good 1939. The Shorthorn Association, in fact, experienced the largest volume of business in over a decade. In 1940 revenue from recordings and transfers, Kansas was also fourth.

Wheat Insurance Pays Off

Wheat crop insurance was worthwhile to nearly 25,000 Kansas wheat growers last year, according to announcement recently from Leroy K. Smith, manager of FCIC.

Smith reports that 60,506 Kansas growers took wheat insurance contracts. They paid in premiums 3,979,480 bushels of wheat. Indemnities paid on crop losses in Kansas, largely due to abandonment, totaled 8,235,776 bushels to 24,838 growers awarded indemnities. For the nation, the FCIC paid out 22 million bushels in indemnities, collected only 15 million bushels in premiums. The heavy payments were in 4 states, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas and Oklahoma; in 22 other states the premiums collected were larger than the indemnities paid.



Helen Craft is the homemaker for a family of 5 in Finney county.

ties which have not had these scholarships before. The winners are very fine young people who will truly appreciate the help that this scholarship award will give to them."

Helen Craft is 18 years old and has been enrolled in 4-H Club work for the past 8 years. She has been an outstanding junior leader for 4 years. Helen is homemaker for a family of 5. Her mother died some years ago and since then Helen has kept house and cared for the other members of the family, besides going to school.

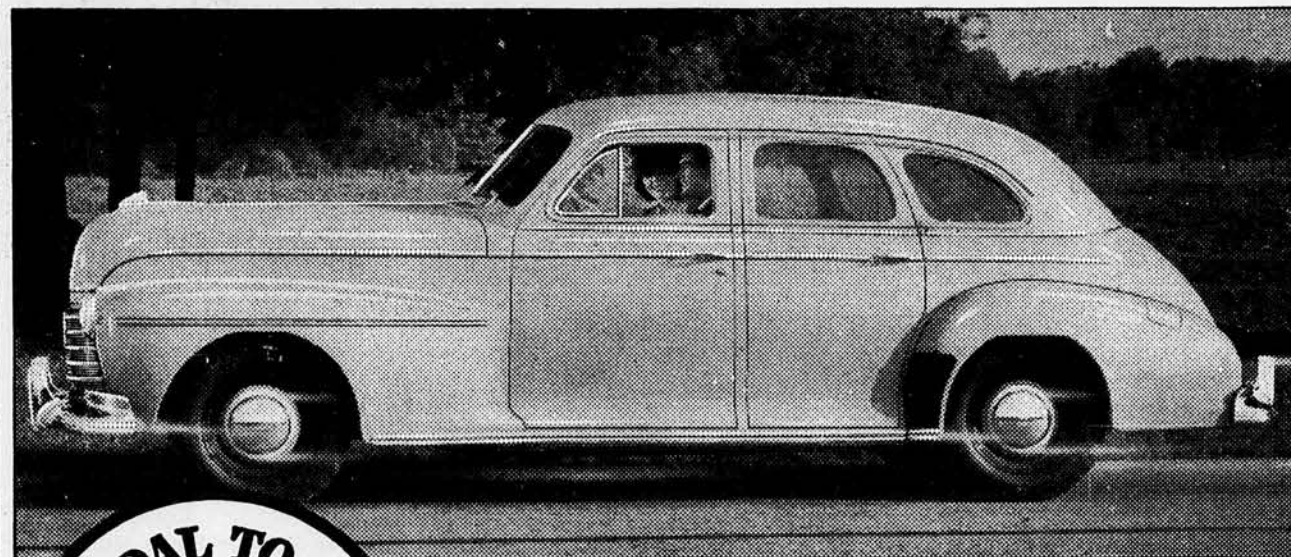
She has been outstanding in county activities and in home economic projects. She has completed 26 projects in 8 years of club work. She was state economics champion in 1939 and received a trip to the National 4-H Congress. Last year she was a member of the state dairy foods demonstration team which competed at

Farm Leases

The selection of a farm, or facts regarding farm leases, may soon be the concern of many farmers. The Agricultural Experiment Station or U. S. D. A. bulletins listed below, have been selected with the idea of helping Kansas farmers with these problems:

- No. K221—Farm Leases in Kansas.
 - No. K251—Types of Farming in Kansas.
 - No. 1088—Selecting a Farm.
 - No. 1164—The Farm Lease Contract.
 - No. 1553—Planning and Recording Family Expenditures.
 - No. 1564—Farm Budgeting.
- Kansas Farmer Bulletin Service, Topeka, will be glad to send you a free copy of any of these bulletins upon request. Please order by number, and print your name and address.

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IT'S

HYDRA-MATIC DRIVE*

*Optional at extra cost

ELIMINATES CLUTCH, CLUTCH PEDAL AND MANUAL GEAR SHIFTING... SAVES MONEY ON GAS!

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110 H. P. Eight in the low-price field. No clutch! No shift! Sensational new performance! Increased safety! More economical to operate! Try Hydra-Matic now!

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Alta Vista.....J. R. Cooper Motor Co.	Emporia.....Mr. Joe Jelinek	La Crosse...Howard Cullen Motor Co.	Russell.....Walizer Motor Co.
Anthony.....Swinson Motor Co.	Emporia.....Davis-Child Motor Co.	Larned.....Kirby Motor Co.	Sabetha.....Ewing Tire & Accessory Co.
Arkansas City.....Holt Motor Co.	Erie.....Mr. Roy Ewen	Lawrence.....M. F. Hudson Co.	Saint John..Johnson Sales Co.
Atchison.....Mr. Dennis Weikert	Eureka.....Kniesly Motor Co.	Leavenworth..Leavenworth Motor Co.	St. Marys..St. Mary's Sinclair Station
Atwood.....Dave Condon Motor Co.	Florence.....Vera Walton	Leoti.....Western Hardware & Supply Co.	Salina.....Davis-Child Motor Co.
Augusta.....Denny Motor Co.	Fort Scott..Parks Motor Co.	Liberal.....Dell Motor Co.	Scandia.....Anderson's Garage
Baxter Springs..Pruitt Motor Co.	Fredonia.....Fredonia Implement Store	Lindsborg...Riverside Super Service	Scott City...Western Hardware & Supply Co.
Belleville.....E. C. Lynch Motor Co.	Garden City..Nolan Motor Co.	Lorraine.....Mollhagen & Son	Sedan.....Webber Motor Co.
Beloit.....Burke & Ross	Garnett.....Fawkes & Son	Lyons.....Williams & Tiffany	Seneca.....Vic's Super Service
Brewster.....Keppel Motor Co.	Goodland.....Keppel Motor Co.	Lyons.....J. E. Johnston Motor Co.	Stockton.....Tripp Motor Co.
Burlington.....J. O. Zechel Motor Co.	Great Bend..Davis-Child Motor Co.	Manhattan...Manhattan Mtrs. Co.	Strong City..Skelly Super Service
Bushton.....Groth Motor Co.	Greensburg...Swisher Motor Co.	Marysville...Vern Leupold Motor Co.	Topeka.....Jack Frost Motors
Caldwell.....Motor Inn Garage	Hays.....O'Loughlin Motor Sales	McPherson...Mr. Fred D. Cook	Ulysses.....Nolan Motor Co.
Chanute.....Ward Motor Co.	Herington...Deal Motor Co.	Meade.....Dell Motor Co.	Valley Center..Valley Center Auto Service
Cheney.....Werner Wulf Motor Co.	Hilawatha...Sterns Auto Co.	Medicine Lodge..Lodge Motor Co.	Valley Falls...Mr. H. D. Wyatt
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"More Things Pay Well When Good FENCES Help"

"Among 106 similar farms in this section," states Mr. Brunstad, "my net income ranks with the top. Rating better than average in SEVERAL things does it. And I was a lot better set to go on with this program, some years ago, as soon as I had several more fields fenced stock-tight with good woven wire."

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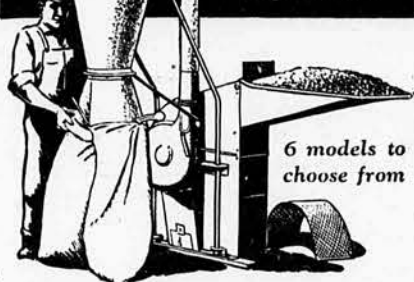
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DAMAGED TREES

Should Not Be Pruned This Winter

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

MANY adjustments will have to be made by the fruit growers of this state to meet a new and unprecedented situation caused by the sudden freeze of November 11. Just how serious the damage is, it is impossible to estimate at this time.

Dr. William F. Pickett, head of the department of horticulture, Kansas State College, and William G. Amstein, extension horticulturist, were in Doniphan county recently conducting the annual orchard school. Many fruit trees were examined at that time by the specialists and local orchard men. It was the opinion of the college men that it would be best to do no pruning this winter. They recommended also that no trees be pulled for the sole reason that they looked dead. Trees that appear lifeless now may become active in the spring, it was pointed out by the 2 specialists.

Injury All Over State

Mr. Amstein has examined trees in every important fruit district in the state and has found severe injury throughout, except in the extreme southern part of the south tier of counties. Sour cherries and peaches are more severely damaged than apples. The extent of the injury varies in different orchards and varies also with age and variety. Examination of outer branches and young twig growth is not sufficient to give a true conception of the injury. The main trunk and scaffold branches should be examined. On these, injury will be found to be more severe on the north side of the tree. Areas in crotch angles often appear worse than the adjacent branches.

Orchardists will be able to salvage many of their trees after they bud out in the spring. They should be allowed to bud out where they will, and then later should be cut back to this point. If the new shoot comes out above the point where the tree was budded or grafted the resulting tree will be of the same variety as the original, but if the new growth starts below this point the resulting tree will be of no value. A plentiful supply of moisture throughout this winter and early spring will be an important factor in the revival of these injured trees. The loss of some of the old orchards is not so much to be regretted as is the destruction of the large acreage of young trees. Many of these old trees should have been pulled anyway, as they were no longer profitable and also helped to increase the codling moth menace to the whole crop.

Crab Stock Hardest

At the recent Doniphan county orchard school, Mr. Amstein made some timely suggestions in regard to resetting with trees propagated on hardy, intermediate stocks such as Virginia crab and Hibernian crab. A great deal of experimental work along this line has been done in Iowa over a period of years and was explained by Dr. S. W. Edgcombe, extension horticulturist, Iowa State College, at the Kansas City meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society in December. According to Doctor Edgcombe, observations have been made and data kept on certain Iowa orchards that have been set with permanent trees, limb-grafted on Hibernian and Virginia stock, and filler trees on their own trunks. These observations have led to the conclusion that the trees top-worked on hardy stocks suffered much less winter injury than varieties growing on their own stems.

The intermediate stock trees are produced by grafting or budding a hardy stock onto a piece root. These grafted or budded trees are grown in the nursery until they are 2-year-olds.

When the trees are planted in the orchard they are cut back and the final operation is to limb-bud them to the desired varieties the first or second season in the orchard. Besides resistance to winter injury other advantages are claimed for top-worked trees on hardy stocks. They are longer lived, more resistant to drouth, more productive, extremely uniform in height, width and type of growth, more capable of supporting heavy loads of fruit without breakage.

Strawberries Profitable

No doubt some of the damaged orchards in this county will be reset, but not all of them. Due to the constantly increasing expense of producing a clean crop of apples and curtailment of demand, apple production is no longer the profitable industry it once was. It will be to the advantage of those who wish to remain in the game if much of the acreage now in orchard were diverted to other crops. Orchardists casting about for replacement crops have a wide variety from which to choose. Strawberries, year in and year out, have long been a money-making crop in Northeast Kansas. Profitable varieties are Howard, or Premier, Paul Jones, and Blakemore. Fairfax and Dorset are comparatively new varieties less extensively planted in this section of the country.

Raspberries May Replace

Black raspberries yield annual profits in those patches where Anthracnose is controlled by early spring fungicide sprays. The new Boysenberry is cautiously being tried by more growers here each year. Grapes can always be depended on for good crops and each year sees new and larger vineyards planted. Dame Rumor has it that on a fruit farm west of Troy, 40 acres will be put into grapes by making successive plantings for the next 3 or 4 years. It is understood that a tomato cannery will be located here next summer, and if so, a larger acreage than usual will be devoted to this crop.

Tobacco growing is a comparatively new industry in this section and each year more and more farmers go in for it. The soil and climatic conditions are ideal and those farmers who have imported experienced tobacco men to put in and tend their crops have made money. St. Joseph, Mo., has recently become a good soybean market and this, undoubtedly, will be an incentive to an increased acreage in this crop. There is an opportunity for greater profits in the production of clover and alfalfa seed. Orchard lands in many cases will be profitably planted in hybrid corn.

Speaker's Ship Wrecked

The war has reached across the ocean to Kansas. Dr. George Catlin, eminent English political scientist and former member of Parliament, who was to speak at the State Board of Agriculture meeting this week was not able to be present because his ship was torpedoed. Secretary J. C. Mohler received the following London cable: "Owing mishap shipwreck Western Prince greatly regret physically impossible speak Topeka. Sorry inconvenience. Perhaps next year. Cordial wishes convention. Catlin." Dr. Catlin was visiting professor at the University of Kansas City. He had gone back to England, but had planned to return in time for the convention.

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**OLD HICKORY
SMOKED SALT**

Taste Better Because...



"Old Hickory Smoked Salt gives a complete cure... without all the extra work and the dangers of the smokehouse. You just rub it into the meat. No expensive special equipment or other ingredients needed."

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"Using Old Hickory to cure hams and bacon does away with smokehouse worries. With Old Hickory, you get a complete cure... without extra work and the fire hazard of the smokehouse. There's no special equipment needed."

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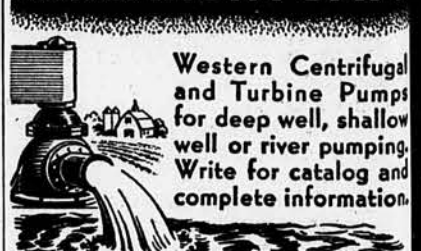
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Old Hickory is made according to a special patented process no other manufacturer can use. It alone of ALL curing salts is treated ONLY with REAL SMOKE and gives a REAL hickory smoke flavor. No so-called SMOKE ingredients added. That's why Old Hickory can give you more delicious meats than you have ever before known. Write for free booklet.

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Aladdin Light is NOT expensive
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Your Aladdin dealer will deduct \$1 from the price of any new Aladdin, if you turn in an old lamp. You'll love the abundant white light of Aladdin. Unsurpassed by electricity for steadiness and quality. Find out how easily and cheaply Aladdins can be converted to electric use. Don't put off having modern white light. Eyes are too precious to strain by reading, studying, sewing with dim yellow light. Too often this leads to impaired vision, expensive treatments, glasses, etc. Aladdin is economical too. Burns 50 hours on a single gallon of kerosene. Uses only 6% oil and 94% air.

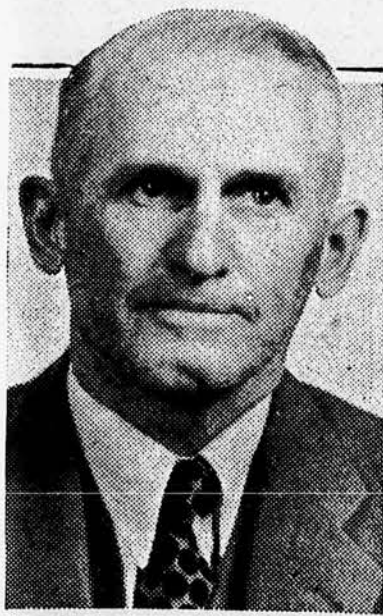
Don't miss special offer
Dig up an old lamp and get the benefit of this liberal \$1 trade in. Don't wait. Folder of the beautiful new Aladdin Lamps and Shades gladly mailed FREE on request.
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Shepherds Study Lambs

KANSAS sheepmen are going to school this month. In 19 different district sheep and wool production and marketing schools, farm flock owners are learning new facts about sheep raising. According to C. G. Elling, veteran sheepman and extension specialist, the program at these schools is designed to give information about every phase of producing and marketing sheep.

Mr. Elling explains there is intense interest in the sheep schools, because



C. G. Elling is the extension specialist in charge of the series of sheep meetings which are being held in the state.

of the increasing popularity of sheep and lambs on Kansas farms. He points out that during the summer, between 20,000 and 30,000 range ewes were shipped into this state for the production of Kansas Milk-Fed lambs. Activities of this kind are rapidly boosting the income from Kansas farms and are increasing the number of lambs from Kansas farms that are marketed at central markets each year.

As usual, one feature of the annual schools will be to give practical information for home use of lamb and mutton. A meat-cutting expert will demonstrate how to prepare lamb shoulder. Because of its bony structure, this part of the lamb carcass has never been popular at meat markets. However, if prepared properly it can be made one of the choice parts of the carcass.

Each meeting will feature a discussion of sheep raising in that area and a discussion of the state-wide lamb production program. Special speakers will discuss marketing, wool, production problems, and other topics. At each district school there will be a special luncheon for sheep producers. These luncheons will feature Kansas Milk-Fed lamb as a part of the menu, to show the quality of this delicacy produced in Kansas. Mr. Elling points out that the average person in the Middle West eats only about 1½ pounds of lamb and mutton annually. People

Ready for 1941 Records

Ready for your 1941 records is a handy pocket-size record book. Here's what one woman says about the book: "If this is anything like the one I got last year from your magazine, I will surely enjoy it. It was the most complete book I ever saw.—Mrs. J. A. Stevens, R. 1, Sterling." If you would like one of these free handy record books for egg records, milk records, receipts and expenditures records, all you have to do is drop a post card to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

in the New England states eat 14 pounds each in a year, while folks in Great Britain average 35 to 40 pounds of lamb and mutton each during a year. This indicates that consumption of lamb and mutton might well be increased thruout the Middle West.

District schools yet to be held, with date, place and counties represented, are as follows:

January 13, Seneca—Nemaha, Doniphan, Atchison, Jackson, Leavenworth and Brown counties.

January 14, Marysville—Marshall, Clay, Riley, Washington, Pottawatomie, Wabunsee and Republic counties.

January 15, Marion—Marion, Greenwood, Chase, Morris, Reno and Lyon counties.

January 16, Salina—Saline, Dickinson, McPherson, Ottawa, Rice, Geary and Harvey counties.

January 17, Mankato—Jewell, Smith, Mitchell and Cloud counties.

January 20, Russell—Russell, Osborne, Ellsworth, Barton, Ellis and Lincoln counties.

January 21, Larned—Pawnee, Rush, Ness, Hodgeman, Kiowa and Stafford counties.

January 22, Ashland—Clark, Ford, Edwards and Comanche.

January 23, Anthony—Harper, Sedgwick, Barber, Sumner and Pratt counties.

January 27, Phillipsburg—Phillips, Graham, Norton, Rooks, Trego and Decatur counties.

January 28, Goodland—Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Logan, Cheyenne, Rawlins, Gove and Greeley counties.

January 29, Scott City—Scott, Wallace and Wichita counties.

January 30, Cimarron—Gray, Finney, Haskell, Seward, Meade and Lane counties.

January 31, Ulysses—Grant, Hamilton, Stanton, Morton, Stevens and Kearny counties.

Trees Available Again

Windbreaks and woodlots are valuable assets to every farm. Windbreaks are especially useful in reducing exposure of livestock to the elements, thereby cutting the feed bill. They will also reduce the coal bill if properly placed around the farm home.

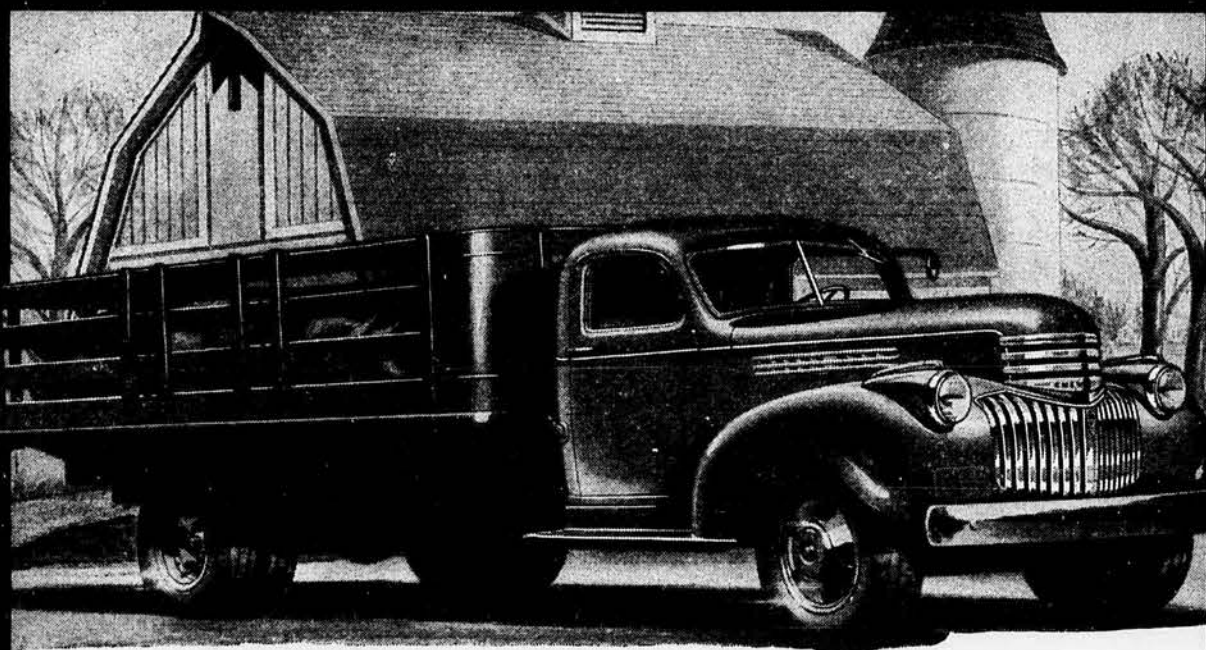
AAA allotments for trees are available again this year. These payments

go a long way toward paying for the seedling trees and the cost of planting them. Soil moisture conditions are better this year than they have been for several years, and the soil seems to be in good condition over most of the state for tree planting.

Under the Clarke-McNary Act the State Forest Nursery of the Fort Hays Experiment Station is co-operating with the U. S. Forest Service in the distribution of seedling trees which will be sold to Kansas farmers at virtually the cost of production. These seedlings, it is reported, will be ready for release about March 1, depending upon digging conditions, and orders should be in as early as possible before that date to insure getting trees for spring planting.

Further information about the varieties of trees available, prices, and the planting and care of trees will be found in Circular No. 29, which may be obtained from your county agent's office or from the State Forest Nursery, at Hays.

Most Powerful Of All Low-Priced Trucks!



... and these new Chevrolet trucks for 1941 are
THE BIG MONEY SAVERS
of the economy field as well!

You want a truck that's a glutton for work and *not* a glutton for fuel... a high-powered truck of low cost for hard, steady farm use... and here, in these new Chevrolet trucks for 1941, you'll find the perfect answer to your needs.

They're the *most powerful* trucks in the entire lowest price field! They're the *money-saving* trucks for every haulage job, because they sell in the lowest price

field and deliver the goods at the *lowest* cost for gas, oil and upkeep! And they're also the *most modern* low-priced trucks, with more advanced quality features than any others in the field for '41!

Decide now to make your truck dollars buy the greatest truck value!... Buy new 1941 Chevrolet trucks!... See your nearest Chevrolet dealer—*today!*

NEW 1941 FEATURES

★ Two new valve-in-head engines... Standard: 174 foot pounds of torque—90 horsepower... "Load-Master": 192 foot pounds of torque—93 horsepower* ★ Massive new truck styling ★ New longer wheelbase ★ New recirculating ball-bearing steering gear ★ New, more comfortable driver's compartment

*Optional on Heavy Duty models at extra cost.

60 Models—
On Nine Longer Wheelbases

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NEW 1941 **CHEVROLET TRUCKS**
Out-Pull... Out-Value... Out-Sell!

Farming Highlights of 1940

(Continued from December 28, Kansas Farmer)

FOLKS can look back on an eventful 1940 and find signs of real progress. In the December 28 issue, Kansas Farmer presented the first installment of "Farm Highlights of 1940" and promised another installment this issue. In recounting the most significant farm happenings, Kansas Farmer has had the cordial co-operation of the county agents. We hope you will enjoy reading this second installment of "Farm Highlights of 1940."

DONIPHAN—Probably the most significant farm happening in Doniphan county in 1940 was the decision of the Land Use Planning Committee and the Farm Bureau Board to request the approval of the State Advisory Committee to promote a Soil Conservation District educational program in the county. Definite action was to be taken at a meeting at Troy on January 6, when the proposition was to be discussed by the Farm Bureau Board and state extension representatives. Interest in this program has gradually developed thru the extension and Farm Bureau program, augmented by the provisions of the Agricultural Conservation Program. Farmers are realizing more than ever that definite, organized action must be developed along this line.—C. E. Lyness.

LEAVENWORTH—Probably the most notable farm happening in Leavenworth county this year has been the starting of an REA project. Some time in August, one of the Farm Bureau officers attended an REA meeting held in Topeka. After thinking about the situation for some time he thought perhaps an REA project would be possible in this county. The idea was presented to the Farm Bureau Board and it was decided it would be a good thing for the communities in this county. A county-wide meeting was held early in September and good community leaders began working immediately to interest others in the project. It soon expanded into Jefferson county and by early December enough signers had been obtained to provide for 125 miles of line. The project engineers are busy mapping, and the project co-ordinator, only recently hired, is now busy on clean-up work. What we think is rather unique about the project is that the farm leaders have done most on the project. This illustrates again that farm people co-operating together and planning ahead can accomplish any project they undertake.—M. M. Dickerson.

LINCOLN—Two most outstanding farm happenings in this county during the past season were development of irrigation and interest in farm sheep flocks. Irrigation demonstrations started from "scratch" in the spring. Between then and now, 18 pumps have been installed for next year's operation. The program was initiated in this county when the county was allotted for water facilities demonstrations by the State Land Use Planning Committee. A year ago this fall, the county committee was called into session and the possibilities of using these demonstrations was discussed for them by

I. K. Landon, land use co-ordinator. The committee was unanimous in accepting the proposal and stipulated the demonstrations should all be irrigation demonstrations.

Jack Stewart, of Sylvan Grove, was selected as co-operator for the deep-well installation; Buzick Ranch was selected for the Saline river installation; Walt Peterson, of Vesper, for the pure stream demonstration; and John Errebo, Denmark, for the water spreading system. All except one of these were in operation during the past season. Eighteen tons of Atlas sorgo

to the acre was produced in this manner during last year, using what would otherwise be absolutely waste water. Such systems will surely be influential in bringing back to Lincoln county some of the alfalfa acreage which it has lost in the last 10 years.

Sheep production is the second important development of Lincoln county. This county is notoriously a beef county. However, since the drouth years, with resulting de-stocking, many of the smaller farmers have turned to sheep for restocking their farms. In 1939, about 500 head of ewes were shipped in from Texas, in combined purchases handled thru the Farm Bureau. These ewes were purchased at prices \$1 to \$2 less than was asked for Northwestern ewes, and

many of the lambs handled under recommended practices were good enough to top the market at sale time. Jerry Moxley, of Manhattan, has said that Lincoln county has more silos than any other county in the state. If this is the case, it seems the important goal is to have something to fill the silos with every year and the establishment of livestock herds that can produce a crop also each year.—O. Grover Steele.

LINN—Most outstanding farm events in Linn county the past year centered around distribution of approved sorghum seed. The county has been overrun with truckers selling just any kind of seed a farmer wanted to buy, most of which was not true to name and usually smutty. In a series



You Get \$10

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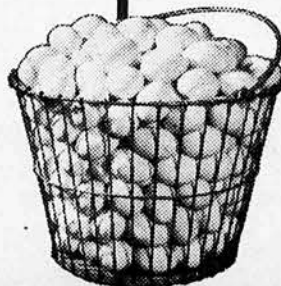
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ing Company, Kansas City, Missouri, for your Free Bank Envelope and complete details about these "Good As Gold" Saving Stamps.

STALEY SAVING STAMPS may also be used to buy baby chicks or Staley Feeds through any Staley authorized Dealer or Hatchery.

Start now saving STALEY SAVING STAMPS and use this extra money for buying the things you want.

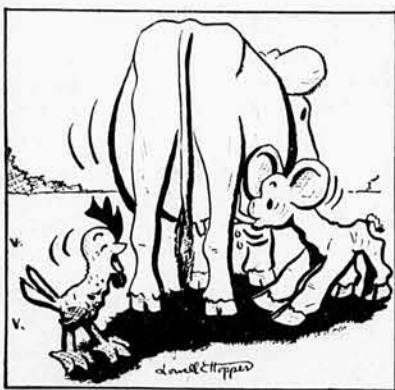


● Staley's Four Bells 21% Egg Producer, the quality feed especially for high producing and breeding flocks, is a feed you can depend upon. Improved, streamlined egg producer is a 1941 Hatchery Approved feed. Strongly fortified with proper vitamins, minerals and 21% protein—properly balanced, for aiding in the production of eggs of high quality. Start feeding Staley's Four Bells 21% Egg Producer now.

● Staley's Four Bells Egg All-Mash—is especially manufactured to help produce improved results of the smaller flocks—and of larger flocks where grain is scarce

Available in MASH or deterioration. (2) No waste from blowing uneaten. (5) Each pellet is a well balanced under average conditions.

STALEY MILL



"Well, gee whiz, talk about livin' off the fat of the land!"

of meetings, reaching every township in the county, pooled orders were made, representing the needs of farmers in each community in the way of sorghum seeds. Seeds were located that were known to be true to name, and the orders were placed. Seeds were delivered to a central point where farmers had the option of having them treated for smut before taking them. Ninety-eight per cent of the growers paid an extra 1/4 cent a pound to get the seed treated. Fourteen tons of Atlas sorgho and 2 tons of Club kafir were distributed in this manner.

Many farmers have made this kind of statement: "I have planted what was supposed to be Atlas sorgho in the past but never did I get such a crop as this time, and I have found no

smut in the heads at all." A careful check-up with farmers, points to an increase of 35,000 bushels of grain and 18,000 tons of forage for silage from this project. If the roughage was used as dry feed it would mean about 7,000 pounds increase of winter feed for livestock. Value of the increase will vary with the locality, but in Linn county it is worth much more than the extension service costs the farmers of the county. Elmer McGee, who planted Club kafir for the first time reported a yield of 85 bushels of threshed grain to the acre.—Joe M. Goodwin.

LOGAN—Increase in ewes carried on farms in the county is outstanding. In 1938, 1,500 ewes; in 1940, 7,000 ewes. This was accomplished thru the promotion.—(Continued on Page 17)

Seventy Sentenced in 1940

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

KANSAS FARMER paid rewards in 1940 for the conviction of 70 thieves who were proved guilty of stealing from posted premises in Kansas. There was a total of 49 rewards amounting to \$1,260. This reward money was distributed among the Service Members, law-enforcement officers and private citizens who took part in bringing the guilty persons to justice. Kansas Farmer is proud to have this part in ridding Kansas of so many undesirable citizens. The war on



thievery will continue in 1941, and we believe farm property has been made safer from thieves by last year's efforts.

Chickens Rank Highest

As usual, there were more chickens stolen than any other kind of farm property, altho thieves showed a rather wide choice in the articles they stole. Of the convictions mentioned, 11 resulted from the theft of chickens, 5 from theft of livestock, 5 from theft of grain, 4 from theft of money, 3 from theft of tires, 2 from theft of turkeys, 2 from theft of tools, 2 from theft of automobiles and one each from theft of saddle, car wheels, rims, tubes, carburetors, gasoline, trailer parts, hay, radiators, furniture, pecans, engine, iron pipe, watch, oil and rope.

Marked Property Recovered

It is encouraging to note that about two-thirds of the property stolen in cases where convictions were obtained was recovered. We gain a further lesson from the fact that 100 per cent of the property marked by the Capper marking system was returned to the owners. Further improvement can be made next year by a general use of the Kansas Farmer plan of giving identification marks to all farm property.

Don't Fail to Post All

Posting of farms against trespassing may also be exercising a precaution against thievery. Warning signs against both thievery and trespassing can be obtained thru the Protective Service. Keep in mind, too, that the Protective Service reward offer covers only property on premises which are posted. And don't overlook this fact: "Two or more parts of a given farm premises separated by a public road or intervening land, each requires a posted sign for protection." If your farm is divided into different parts or if you operate more than one farm, see to it that a metal Protective Service warning sign is posted at the entrance of each division of the farm or farms. Thieves have learned to respect the Protective Service warnings, wherever they appear.

To date, Kansas Farmer has paid out a total of \$31,297.50 in cash rewards for the conviction of 1,329 thieves.

Curing Meat

Brine cure, dry cure or sugar cure for preserving meats are given in our bulletin, "How Our Folks Cure Meat." The last page contains several recipes for preparing cured meats for the table. This bulletin and the others listed below, are free to readers as long as the supply lasts. Please send your order to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Apples in Many Ways
Eggless Cakes
Pies That Mothers Bake

STALEY'S

FOUR BELLS

• EGG PRODUCER
• EGG ALL-MASH • GRAIN BALANCER

FOR A FAIR FEEDING TRIAL OF ONE TON

This sensational offer means to you. Now you can buy Staley's Poultry Feeds, knowing that if you do not like them you are amply protected. Go to the dealer for one of the three Staley Feeds described below. Give one ton (20 empty bags, analysis tags, saving stamps from the ton and a letter do not like the feed. Mail direct to Staley Milling Company, Kansas City, Mo. a crisp new TEN DOLLAR BILL will be sent you by registered mail. Offer not valid after March 15, 1941)

Streamlined Feeds PRODUCING and BREEDING FLOCKS

or high priced. It is a complete feed which should be fed without grain. You can depend on the quality of this feed.

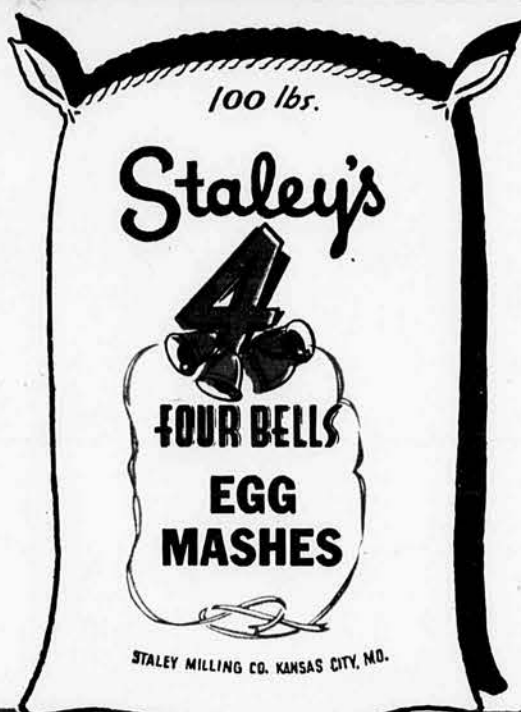
● Staley's 26% Grain Balancer, when properly fed with your whole home grains, helps keep your laying and breeding flocks healthy and highly productive. Feed your hens "cafeteria style"—hopper feeding Four Bells 26% Grain Balancer along with whole oats, wheat, corn, barley, etc. No mixing; no grinding; no waste—nothing else to buy. One of the most economical ways to feed when you have home grains.

of Higher
ity . . .
High
al Value

ential egg-laying
n is largely de-
stance, the num-
within this can-
nt on the quan-
of feed eaten.
good mash.
ever-increasing
owners depend
ur Bells. Egg
quality and rea-
Staley's Four
under average
low feeding cost
fits for you.

MAILED PELLETS—Staley's Vita-Sealed Pellets give you: (1) Vital elements pressed in; safe from quick (3) No clogging of beaks. (4) Birds cannot leave important elements (6) Hens maintain high egg production all through the laying season

MPANY . . . KANSAS CITY, MO.



Packed in Tint-sax

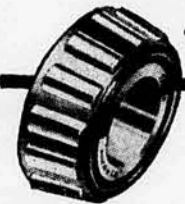
Staley's Egg Mash and Pellets are packed in TINT-SAX, bags of quality, colored cambric at no extra cost. You may make dresses, aprons, rompers, curtains, luncheon sets, towels, quilt blocks, and many other beautiful and useful items. The variety of colors includes: orchid, green, yellow, tan, peach, blue, lavender, helio, pink and rose.



Miles of Smiles ON TIMKEN BEARINGS



OLIVER Tractors—like most leading makes—use TIMKEN Tapered Roller Bearings at the hard service points. Years of satisfactory experience have convinced the manufacturer that no other bearings could meet Oliver's high performance standards with such completeness and certainty. Tractor users know what tractor bearings have to stand. Slogging along day after day, battling conditions that put a constant strain on them, tractors need the best bearing protection that can be provided. No matter what tractor you buy, it will be a better tractor if it is Timken Bearing Equipped.



THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING CO., CANTON, OHIO

NOTICE—Look for the trademark TIMKEN on every bearing, whether buying new equipment, or replacing a TIMKEN Bearing in your tractor, automobile, truck or farm machinery. That trademark is your assurance of quality.

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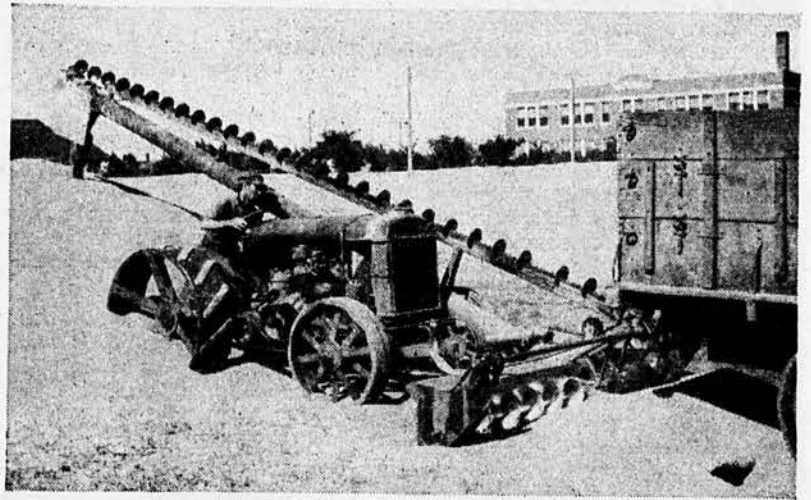
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CAPPER PUBLICATIONS, INC., TOPEKA, KANSAS

PILES WHEAT IN RICKS



By means of a homemade elevating device, thousands of bushels of wheat were piled into long ricks at the Albert Weaver place, Bird City. The elevator takes wheat from the ground where it is dumped by trucks direct from the combines. Mr. Weaver plants more than 4,000 acres to wheat every year.

Honor to County Agents

DISTINGUISHED service diplomas for meritorious service as county agents were awarded to 3 Kansas workers at the recent meeting of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents in Chicago. These 3 are Preston O. Hale, Topeka, Shawnee county; C. E. Lyness, Troy, Doniphan county; and George W. Sidwell, Lyons, Rice county.

The men were 3 of the 57 from 20 states who received similar honors. About 130 of the nearly 3,000 county agricultural agents have received awards since the association started giving them 2 years ago.

C. E. Lyness thru the Doniphan county extension service promoted the organization of the 3 apple growers associations in the county, and the local REA set-up. He helped organize the Sunflower Co-operative Creamery at Everett, which has 350 patrons and stockholders.

He has held various offices in the Kansas County Agents Association—secretary, vice-president, and president. He is chairman of the Agriculture committee of the Kiwanis Club at Troy.

Born and reared on a farm in Crawford county, he studied agriculture at Kansas State College, graduating in 1912. He went to Minnesota and taught high school for about 5 years, became a county agent in Minnesota and continued that for 5 more years. Then he returned to Kansas and became a county agent in Doniphan county in 1923. He has been in that county ever since.

George W. Sidwell has organized 23 Farm Bureau Units and more than 20 4-H Clubs in Kansas. During his career he has attended more than 1,200 4-H Club meetings.

He organized and set up the Ark Valley Turkey Marketing Association at Kinsley. He started the terracing work in Edwards county. Discovered and popularized Leota Red cane; introduced in Wichita and Greeley counties the vaccination of calves with germ free fluid vaccine. Helped organize the Ark Valley Rural Electrification Co-

operative in Rice county. Helped in the organization of the Larned Production Credit Association.

Mr. Sidwell was born on an irrigated farm in the Salt Lake Valley of Utah. He attended Kansas State College. He has been a county agent in the following Kansas counties: Wichita, Greeley, Ness, Edwards and Rice. He has been located in Rice county a little more than 3 years. His career as a county agent has extended over 20 years.

Preston Hale received his distinguished service diploma for his outstanding accomplishments as a county agent in Chase county for 3 years; Goodhue county, Minnesota, 5 years; Leavenworth county, Kansas, 5 years; and Shawnee county since 1934. He graduated from Kansas State College in 1916 with a Bachelor of Science in Agriculture degree. In Topeka and Shawnee county he is regarded as one of the most capable agricultural leaders in the entire Midwest.

Grass Halts Rain Water

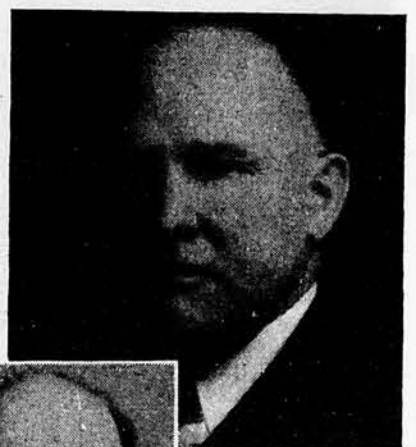
At Hays, during a 4-year period, an average of 558,000 gallons of rain fell a year to the acre of land, according to L. E. Willoughby, Kansas State College. The runoff from continuous wheat was 50,000 gallons an acre, from kafir 90,000 gallons, from good Buffalo grass—clipped to represent pasturing—3,500 gallons, and from Buffalo grass not clipped, only 225 gallons. This is the reason that ponds do not fill up rapidly on good pasture land, says Mr. Willoughby.



C. E. Lyness, Doniphan county.



Preston Hale, Shawnee county.



George W. Sidwell, Rice county.

Farming Highlights of 1940

(Continued from Page 15)

tion of 4-H Club ewe and lamb projects and new producers arising from a grading and marketing program on wool and lambs. Nine shipments of lambs were made during May, June, July and August, on a grade basis. Sixty-one per cent were prime grade or top for that day. In producing these lambs, Northwestern ewes were crossed on purebred Hampshire rams. A sinking fund for losses was set up on all ewes purchased. This took care of deaths, and during the year, local banks financed 100 per cent loans. The boys and girls averaged 100 per cent on their investments. They paid the original cost of ewes from sale of wool and lambs, and had the ewes left as clear profit.—Byron J. Taylor.

MARSHALL—Most significant farm happening in Marshall county in 1940 was the action taken by the farmers to organize a Soil Conservation District. This county has had a Soil Conservation Association among about 100 farmers during the last 3½ years, and the district was organized to continue this work. Following a meeting of farmers early in March, a public hearing was held March 28. This hearing was attended by 125 farmers who presented argument in favor of a Soil Conservation District, along with petitions which had been signed by 900 farmers. A county referendum was held and it resulted in a vote of 767 for and only 45 against the district. Fred A. Prell and Fred Morton were appointed as supervisors in establishing the district. After the charter was granted, 3 other supervisors were elected. They are H. L. Feldhausen, C. C. Gaston, and W. B. Tyler. Mr. Prell was elected president of the board of directors, while H. L. Feldhausen was selected for vice-president, and C. C. Gaston received the most votes for secretary.—R. C. Lind.

MIAMI—Attention to pastures and sheep production highlighted the year in Miami county. D. B. Alison won the Eastern Kansas pasture improvement contest with pastures of Brome grass supplemented with Sweet clover. Miami county farmers have showed considerable interest in sheep. More than 1,350 range ewes were shipped into the county during the year. Fourteen registered rams were also purchased to head these flocks.—R. Gordon Wiltse.

MITCHELL—Quality feed and seed have been brought about in Mitchell county by uniformity of variety over the county. About 85 per cent of all forage sorghum in Mitchell county the past year was Atlas sorgo. Farmers in this county have constructed 205 farm ponds.—R. W. McBurney.

MORTON—Most significant farm happening of 1940 was the instigation of the Special Agricultural Conservation Program which was voted on by the farmers of this county in March, and manner in which this program was used by the farmers to combat wind erosion. This program, which was outlined by the farmers of the county, was adopted by an 84 per cent vote which was a distinct surprise to the surrounding counties and high officials

who were of the opinion that farmers here were not interested in bettering the conditions and in attempting to stabilize the land. The program was outlined in such a manner that farmers were required to farm the land better than it has been in years past, which resulted in more feed crops being planted; and, inasmuch as this county was blessed by spring moisture, better feed crops and grain crops were produced this year than has been the case for several years. As a result of the abundant feed, several trench silos have been dug and built and several thousand head of cattle and sheep have been brought into the county for fall and winter pasturing.—W. R. Crowley.

NEOSHO—General good weather conditions that prevailed thruout the year can be listed as the most significant happening in Neosho county during 1940. These conditions resulted in one of the best all-round crops that has been produced in this county for many years. The high crop yields reported were: wheat, 50 bushels an acre; oats, 80 bushels; barley, 40 bushels; corn, 100 bushels; grain sorghums, 60 bushels; lespedeza, 1,400 pounds seed; forage sorghums, 15 tons; and alfalfa, 7 tons. The summer was un-

usually cool, there being few days when the thermometer registered 100 degrees F. There were no floods and few farmers had to haul water for their livestock. The only unfavorable condition was the prevalence of hog cholera this fall. A large number of hogs died of this disease and several thousand head were vaccinated by the veterinarians. There was also some loss among horses with sleeping sickness. But, all in all, this has been a wonderful agricultural year for Neosho county. Farmers have stored a



large supply of food from their gardens and fruit trees. Gardens were productive until November 10.—Lester Shepard.

NEMAHA—Improvement of dairy cattle was of major importance in Nemaha county. A project started by the Kiwanis Club and backed by Sabetha merchants provided for the purchase of 50 heifer calves in Minnesota, for distribution among the boys and girls of that vicinity. Committee for purchasing the calves was LeRoy Norrie, of Sabetha, Bill Moore, of Odessa, and Harry Burger, of Seneca. Calves purchased were Holsteins, Jerseys and Guernseys. The Farmers' State Bank, of Sabetha, agreed to finance the buying for the club members, altho many paid cash on delivery. Only purebreds were purchased. Nemaha county points with pride to the Nemaha Co-operative Creamery, which is considered one of the most successful in Kansas and one of the largest producers in the United States. This creamery is expected to finish the year with a production record of more than 4,300,000 pounds of butter. This would be nearly half a million pounds more than was made last year.—R. L. Rawlins.

OSAGE—Probably the most significant farm happening of Osage county could be called a trend rather than a happening. It was the definite saving (Continued on Page 25)



KEEPS THE HOME FIRE BURNING HERE'S HOW TO KEEP SON AND DAUGHTER ON THE FARM!

When the firelight reflects its crimson glow on the faces of your family, what do you read in their expressions? The tired, defeated look of trying to make ends meet with horses or an old fuel-eater tractor? Or the rosy-cheeked merriment, pride and contentment of good living with Allis-Chalmers family-farming power?

If any one thing kills the home spirit in young folks, it is the discouragement of groping through life with a lantern, burdened with late chores, skimping and scraping, farming the old way . . . the slow way. It is often possible to double

your speed of farming with a speedy Allis-Chalmers tractor and matched equipment. It's the very thing you need to take advantage of every break in the weather, to save soil, grow and harvest new legumes, feed paying livestock instead of workstock.

An Allis-Chalmers tractor with water-cooled cylinder liners, cam-boned pistons, more piston displacement (actual power) per dollar . . . is the finest that money can buy. Change to Allis-Chalmers power and watch the love of home draw your family circle closer together.



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Dept. 19, Tractor Division, Milwaukee, Wis.

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☐ 1-Plow B Tractor ☐ 2-Plow WC Tractor ☐ Power Units
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☐ 2-Row C Tractor ☐ Crawler Tractor ☐ for terracing
☐ C Implements ☐ Power Mower ☐ 2-way Pick-up Plow

Name _____ Town _____
R. F. D. _____ (PLEASE PRINT) County _____ State _____

Walnut Logs

Walnut logs are not "worth their weight in gold," as some people believe. But they are worth a lot, and there is always a ready market. Prices paid depend mainly on the size and the grade. The American Walnut Manufacturers Association has put out some free leaflets that tell how to get the most for your walnut logs. Drop a card asking for the walnut log leaflets to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

All Set for a Popcorn Orgy

By MRS. ZOE NIELSEN

THESE snappy winter evenings call for popcorn—that king of winter favorites. What, I ask you, is nicer than a homey winter evening before the fireside, a good book, a heap of snowy, freshly popped corn at one's elbow, and the merry pop-pop-pop of more golden kernels? Let wintry winds howl 'round the chimney and snow pile high—we're happy and snug inside!

For a "majority pop," corn must have the proper moisture content. Old corn may be too dry, new corn too damp. If too dry, a quick washing and draining just before popping may be found helpful.

A good hot fire and a popper which gets hot and holds the heat are "musts." Long-handled poppers prevent too rosy complexions and burnt fingers, but an iron or heavy aluminum skillet with tight-fitting lid will do the trick.

Heat the popper thoroly, then cover the bottom 1 kernel deep, no more—too much corn in one batch cannot expand to the fullest and many kernels may burn instead of opening. If the first batch does not turn out as well as succeeding ones, probably the popper was not hot enough. Keep the fire hot and the kernels moving until most of the grains have popped, then reduce the heat so the remaining kernels may pop without burning the "early birds."

Fat may be brushed on the bottom of the popper to prevent sticking. Butter burns so easily that it should be melted and added just before serving.

Crisping a bit, in a slow oven drives out the last trace of toughening moisture, turning out a crunchy, delicious treat.

When you tire of the buttered version, try some of these toothsome varieties:

Chocolate Popcorn

3 quarts popped corn	1 square unsweetened chocolate
1½ tablespoons butter	3 tablespoons water
1½ cups sugar	

Boil together the sugar, butter, chocolate, which has been grated, and the water. Cook to the soft-ball stage, when a small portion of the mixture, dropped in cold water, forms a soft ball. Pour at once over the freshly popped corn. Stir until all the kernels are evenly coated.

Cherry-Popcorn Balls

1 cup sugar	½ cup water
½ cup white corn sirup	½ cup butter
3 quarts popped corn	1 teaspoon vanilla
	1 cup candied cherries
	¼ teaspoon salt

Place sugar, corn sirup, water, butter, and salt in a saucepan and cook, stirring until the sugar is dissolved. Continue cooking, without stirring, until mixture forms a brittle ball when a portion is tested in cold water. Remove from fire; add vanilla, stirring only enough to mix it thru the sirup. While the sirup is cooking, place freshly popped corn in a large pan and mix the cherries with it. Pour the cooked sirup slowly over the cherry-popped corn mixture and mix well. Butter the hand lightly and shape the mixture into balls. If not to be eaten at once, wrap each ball in heavy wax paper.

Popcorn Raisin Brittle

1 cup brown sugar	1 cup raisins
½ cup water	1 tablespoon vinegar
2 tablespoons butter	1 teaspoon vanilla
¼ teaspoon cream of tartar	2 cups chopped popped corn

Combine sugar, water, butter, cream of tartar, and vinegar. Boil to hard-crack stage, or when a bit of the mixture, dropped in cold water, forms brittle threads in the water and remain brittle when removed from the water. Remove from fire. Add vanilla, raisins, and chopped popped corn, stirring until all pieces are coated. Place in a well-buttered pan and spread or stretch out into a thin sheet. Let cool. Break into

pieces for serving, for it is too brittle to cut evenly.

Maple Popcorn Balls

2 cups maple-flavored sirup	3 quarts popped corn
½ teaspoon cream of tartar	¼ teaspoon salt

Combine sirup, cream of tartar, and salt; stir well until the sugar is completely dissolved. Cook slowly until a small amount in cold water forms a soft ball. Pour over unbuttered, freshly popped corn, in a large pan. Stir quickly with a large spoon until all kernels are evenly coated with the sirup. Butter the hands slightly and shape into balls. Wrap in waxed paper.

Caramel Popcorn

1 cup sugar	½ cup water
½ cup honey	2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons molasses	2 teaspoons vinegar
2 quarts popped corn	

Combine all of the ingredients except the popped corn. Cook until the sirup becomes brittle when tested in cold water. Pour over freshly popped corn, stirring the corn while pouring. Turn on to a well-buttered platter.

Popcorn Cheese Snacks

Pop ½ cup of corn and pour into a large bowl. Add ¼ cup of dry grated

cheese (cheese must be dry) to ¼ cup of melted butter. Pour over the freshly popped corn, toss lightly, sprinkle with salt and serve at once.

Molasses Bars

1 cup molasses	½ cup water
1 cup sugar	¼ teaspoon soda
2 tablespoons vinegar	2 cups chopped popped corn
1 cup crisped rice cereal	1 cup shelled toasted peanuts
3 tablespoons butter	

Mix molasses with sugar, butter, vinegar, and water. Boil without stirring, until a "hard-click" ball forms

when a portion is tested in cold water. Remove from fire. Add soda and mix thoroly. Then add the remaining ingredients. When mixed, pour into a shallow, buttered tray. Press top with broad side of knife. When cool, cut with a sharp knife, making bars about 1 by 3 inches. Wrap in heavy wax paper.

Popcorn Fudge

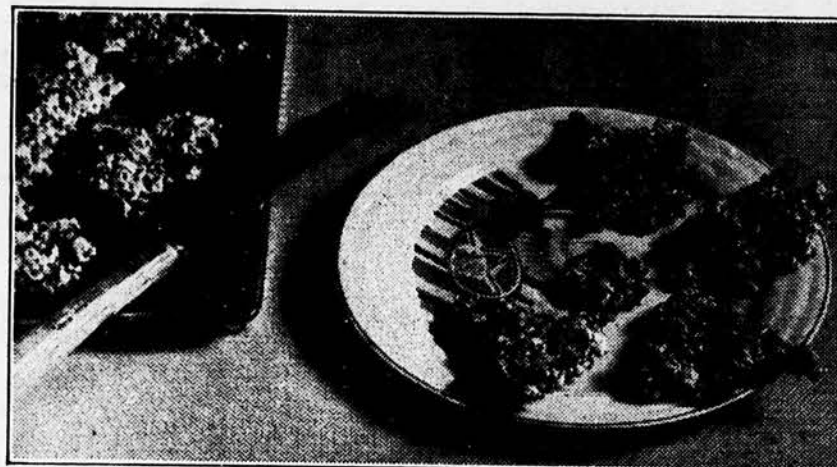
2 cups brown sugar	1 cup thin cream
2 tablespoons honey	1 tablespoon butter, melted
2 cups popped corn	1 teaspoon vanilla

Combine the sugar and cream; stir over low heat until the sugar is dissolved. Add honey and continue cooking until mixture forms a soft ball when tried in cold water. Let stand, undisturbed, until cool. Then add butter, vanilla, and popped corn. Beat until creamy. Shape on buttered plate and cut into squares.

Peanut-Popcorn Fudge

½ cup peanut butter	2½ cups sugar
½ cup rich milk	2 tablespoons honey
1 tablespoon melted butter	2 cups freshly-popped corn
1 teaspoon vanilla	

Combine peanut butter, milk, sugar, and honey. Stir over low heat until sugar is dissolved. Continue cooking, without stirring, until soft-ball stage is reached. Remove from fire, add butter, popped corn, and vanilla. Beat until creamy and pour on a well-buttered platter to cool. Mark into squares.



It's crispy, it's crunchy, it's delicious—and boy, you'll love every bite of this raisin popcorn brittle.

Wooden Buckles and Buttons

By MRS. NELL DAVIS

DID you ever make a garment that just seemed to cry for a certain type of buttons? Last spring I made a rust linen suit, and from the time the scissors snipped into the material I knew I must have a buckle and buttons of burned wood.

A trip to the shops disclosed the fact that such buckles could be bought—for \$1.50 each. This was more than I felt justified in paying, so on my way home I stopped at a hardware shop and bought a coping saw for 15 cents. With less than 2 hours work I had a buckle and 6 tricky buttons to match.

Making burned wooden buttons and buckles is really a simple task. The only tools required are a coping saw, and a knitting needle or other slender piece of steel for the burning. As for materials, I used a piece of a dry-goods box for my wood, and finished the wood with clear varnish. Scraps of plywood will not split as easily, and shellac is perhaps preferable to varnish, but I had varnish left from coating the kitchen linoleum, and had no shellac.

After the wood is sanded down smooth, the outline of buckle or button is drawn on, and the piece is sawed out with the coping saw. There is no particular knack to using the saw except that the blade should be strung in with the points down, and the saw should always be held perpendicular to the wood. To cut out the buckle center, a hole may be burned thru, or bored thru

with a fine auger, to insert the blade.

When the pieces are sawed out they are ready to sandpaper down until they are smooth, and to the desired thickness. The edges are beveled down smoothly. Then you are ready for your design. This may be drawn on free-hand or traced with carbon paper. A great deal of originality may be used in the design. Intricate conventional designs may be made, or simple geometrical ones may be planned. A simple pattern is usually preferable to an intricate one. A richer effect is gained by burning most of the background.

After the design has been transferred to the wood, you are ready for the burning. Any slender piece of steel with a fairly sharp point may be used. A sewing awl is fine, as this has a handle by which to grasp it. The steel may be heated over an alcohol lamp, a candle, or in the flame of a kerosene or gasoline stove. Wipe the point quickly on a rag before applying to design, to prevent blackening the wood. The holes in the buttons are burned thru. After the design has all been burned, the pieces are ready for a coat of clear shellac or varnish.

These buttons are suitable adornment for garments of linen, cotton suitings, tweeds, and rough woolsens. While at the work you might even make some for gifts, for nothing could be more acceptable to the girl or woman who makes her own clothes.

Tin Can Dress-ups

By MRS. H. D.

The neatly painted in gay colors, tin cans used as flower pots have a way of advertising the fact that they are tin cans. So, bring out the clothes-pin bag and let's try a bit of "dressing up." Select cans having a depth no greater than the length of the clothes-pin legs. Now slip the pins over the top edge of the cans, pushing them down as far as possible, until the cans are covered. Then with bits of leftover paint or enamel, decorate the pins as desired. One color may be used; alternate pins may be done in complementary colors; or the legs in 1 color, the heads in a contrasting color, or a bit of gilt or silver makes a pleasing effect.

An Aid to Knitters

By ONE WHO KNITS

Rubber bands are indeed a boon to the homemaker—what a variety of uses we find for them! Those tireless souls who delight in knitting round doilies know how difficult it is to keep the stitches even and at that "just so" tension which contributes to perfection in the finished article. Do try taking a rubber, gather the already knitted part and slip the band neatly around it, redoubling the rubber band, as it may be necessary to obtain that perfect even tension of the stitches upon the needles. Then knit merrily on your way, moving the band up closer to the needles as the pattern grows.

Sunbonnet Girl Towels

PUT COLOR IN THE KITCHEN



condition; my kitchen table has casters, making it easy to move around. An old sewing machine still does its duty if I want to sew up a sheet or hem a dishtowel. Plants enliven all my kitchen and bathroom windows.

Two Birds With One Stone

By MRS. BENJAMIN NIELSEN

Some day when inclement weather or other misfortune prevents the children from playing outside, present them with a roll of waxed paper, scissors and cake pans. Then let them cut a supply of lining papers for your various shaped cake pans. Don't make the pattern yourself. Let the children plan and figure—that's part of the fun. Your job is to supervise and check for accurateness before the real cutting begins. The children will be kept happily busy and mother will soon have a goodly supply of "liners" to slip into a clean box or convenient drawer, which will save precious moments.

Charming New Frock

FOR DRESS-UP OCCASIONS



Pattern 8826—You always can use a pretty afternoon frock for parties this time of year. A frock that will make your figure look particularly slim and supple, your face fresh and appealing! That's just the kind of frock you can make for yourself in velveteen, chifon-thin wool, spun rayon or flat crepe. See how beautifully the princess cut makes it melt into your waistline, in a most belittling fashion! That clever skirt detailing in front is a perfect way to achieve the smart "concealed fullness." Make it of lace, or contrast or, as shown in the small sketch, of the frock fabric.

Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 14 requires, with short sleeves, 4½ yards of 39-inch fabric without nap; long sleeves, 4½ yards, ½ yard lace. Step-by-step sew chart comes with your pattern.

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

As you see, they're done in no time, these sunbonnet girls that look like applique but are only cross stitch with simplest stitchery for finishing touches. Pattern 2554 contains a transfer pattern of 6 motifs averaging 6¼ by 8 inches, materials required, illustrations of stitches, and color schemes.

The pattern is 10 cents and may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Ours Is a "Homey" House

By MRS. H. E. CHRISMAN

When visitors come to our house for the first time, they invariably remark on leaving, "What a 'homey' house you have!"

Our furniture has seen its best days—most all of it was bought from the second-hand store—but we have taken good care of it in the 20 years we've used it. Our rugs and draperies are inexpensive, but they harmonize as do the cream colored walls. The chairs in our living room are comfortable and roomy, no stout person needs to hesitate about sitting down in one of them. Nothing is too good to use; our davenport and chairs have washable coverings; the cushions can be cleaned when soiled. Homemade footstools are handy, to rest the tired feet upon.

There is a comfortable stool and a small chair near the radio so one can sit close to it. Floor lamps are arranged so we have good light while reading, and we always have plenty to read. Small tables close to the chairs hold all the latest magazines, the dailies and perhaps a library book. When I visit homes where there is no reading matter around I have no desire to go there again; something is lacking in that home.

Our kitchen and bathroom are large, and are arranged as conveniently as possible. A handy mirror for shaving; a cabinet for medicines and toilet articles; a shelf for combs and brushes and toothpaste; a stool to sit on while putting on shoes; a rubber mat to stand on after getting out of the tub.

In the kitchen my 20-year-old range and 12-year-old oil stove are in good



HERE'S BIG MONEY TO BE HAD
IN "JIG TIME" AND ANY WOMAN
WHO BAKES AT HOME
HAS A CHANCE TO WIN!

WE'RE GIVING

\$1000.00 IN CASH PRIZES
TO HELP WOMEN
MAKE A VALUABLE DISCOVERY!

**158 CASH AWARDS FOR HOME BAKERS
IN "QUICK MONEY" CONTEST!**

SIMPLY FINISH THIS THOUGHT

I Use Maca Yeast in WINTER Because:

(Complete this thought in 50 additional words or less)

IMAGINE STARTING OFF
THE YEAR WITH A
\$500 "NEST EGG"!

**1ST PRIZE
\$500.00**

**2ND PRIZE
\$200.00**

**3RD PRIZE
\$100.00**

**5 PRIZES OF \$10 EACH
AND
150 PRIZES OF \$1 EACH**

You Must Hurry! This Quick Money Contest Closes Feb. 4th

Purpose of Contest: To induce more women to try Maca Yeast and to prove that this yeast that *acts fast and keeps without refrigeration* has extra advantages that make it ideal for use in winter.

Just picture yourself with \$500 in cash to spend as you please and at the same time discovering a new kind of yeast that you'll want to use every time you bake bread or rolls! Well that's just the opportunity that's yours right now! Just figure out some of the advantages of using Maca Yeast in winter and finish the thought: "I use Maca Yeast in winter because..."

Why the very fact that you can keep a

supply of Maca Yeast on hand, thus making frequent trips to stores in bad weather unnecessary, is an advantage that can inspire a prize-winning letter.

Get Maca Yeast and Enter Contest Now!

You might write about the grand old-fashioned flavor Maca gives to bakings. Or about its *speedy* action! Or the fact that Maca, because you keep it on your pantry shelf, is safe from the harm that can be caused by freezing! There are scores of ideas that can be used. But the important thing is to write your statement and send it in now! You may win \$500! Your grocer has Maca Yeast now.

HINTS TO HELP YOU WIN—To write a winning entry, decide what advantages about using Maca Yeast in winter appeal to you most. Then complete the thought: "I use Maca Yeast in winter because..." using 50 additional words or less. For example, since Maca Yeast keeps on your pantry shelf, *freezing risks are eliminated* so you might write something like this: "I use Maca Yeast in winter because it lets me forget the fears and worries about unwittingly using a yeast that may have been frozen and thawed out and spoiled."

Or you might write: "I use Maca Yeast in winter because I can keep a supply on hand, ready

to use even on days when it's impossible to get out to the store."

Or you might write: "I use Maca Yeast in winter because the glorious old-fashioned flavor it gives to bread and rolls helps me please the sharp winter appetites of my family."

Or you can write a statement about the combination of these advantages that are found in Maca Yeast. Remember, a simple original statement about Maca may win the \$500 first prize!

And don't neglect sending in an entry because you think it isn't good enough. Let the judges decide! Send your entry now.

FOLLOW THESE EASY RULES

1. Simply complete the thought: "I use Maca Yeast in winter because..." in 50 additional words or less.
2. Mail entries to MACA YEAST, 1791 Howard Street, Dept. O, Chicago, Ill. You may enter as many times as you choose. Each entry must be accompanied by three silver foil wrappers (or facsimiles) from packages of MACA YEAST.
3. This contest closes at midnight, Tuesday, February 4, 1941. Entries postmarked after this date will not be accepted for judging. \$500 in cash will be awarded

to the sender of the best letter; \$200 in cash to the sender of the second best; \$100 to the third best; \$10 in cash for the next 5 best and \$1 each to the senders of the next 150 best entries.
4. Entries will be judged for originality, sincerity and aptness of thought. Decision of the judges will be final. Fancy entries will not count extra. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in case of ties. No entries will be returned. Entries, contents and ideas therein become the property of the Northwestern Yeast Co.
5. Residents of Continental

United States may compete, except employees of the Northwestern Yeast Co., their advertising agency, and their families. This contest subject to all United States and local regulations.
6. Winners will be notified by mail.



NO OTHER COFFEE

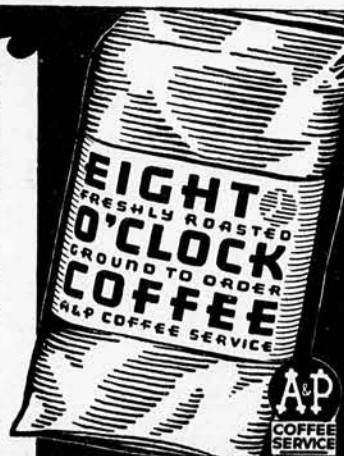
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3 LB. BAG 37c

LOWEST PRICE IN HISTORY

Have Eight O'Clock Custom Ground for your own coffee pot.

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"Save 25% FORMER WORK"

LETZ NEW MILL PAYS FOR ITSELF

Says E. L. Arenett, Waller Lake, Michigan

Avoiding winter feed handling and the need of hired labor the year round—saving hay, grain and silage—storing the winter's feed supply months ahead, saving custom expense—the new low-priced Letz Mills add new profits for small and large farmers. You don't have to figure the cost of a Letz. It

PAYS FOR ITSELF

22 great new features make Letz feed preparation totally different—explain why Letz SCIENTIFICALLY prepared feeds store, keep and feed out more profitably. Timken bearings—light draft—big capacity. Separates and saves beans and grain. Mail postal for "Storing Roughage for Profit."

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Most modern, simplified scraper on the market. Automatically loads forward and backward. Many other exclusive features!

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Grinds any feed—green, wet or dry. This feeder really takes in loose roughage, bundles or bale flakes and no monkey business about it. Large capacity guaranteed with ordinary farm tractor. Grinds grain, ear or snapped corn with roughage or separate. Has cutter head and swing hammers. Get full information on this real honest-to-goodness Grinder. Write

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Splendid Cough Remedy Easily Mixed at Home

Needs No Cooking. Big Saving.

To get quick and satisfying relief from coughs due to colds, mix your own remedy at home. Once tried, you'll never be without it, and it's so simple and easy.

First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. A child could do it. No cooking needed.

Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable gualacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes.

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

And for quick, blessed relief, it is amazing. You can feel it take hold in a way that means business. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and eases the soreness. Thus it makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep. Just try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

Our Crop Reporters Say...

Allen—Farmers are thinking about the year ahead, how crops will be and prices. As a rule, they are optimistic at present. Plenty of feed. More people seem to have more money than in last few years—less grumbling and better satisfied. Lots of rock roads being built. Corn, 50c; kafir, 40c; oats, 35c; prairie hay, \$4.50; sorgo fodder, \$2 a load; good laying mash, \$1.50; eggs, 18c; hens, 10c.—T. E. Whitlow.

Barber—Farm folks are thinking of getting ready for their spring planting and if we will have a freeze in April. The important problem facing them is whether they will have wheat pasture. Interest in poultry is about the same as last year. Growing wheat in good condition, plenty of moisture. The freeze in November killed some of the young alfalfa seeded last fall. Farm feeds are from \$5 to \$8 a ton; stock calves, \$4 to \$9; hogs, \$3 to \$5.75; pigs, \$1 to \$4.75; eggs, 18c; cream, 31c.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—Prospects for the 1941 wheat crop are very good. We have received considerable moisture, both snow and rain. The inclement weather delayed the sugar beet harvest which isn't completed yet. Livestock has plenty of feed. We are all looking for a good year in 1941. Eggs, 14c to 18c; butterfat, 27c to 30c; wheat, 71c; corn, 52c; shorts, \$1.05; mill run, \$1; bran, 95c.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Plenty of moisture. Early seeded wheat looks good, late is not so good. Plenty of feed, stock doing well, not many feeding stock. The recent advance in hogs is making farmers feel good. Alfalfa, \$6 to \$10; corn, 51c, retails for about 3c profit; wheat, 79c; oats, 30c; hens and springs, 11c to 12c; eggs, 23c.—E. E. Taylor.

Brown—Nice weather has followed our pre-Christmas storm, the first mild Christmas for several years. About all the snow is gone. Some wheat looks extra good, but I believe the late-seeded is dead. Stock in good condition and we have a surplus of feed in the county, both hay and fodder. Best corn in several years in northeast part of county and a poor crop in the south, hybrid showed up real well and I believe 75 per cent will be hybrid next year, about everybody has contracted seed. Quite a few feeder cattle shipped in despite the high price. Corn, 50c; kafir, 42c; eggs, 26c; cream, 40c; hens, 13c at the co-ops.—L. H. Shannon.

Chautauqua—Rain and moisture delaying harvesting of sorghum crops. It is almost impossible to get combines thru fields. Those harvesting the old way, usually have 4-horse teams on wagons. The few who need extra feed offer \$1 to \$2 an acre for butts. Good demand for stock calves, also pigs. Most wheat looks very good, some seeded late doesn't show up yet. Eggs off in both price and production, 18c. Very few farm sales, community sales run high. REA getting a good start in signers, more than 200 have paid in the \$5 membership. Lights for Christmas, 1941, rah, rah! Hay moving west at \$4 to \$5 here; kafir, ground, 30c; cane varieties, 40c to 50c, as per quality.—Cloy W. Brazile.

Cherokee—Farmers are thinking of world affairs, choring and keeping fires. The past year poultry hasn't been worth enough to be very interesting. Corn, 47c to 50c a bu.; hay, \$6.50 to \$8 a ton; roughness, 25c to 50c a shock.—J. H. Van Horn.

Cheyenne—Preliminary surveys made and nearly enough signers obtained for Rural Electrification in this county, power to be supplied by the city of St. Francis. From

reports over county, wheat in A-1 condition, as moisture from recent snows keeps top soil well supplied with moisture. Seems to be ample feed for all livestock and prices range from \$3 to \$6 a ton. Wheat pasture has been providing supplementary feed. Hog prices good and weanling pigs sell for \$2 to \$4 a head.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clark—Farmers of this county are mostly interested in wintering their cattle and sheep. Some still are threshing maize and kafir. Subsoil wet. Wheat looks fine, some farmers getting \$3 a head a month for wheat pasture, but \$2 is about the average for cows. Spring grain is about 75c cwt.; eggs, 23c; turkeys, 15c.—G. P. Harvey.

Clay—Farm situation is about as usual. Very little plowing done this fall, too much rain and snow, bad weather has hindered winter work. Interest in poultry about normal, not many eggs during the fall, price has been fair. Wheat in excellent condition for a good start when the weather warms up. There is enough feed to carry thru to grass, very little changing hands. One fellow offered kafir butts at ¼ a bundle, or \$2 a load, Atlas fodder at 1c a bundle. There will be wheat pasture as soon as the fields dry up.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cloud—Enough feed in the county to supply those who run short, little sold so far but probably will bring a fair price by mid-winter. Most farmers thinking about the war, rising prices farmers have to pay and trying to figure how to plant and what to raise to survive.—Leo Paulsen.

Coffey—Farmers mostly interested in caring for livestock. Corn not nearly all gathered yet as the last 2 months have been too wet to get in the fields. The spring work will start early in February as the oats will be ready to plant. Failure to get corn out of wet fields has held the price up to some degree. Poultry about as last year. Kafir not over half threshed, price 35c to 40c; corn, 50c.—James McHill.

Coffey—Farmers would like to see some dry weather to get their kafir threshed. Wheat looks fine in this part of the county. Corn, 55c to 58c; kafir, 35c to 40c; wheat, 68c to 71c.—C. W. Carter.

Cowley—Farmers mostly thinking of war and of sacrificing our best young men to fight the old world. Is it worth it? And our own country going pell-mell into dictatorship. There is really no farm problems to solve, as wheat is in fine condition to winter and lots of moisture for spring. Community sales well attended and everything finds a market. Corn, 50c to 55c; bran, \$1.05; shorts, \$1.15; prairie hay, \$5 to \$7.—K. D. Olin.

Dickinson—Most farmers wondering where this war scare will end. The problem is to get dry weather so we can thresh our feed crop and get it stacked up before spring work. Feed yards and fields are wetter than for many years. Wheat has come thru the winter so far in fine condition, fields are green. Most poultry is not doing so well. Wheat, 71c; corn, 63c; oats, 32c; eggs, 18c to 20c in trade.—F. M. Lorson.

Doniphan—Farmers are about a month behind with their work because of bad weather. A lot of corn to pick. Horses cheap. Milk cows very high. Plenty of feed, corn making from 15 to 60 bushels. Apple orchards badly damaged by early freeze. Hogs, \$6.70; fed lambs, 9c; corn, 50c to 55c.—Robert Benitz.

Douglas—Farmers getting up wood for this winter or next, threshing kafir or other seed, making livestock as comfortable

Farming With a Pencil

(Continued from Page 3)

include: W. J. Conover, Clay Center; H. A. Biskie, Wichita; and Leonard B. Harden, Holton. Farm management and accounting work of the entire state is co-ordinated at Manhattan by 2 supervisors, J. H. Coolidge and Luke M. Schruben, extension economists, of Kansas State College.

Years of work with farmers who keep records has enabled them to observe practices and conditions which determine profits and losses. As explained by Mr. Coolidge, a good size or volume of business is one essential for a large income and a sound long-time program. Proper combination of enterprises or a good balance of crops and livestock is also necessary for dependable income over a period of years, he says. High production per unit, efficient production, and a systematic marketing program are other factors which have been important in influencing profits. Time of marketing farm products has much to do with net income, and farmers who keep books are seeing the value of marketing at times when prices are normally favorable.

Whether they belong to a farm management association or do their own

bookkeeping, farmers who keep records are becoming better business men. They understand their own business better than ever before, and they have learned that a record is much more accurate and dependable than memory.

Find Your Profits

Is your farm business well planned? If you wish to check up on yourself, Kansas Farmer will send you a copy of the leaflet, "Planning the Farm Business," prepared by Luke M. Schruben. It contains the blank forms and basic information which Farm Management Association members use in making their farming plans that have returned the best profits. If you wish a copy, please send a 3-cent stamp for mailing to Kansas Farmer, Topeka. The supply is limited to 2,000, so first come first served.

Welcome Relief for NOSES THAT CLOG, DRY UP AFTER DARK

3-PURPOSE MEDICINE

How much better you feel—when you clear nose of transient congestion at bedtime with Va-tro-nol! Va-tro-nol does 3 important things: (1) shrinks swollen membranes; (2) soothes irritation; (3) helps flush nasal passages, clearing clogging mucus, relieving transient congestion. It makes breathing easier, invites sleep.

If a cold threatens, Va-tro-nol used at first sniffle or sneeze helps prevent colds developing.



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TAKE the right steps to relieve the discomfort of chapped lips or chapped hands right now. Use Mentholum. Its cooling, soothing ingredients are medicinal and therefore not only give relief and comfort but also promote proper healing of the skin so as to leave it in a healthy condition. Jars or tubes 30c.

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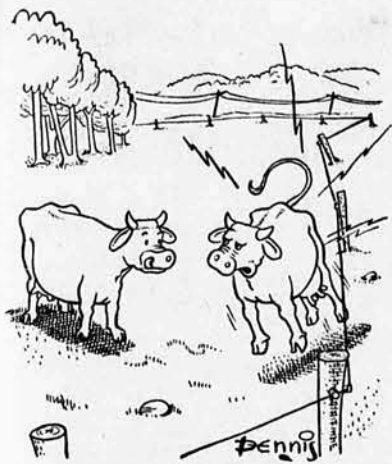
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The Copper Foundation for Crippled Children is maintained by voluntary contributions. Ministers unceasingly and sympathetically to restore unfortunately handicapped boys and girls to health and happiness. It needs your help. Address: **CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN** 20-B Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

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"They sure do put power lines low, nowadays!"

as possible. Some repair jobs about the houses and other buildings being done. Interest in poultry flocks about the same as for several years, except more turkeys are being raised. Most wheat looks good.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Plenty of moisture to keep wheat going all winter. Abundance of grain for poultry and for stock. Most farmers are optimistic, are planning to put out more oats and barley than usual, as the ground is in excellent condition.—Myrtle B. Davis.

Finney—We are having plenty of moisture this winter, best prospects for a big wheat crop since 1931. Farmers wondering what kind of price they will get for their big wheat crop. Greater problem faces the farmers on the big green wheat—they fear it will get too big in spring and it will take too much moisture. May make more money out of poultry, turkeys, cows and hogs. Thousands of head of cattle, sheep and horses are on wheat pasture; farmers getting \$1.50 a head a month. There is a great amount of feed for sale now, more than the farmers need for their stock this winter.—Joseph J. Ohmes.

Ford—Farmers talking about the many corrals full of livestock—sheep, cattle and hogs. Sheep raising is coming into popularity because it takes less money and one man found his wool sheared from his sheep paid for them. Poultry flocks are more popular this year and turkeys are going to be one of the heaviest of this county. Good-looking wheat crop. Wheat, 68c; eggs, 22c; firsts, 17c; trades, 12c; peewees, 10c; sweet cream, 33c; No. 1 cream, 29c; No. 3, 26c; No. 1 hens, 5 lbs., 13c and down to 9c; geese, 10c; ducks, 8c; guineas, 20c; capons, 8 lbs. up, 16c; bran, \$1.10; shorts, \$1.20.—Cressie Zirkle.

Franklin—The ice storm and much rainy weather probably a good thing, and may be hard on chinch bugs. Corn turning out much better than expected but the fields have been very muddy and much of the crop still hangs on the stalk. Work on the REA project has been delayed some because of rain, ice and snow. Some fields of wheat look fine, other fields have either frozen out or never have been a real good stand. Farm feeds plentiful. Farmers are thinking these days about their corn in muddy fields and the rabbits chewing on it; about their sons going to training camps; about larger wood piles; how to keep out of the red. More people interested in poultry. Good demand for dairy cows. All kinds of fuel selling well. Hens, 8c to 11c; corn, 45c to 47c; oats, 27c; best baled alfalfa hay, \$12; prairie hay, 25c a bale; kafir, 65c cwt.; wheat, 73c; eggs, 11c to 18c; butterfat, 30c to 33c; barley, 45c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Geary—Plenty of moisture during last 2 months, fine for stock water. Very difficult to care for livestock because of mud in corrals and not being able to pasture wheat. Livestock standing weather in good condition as there is plenty of rough feed in county. Wheat looks fine. Some farmers trying to thresh kafir, barely able to get enough out to feed. Will not keep very long in bins unless it is frequently turned.—L. J. Hoover.

Greenwood—Farmers wondering whether the price of livestock will remain good by midsummer and early fall, as they are paying high prices for feeder and stocker cattle. That is the biggest problem that faces the farmer now; will they make good profits in feeding livestock? Wheat and barley still look very good as there has been plenty of moisture. Rough feeds are cheap. Corn, 60c; kafir corn, 40c; bran, \$1.10; shorts, \$1.20; alfalfa, \$12; prairie hay, \$5 to \$6.—A. H. Brothers.

Harper—Condition of wheat in Harper county is placed at 90 per cent normal by farmers, highest since 1930, it goes into winter in good condition. Plenty of feed for livestock. Farmers studying their business with the view toward changing conditions caused by war. About same number of hogs, a slight increase in number of dairy cows. Winter barley was mostly killed out by the hard freeze in November.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—Farmers are thinking about fences, trimming hedges and trees and looking after stock and poultry. Wheat looks fine so far, have plenty of moisture from the late snow and sleet storms that have just melted. Roads rather sloppy right now. Most silos are full and the overflow is

put into round sorgo bundles enclosed and topped out with straw. Lots of kafir still in the shock. Wheat, 68c; oats, 30c; barley, 40c; rye, 42c; corn, 56c to 59c; shorts, \$1.05; butterfat, 30c to 33c; eggs, 18c to 23c; heavy hens, 11c; light hens, 8c; springs, 10c; light springs, 7c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—The foremost thought of late was paying taxes and trying to have the real Christmas spirit. One big problem facing some is to go on with some young men gone from the community. About the time folks get interested in poultry, the egg market goes down. The early freeze damaged fruit trees, making poor prospects for fruit coming year. Wheat looking better in most fields. Corn, 55c; shorts, \$1.35 cwt.; bran, \$1.20 cwt.; nice young geese, 9c lb.; head kafir, 60c cwt.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Jewell—Received largest snow in December that weather bureau has on record for that month. About all the snow has melted and fields very wet. Most wheat fields look fine but now and then appears a wheat field that has been damaged by severe cold weather. Roads have been very muddy. Very few public sales being held because of muddy roads. Good demand for livestock. Some parts of county have feed for sale, while in other parts there is a shortage of feed. Most ponds dry or contain very little water. A large acreage of oats and barley will be seeded in the spring. Not many brood sows being kept. About all the 1940 AAA payments have been made. Many more ponds will be built by farmers this spring. Corn, 70c; wheat, 70c; oats, 35c; barley, 48c; eggs, 17c; cream, 33c.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—Hybrid corn yields have been so satisfactory here that it is likely more ground will be saved for corn in the future, and less for potatoes, melons and wheat. Some thought given to possibility of farm labor shortage. Some concerned about the corn still in field. Some fears are felt about condition of wheat fields and fruit trees. Considerable rain, little snow. Dairy cattle in good demand. Some interest in hog raising. Corn, 50c to 55c; bran, \$1.25; cottonseed meal, \$2.05 cwt.—Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—Wheat in good condition, altho there is some talk of damage from freezing. Cattle thriving. Lots of fields of feed pastured off without cutting. Feed plentiful. Not much business at elevators. Not enough horses left in county to feed. Milk cows scarce.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Stormy weather has kept farmers from doing much of their farm work. Fields very wet and much corn remains to be husked. Very little fall plowing has been done. Most farmers are kept busy getting wood for fuel and doing chores. Poultry flocks smaller than usual. Early-seeded wheat looks well but the late wheat has been badly damaged by freezing and thawing. Wheat, 75c; corn, 50c; oats, 31c; bran, \$1.15; eggs, 19c.—Wm. D. Denholm.

Lincoln—Wheat going into winter in good condition except for some winter killing November 13 and 14, small percentage. Acreage seeded about same as last year and a little above our allocation. Rough feed none too plentiful, livestock wintering well as a rule. Not much roughage for sale. Good cream and egg market, but mill feeds and grain are selling a little high.—R. W. Greene.

Lyon—Most farmers tired of rain, snow and ice. It has been bad to feed stock out in the yards. I think wheat and alfalfa that were covered with snow and ice have not been hurt. Hens have fallen off in egg laying. Good milk cows are the best property on farms.—E. R. Griffith.

Linn—We are having plenty of top soil moisture for wheat and fall barley. Wheat doesn't look so good since the early November freeze. Most all farmers have a nice flock of hens, but smaller than usual. Farmers are thinking about prices now—hogs and cattle. If hogs go up, will be more spring pigs. We have lots of good corn selling at 50c; wheat, 70c; oats, 30c; eggs, 18c; cream, 31c.—W. E. Rigdon.

Logan—We are having fine fall weather and everything looks favorable for 1941, except prices might not be good for grain. Wheat looking good and with favorable weather in the spring should make a good crop. Livestock doing well and rough feed plentiful. Not many public sales. Quite a lot of milo and cane seed not threshed yet.—H. R. Jones.

Neosho—Farmers are thinking there should not be any war, and that there should be another good season. Plenty farmers interested in poultry but get no profit. Wheat prospects good, less acreage than usual. Farm feeds reasonable in price and plentiful. About the usual number of cattle and hogs on the farm and more sheep annually. Fuel in greater demand and prices higher. Livestock free of disease. Community sales well attended. Eggs, 18c; cream, 28c; hens, 11c; turkeys, 10c to 13c; flax, \$1.32; wheat, 71c; corn, 48c; kafir, 35c; oats, 28c; hogs, \$6.75; vealers, 10c to 12c; prairie hay, \$3 to \$5.—James D. McHenry.

Marshall—We had a 12-inch snow the first of December, all on the level which was fine for the wheat. Corn all husked. Feed plentiful and cheap. All the idle men have left for Fort Riley to work at \$1 an hour. Hens are on a strike. Corn, 50c; wheat, 72c; sorgo, \$1; sorgo seed, 90c cwt.; hay, \$6.30 cwt.; eggs, 20c; cream, 35c.—J. D. Stosz.

Osborne—Wheat in perfect condition and the subsoil storing moisture for spring (Continued on Page 23)

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Our Crop Reporters Say . . .

(Continued from Page 21)

Crops. There has been very little frost in the ground this winter. Considerable threshing yet to be done. Very little feed has been hauled out of the field because of too much moisture. Feed selling at \$3 and \$4 a ton. Silage at \$3 a ton. It has been too wet much of the time to pasture wheat and the ground has been covered with snow a great deal of time since early November. The price of eggs probably will stimulate interest in poultry this spring. More farmers turning to diversified farming.—N. C. Endsley.

Pawnee.—This county had many things to be thankful for in 1940—good feed crop, best beet crop ever raised in county, plenty of wheat for seed and some to sell, a few oil wells in northeast corner of county, a CCC camp, contour farming and good rains and snows. It rained almost all day on Christmas—the oldest settler cannot recall that it ever happened before. The cheese plant at Garden City will buy all the milk this and adjoining counties can produce. Farmers feeling better already, hoping 1941 will be a good year in the southwest. All we need out here is moisture, Pawnee has the soil and plenty of farmers who really love to farm when it rains.—E. H. Gore.

Pawnee.—We have enjoyed some very nice winter weather. Moisture received has been slow in soaking into the ground. A few have started to pasture wheat again. Sugar beet yields have been exceptionally good. The drastic drop in the price of butterfat has been very disappointing. The early freeze hurt wheat in places. Most farm feeds cheap. Good milk cows are bringing \$70 at weekly sale.—Paul Haney.

Rawlins.—Wheat is good this season. Lots of wheat pasture for cattle. A great deal of feed here this year, so there is not much being sold. Cows are high. No corn here. Folks wonder when wheat is going up above loan price. Wheat, 67c to 68c; Colby milo, 75c cwt.; top hogs, \$6.80.—J. A. Kelley.

Republic.—There is more moisture now on surface and in subsoil than we have had for years. The kafir and soys to be threshed are still in the field as well as considerable corn. At long last, hogs are now considered good property but a shortage of corn and high grain prices will prevent much expansion in hog industry. Poultry flocks may increase some. As for wheat, only time will tell extent of damage of hard freeze of armistice week. It caught green wheat unprepared just as those fruit trees in northeast Kansas, as reported by Mr. Brazelton. Late wheat is apparently dead. Farmers holding wheat see no reason to hurry it to market. We sure do like the REA lights these dark days. Corn, 60c; alfalfa, \$15 and carcase.—A. R. Snapp.

Riley.—Lots of snow and mud in this vicinity. Difficult to get into fields and haul

enough feed for stock. Growing wheat in good condition. Eggs and butterfat coming down. Eggs too cheap. Not many cattle on feed. Few hogs. Cash wheat, 70c; alfalfa, \$10 to \$12; prairie hay, \$6 to \$8; oats, 33c.—Henry Bletscher.

Rooks.—Farmers planning how to pay the rising taxes with 55-cent wheat. Poultry isn't showing much improvement; impossible to raise poultry for 5 cents a pound and eggs at an 8-cents-a-dozen average for the year. Outside of some freezing-out, the wheat is good. Kafir, sorgho and cane selling around 25 to 50 cents a shock. Papers tell of a big oil pool discovery in south Rooks. Bran, \$1.10; shorts, \$1.30; cream, 28c; eggs, 17c.—C. O. Thomas.

Sumner.—Ground soaked by late rains, fields most too wet for pasturing. No farming being done. Plenty of feed. Kafir. Wheatland milo and Atlas sorgho did well planted after harvest; sell around 50c a shock. More fields of shocked feed than for several years. Hog, wheat and milk cow prices some better. Eggs, 20c; cream, 38c.—M. E. Bryan.

Trego.—Top soil is in excellent condition altho we received no moisture the week of January 1. Wheat greened up nicely after the severe November cold. Cattle doing well on wheat pasture, especially dairy cows. Nearly all roughage in field yet in shocks, because it is too wet to stack. Eggs, 16c.—Ella M. Whisler.

Wabaunsee.—We have plenty of moisture for wheat and barley. The soft fields bad for hauling feed. There are many acres of kafir and sorgho not threshed, too wet for the combine. Quite a few farmers are going out of the hog business because of low prices and not much corn raised. Poultry not laying as they should.—Mrs. Charles Jacobs.

Washington.—The 12-inch snow of December 15 is almost gone. Wheat beginning to green up altho some of the late-seeded wheat was damaged by the severe freeze earlier. Farmers fear a scarcity of feed for livestock if cold, wet weather continues until spring. Farmers are busy cutting wood, hauling feed and choring. Roads in bad condition. Some public sales being held. Prices good. Alfalfa, \$12.75; sorgho, 40c a shock; eggs, 16c; butterfat, 32c; hens, 13c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Wyandotte.—Much corn still to be husked because of wet weather and mud. Wheat in fair condition altho some damage appears from freezing. Much butchering being done. Many farmers taking advantage of refrigeration plant recently opened in Bonner Springs for storing meat and produce. Feed yards and barn lots are muddy. Cows sell well. Horses and mules slow sale and cheap. Corn, 50c; oats, 33c; alfalfa, \$12 up.—Warren Scott.

Leaders Learn About Crops



Eighty farm leaders gathered in Eureka for the Agronomy Training School.

FOR the ultimate good of farmers in Southeast and South-Central Kansas, a meeting at Eureka, December 20 and 21, was attended by 80 farm leaders who were there to "brush up" on latest information about crops and soils. It was the annual Agronomy Training School, arranged by E. A. Leavinger, extension crops specialist at Kansas State College.

Those in attendance consisted principally of county agricultural agents, farm security supervisors, and representatives of the Soil Conservation Service and Farm Credit groups. During the 2-day session, outstanding authorities in the agricultural field dis-

cussed practical farm problems which are important to farmers in that area.

The picture shows A. L. Clapp, secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, reporting results of crop variety tests in Kansas. Among those visible in the audience are, left to right: H. B. Harper, county agent, Harvey county; S. U. Case, county agent, Crawford county; I. K. Landon, state co-ordinator of the Soil Conservation Service; Joe M. Goodwin, county agent, Linn county; and R. Gordon Wiltse, county agent, Miami county. A similar meeting at Topeka, January 2 and 3, was attended by about 25 county agents in Northeast Kansas.



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See Us for All Kinds of Farms, free lists. Cape & Ribler, Steelville, Mo.

Farming Highlights of 1940

(Continued from Page 17)

due to chinch bug resistant crops, such as soybeans, flax and kafirs. Farmers were alert to the chinch bug warnings and were able to avert the complete destruction that could have occurred because of the tremendous number of bugs. This was the first time also that farmers have appeared so willing, as a group, to co-operate on a control campaign. They used 12 carloads of creosote oil for barriers last summer. —George W. Gerber.

OSBORNE—Most significant farm happening in Osborne county in 1940 was the discovery made by a few farmers that every farmer in Osborne county has a finer reservoir than either himself or any government program can provide. Every farmer has it, and all he need do is use it. Farmers are realizing that the soil in Osborne county will retain more water than the largest dams costing millions of dollars. The efficiency with which this reservoir is used is becoming of concern to many farmers. If for one year absolutely no water should run out of the county, then this reservoir is used as efficiently as is possible. This degree of efficiency has not been reached yet. When the river runs water, store it in the soil, says Bass Verhage, of Downs.

Mr. Verhage raised 300 tons of alfalfa last summer on his 80-acre field. Protein feed is a problem in drouth counties, hence Mr. Verhage is providing himself with a good cash crop and doing his neighbors a favor by providing a protein feed cheaper than it can be obtained elsewhere. To see Mr. Verhage pumping from the North Solomon following a 2-inch rain looks foolish to some, but it looks like something to think about by others.

Ace Staalduine, of Portis, on the North Solomon, raised sorghums, corn, and a tremendous amount of truck crops. Carl Schoen, Bill Robinson, and Cobus Myers are irrigating sorghum feed and alfalfa. These men plan to irrigate when the river is up, altho the surface soil may be muddy from a recent rain.

"Dependable feed production is our big problem," says Bill Robinson, who installed a centrifugal pump last spring. "This plant gives me cheap insurance besides the increased production." Mr. Robinson's 26 acres of Atlas sorgo yielded 20 tons to the acre. Altho the river was dry much of the summer, it was up 3 times and Mr. Robinson irrigated 3 times. Many other farmers are planning to "store water" during the 7 wet days so the reservoir will be ready for the 7 dry days." —Dwight S. Tolle.

PAWNEE—Recognition of soil and water losses and the establishment of a Soil Conservation District headed the list of farm happenings. This points to a concentration of efforts of all agencies on the control of soil and water losses. Increased interest in terracing, contour farming, and the proper utilization of available water for irrigation is pronounced. Inclusion of sorghums in the cropping system to bring about a combination of livestock with wheat production is also on the increase in this county. —Carl C. Conger.

PHILLIPS—Discussion with farmers of the county indicates that successful planting of trees in shelterbelts and windbreaks is probably one of the most, if not the most, significant happening of the year. Secret of the thing is in getting the trees planted properly and keeping them cultivated and the ground clean. Proper cultivation with implements and some effort by hand with a hoe have given the best results. A high per cent of trees have been saved and good growth has been obtained by this method despite the adverse conditions which we have had in the county the last 2 years. All shelterbelts in the county have given good account of themselves, but those not receiving the cleanest cultivation have

not shown the response that the clean-cultivated belts have.—Edward F. Moody.

PRATT—Have just had the poorest wheat crop in the history of Pratt county. Due to this lack of moisture and vegetation cover, wind erosion was at its worst. Pratt county farmers were faced with the most serious problem in their lifetime. The problem was to stop the big blow and tie down their soil.

When spring planting time arrived, the abandoned wheat acreage, which was 90 per cent of that seeded, was planted to corn, grain, and forage sorghums. Wide spacing of these crops was used in every conceivable manner, such as every other row, every 3rd, 4th, 5th, and even every 6th row. Some planted 2, skipped 2, or planted 3 and skipped 3 rows. Some would strip-crop; that is, plant 5 rods and skip 5 rods. Many farmers planted large areas of their farm solid to sorghums and Sudan for cover. The whole theme was to tie down the soil and in such a manner to be in a position to plant wheat on this ground again in the fall of 1940. As a result of this large scale movement, Pratt county has the largest sorghum crop on record and an excellent prospect for a 1941 wheat crop, with no wind erosion to worry about, due to the good job of planting protective crops. Two common practices noticed in planting the sorghum crops was planting too early and too thick. We have been thru a trying year, but the picture now is much better.—L. E. Crawford.

RILEY—A significant thing happened in Riley county this year, that may have material effect on row crops of this area in the future. Riley county has been known as a commercial corn county, but during the last few years the corn yields have been poor. There has been a gradual increase in acres of sorghums, but a general feeling has been prevalent that sorghums were extremely hard on soils and even that the crop would poison the soils for future crops and that yields would not be satisfactory. During the last year a good acreage of corn was planted and early in the season prospects were satisfactory as sufficient moisture was available. Later, drouth and chinch bugs hit the county and by the fore part of August little corn was still in existence. Sorghum crops consisting of Atlas sorgo, Blackhull kafir, Club kafir and others remained green, altho in a dormant stage. By the middle of August, rains began to fall again and growth of sorghums continued while corn was so far gone the moisture was of no value to it. By September, sorghums began heading out and made satisfactory progress. Assisted by de-

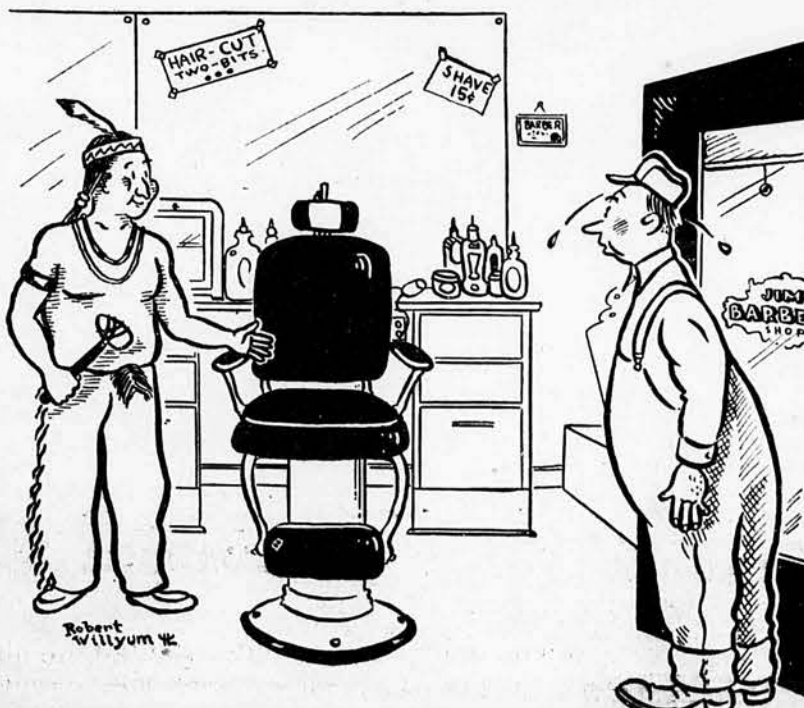
layed frost the sorghum crop will prove a great help to Riley county stockmen this year. The sorghum crops have produced an abundance of forage and from 10 to 50 bushels of grain to the acre. Existing conditions during the past summer have helped to prove the statements which have been made in encouraging farmers to use more sorghums. It is predicted that during 1941 many new farmers will plan to rely on sorghums for feed crops.—Leonard A. Rees.

RENO—Probably the most important thing that happened in Reno county in 1940 was the advance of electricity into hundreds of farm homes. A total of 260 miles of Rural Electrification Administration power lines was energized. The next most important event was the Dairy Tour held during the month of August.—Donald W. Ingle.

SEWARD—Results from methods used in promoting the use of silos high-light farm events of the year in Seward county. These results may be listed as follows: Twelve trench silos were built. Thirteen upright and pit silos that have not been filled in the last 5 years were filled. Fifteen farmers report not digging trench silos, but who wish they had, and who plan to do so next year, if possible. There is considerable interest in trench silos and using combines as cutters. One combine was rebuilt for cutting ensilage. All this provides sufficient evidence to prove that trench silos are adapted to this county. After farmers become accustomed to cutting feed for use and storage the same way they cut wheat, with a combine, then more sorghums and more livestock will be seen in the county, and farmers will not have to sell feed cheap or feed it to high-priced feeder cattle because of local demand. They can save it. On farms where feed is stored, interest will also develop in the use of temporary pasture crops, a practice which has paid big dividends to farmers during the last 3 years.—A. Eugene Harris.

SHAWNEE—1—County-wide wheat program is estimated to have increased farmer income about \$150,000 annually, thru use of better varieties and use of phosphate. 2—Outstanding work with grasses—Rush Quail produced 27,000 pounds of Bromegrass seed from 50 acres. Allen Engler reseeded native grass pasture by the hay method. 3—Organization of 2 Wild Life Protective Associations. 4—County-wide demonstrations—sorghums versus corn. 5—Community recreation—rural folks held a county-wide dance, old-fashioned and modern.—Preston Hale.

SMITH—Important farm happenings in Smith county are headed by the building of about 1,000 different structures, such as farm ponds, recharging dams, spreader terraces, soil-saving dams, by farmers co-operating in the (Continued on Page 26)



Divided Over Farm Program

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Odds are that farm legislation in the present session of Congress will be almost entirely "emergency" in character.

In the first place, the Administration and the Congress will be absorbed in war measures; appropriations for war purposes—whether called national defense or war is not material; new taxes; public debt; pacification of labor; and conciliation of management in the industrial field.

In the second place, Administration circles and farm organization leaders are either at "outs" or at a loss as to what the national farm program ought to be.

In the Administration there is the fear that enlargement—and particularly increases in loan values—of the commodity loan program might result in another "Farm Board" debacle later.

Also in the Administration there is a realization that the present national farm program, whatever its good points and its weaknesses, has not met approval in the Farm Belt. It was the Farm Belt, those states in which the farm program has been most effectively in operation, that went for Willkie in the late election. Even in Texas and Oklahoma, which both get heavy wheat and cotton payments, there was anti-Administration sentiment.

To be sure, it was in the Farm Belt—outside the Southern States—that there was the most outspoken distrust of the Roosevelt foreign policies. The farmers may have been voting against war, rather than against the farm program. But the administration does have a hunch that the farm program has not satisfied the farmers, altho 85 per cent of the farm acreage of the Nation operated last year under the farm program.

No Word From Secretary

However, with Vice-President-elect Henry A. Wallace out of the picture the last few months, there has been little co-ordinated farm leadership manifested in the Department of Agriculture. Secretary Claude Wickard has very carefully not committed himself to any definite pronouncements as to the future program. Washington gossip is that he is waiting word from the White House—two words from the White House: First, is Wickard to continue as Secretary of Agriculture; second, has the White House any "new" farm program to propose.

In Secretary Wickard's official family there are divisions. Director Evans of the AAA, and Duggan of the Cotton Division of the AAA are at work for higher commodity loans on cotton. Milo Perkins of Surplus Marketing—handles the stamp plans and free lunches and surplus disposal programs—holds the higher commodity loans would tend to decrease consumption, which would pile up surpluses in the hands of the government.

In the Commodity Credit Corporation, head man Robbins is working away for the income certificate plan to finance parity payments on a permanent basis, without depending on annual appropriations.

Farm Groups Don't Agree

The farm organizations right now apparently are hopelessly divided on what should be the permanent farm program, and on changes in the present set-up.

Farm Bureau wants 85 per cent parity payments; also higher commodity loans, especially on cotton.

Farmers Union wants government price fixing, prices based on cost of production—in effect that is what those having national defense contracts are getting from the government.

The Grange wants to return to the

good old days when farming was a way of life; wants the present program discarded for a better one.

On Farm Credit Administration, the Grange wants FCA taken from the Department of Agriculture and run on banking lines as an independent agency. Farmers Union wants FCA kept in Department of Agriculture, and "softer" credit for Agriculture. Farm Bureau sidestepped the FCA issue, but included language leaning toward making FCA independent of the Department, in resolutions adopted at annual meeting.

Will Government Buy?

The White House is said to be toying with the idea of outright government purchases of surplus farm commodities, either in place of commodity loans, or supplementary after quantities under loan reach certain figures. This proposal would give Government freedom of action it does not now have in controlling surpluses; also such control—the Roosevelt idea of democracy is White House control of government and also of national economy as long as the "right people" are in power—also such control would enable Government to move quickly if cessation of war would open the famished continent of Europe to foodstuffs from the United States.

Adding to the farm confusion in Washington, the House Committee on Agriculture will have a new chairman and 5 new members this session. Chairman Jones, of Texas, left the House to take a judgeship; Polk of Ohio, Cummings of Colorado, Ferguson of Oklahoma, Lemke of North Dakota and Brewster of Maine, are not in the House this year. Brewster is in the Senate; Lemke, the other Republican member, missed the boat for the return trip. In the Senate, Republican Frazier of North Dakota, and Democrats Minton of Indiana and Schwel-

lenbach of Washington will have to be replaced on the Committee on Agriculture.

Government economists figure that a continuation of the present program would give Agriculture a larger income for 1942, based on a probable national income that year of 90 billion dollars. This is based on about the same percentage as for 1940.

Higher Farm Income

These economists say that farmers can get a bigger share of the national income from: Increased exports, higher prices, sharp cuts in distribution costs, greater consumption of foodstuffs at home.

Under present and probable world conditions for some time to come, increased exports seem to be out.

Higher prices for farm products on a domestic basis are in sight, the same as higher prices for what farmers buy.

With a war boom on and growing, cuts in distribution costs are not likely—what cuts are made will go to the benefit of the middlemen.

Only place for increased food consumption to come from is the lower-income groups. Only the poor can increase consumption of foodstuffs enough to count. Milo Perkins says if the low-income groups could get enough to eat, the American farmers would have a 2 billion dollar domestic market, and could increase cultivated lands by some 35 million acres.

Looking over the situation in a general way, it would seem likely that to expand domestic consumption both the food and cotton stamp programs will be enlarged in the coming year.

And unless the White House decides on the government buying program to handle surpluses, it also looks as if cotton will get increased commodity loans, and wheat and rice increased parity payments perhaps financed by the income certificate plan—processing tax under a different name and different procedure. Corn loan program might be continued about as at present; improvement in corn-hog ratio will make times better in the Corn Belt, it is figured in the Department of Agriculture.

Farming Highlights of 1940

(Continued from Page 25)

1940 AAA program. Some 300 of these are farm ponds, built in co-operation with the AAA, that are more than 7 feet deep. This is considered to be a good minimum depth for ponds. A recent sorghum show held in co-operation with the chamber of commerce proved an outstanding event. Despite the fact that a small amount of grain was raised, more than 300 entries were made at this show of 10-head exhibits. Co-operating with farmers for this show were organizations such as the vocational agriculture departments at Kensington, Lebanon and Smith Center, the Farm Bureau, and the Smith Center Chamber of Commerce.—O. Willard Kershaw.

STEVENS—1—There was a meeting held at Ulysses with county agents in December, 1939, by L. L. Compton,

agronomy specialist, and Keith B. Dusenbury, senior unified program specialist, asking agents to contact county land use planning committees regarding a special program. County meetings were held in the southwest counties gathering suggestions of land use planning and AAA committees. The educational meeting was held in February; referendum held in latter part of February and first part of March. Special program was adopted by 98 per cent majority. All conservation payments were earned by carrying out practices. First application was received on November 20. Program is favored for 1941.

2—In 1939, Stevens county constructed only 2 trench silos and filled 2. In 1940, 31 more trench silos were constructed and 32 were filled during

the fall. Trench silos will enable feed supplies to be stored in years of surplus and used in years of low feed crops, and should rebuild the livestock herds in Stevens county. This would insure a more stable cash income than cash grain farming.—Z. W. Johnson.

STAFFORD—Dale Bookstore, who lives west of St. John, found that it increased his farming profits, and especially profits from his sheep flock to have early lambs ready to be marketed by June 15. Mr. Bookstore has 265 crossbred ewes with which he uses purebred Hampshire rams. Rams were taken from the flock October 1, and the ewes averaged a 93 per cent lamb crop. Before June 15, Mr. Bookstore had sold 142 lambs that averaged 78 pounds at Kansas City, and netted \$10.44 a hundred. On this date he weans all lambs in the flock whether or not they are ready to market. Mr. Bookstore now has 119 lambs from 114 ewes to which he is feeding 2½ bushels of ground barley a day as they run on wheat pasture. Since January 1, 1940, he has had a gross profit of \$2,307 from these 265 ewes. In addition to that, he still has 70 lambs and an equity in the wool which he sold thru the Midwest Wool Marketing Association.—H. A. Daily.

SUMNER—Outstanding event of Sumner county was the soil conservation tour. Many farmers who were on this tour received valuable information on grass outlet channels, terracing and diversion ditches. There also was a stop to show the difference between close, heavy and diversified grazing, the latter having considerable variety of grasses, while the closely grazed area was nearly all Buffalo grass.—J. D. Smerchek.

WASHINGTON—Some of the most successful farm happenings which took place in Washington county during 1940 are: The district Black and White Spring Show which was held in Washington on May 5, approximately 800 people attending; the district Holstein sale held in Washington on October 25 at which time 90 head of high-grade and purebred Holsteins were sold and averaged \$120 a head.

Two carloads of ewes were shipped into the county for farmers who co-operated. These ewes were bought by the county sheep committee, who went to Wyoming to obtain them. The sheep project is rapidly coming to the front as a livestock project.

Probably the most outstanding event in Washington county during 1940 was the State Corn Husking Contest which was sponsored by Kansas Farmer, the Washington Chamber of Commerce, and the County Farm Bureau. About 38,000 people attended this big event.

Approximately 8,700 trees were purchased from the Hays Nursery and planted for windbreaks during 1940. Club kafir is perhaps one of the new grain sorghums which is gaining much popularity.—Harold D. Shull.

WILSON—One of the most outstanding events that affected Wilson county farmers was the organization of the Wilson County Soil Conservation District. This district, organized under the laws of Kansas, was voted on at a general referendum of the county, held December 16. Total number of votes cast was 736, with 622 in favor, or a favorable percentage of 84.5 per cent for the organization. This district organization is under the direction of 5 supervisors: C. E. Hall, Theodore Myers, Albert Spillman, E. A. Small, and G. W. Cranor. The memorandum of understanding between the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Wilson County District has been signed and the district is now in operation. Ten farmers have been approved for the first work in co-operation with the Soil Conservation Service to plan conservation practices. The farmers who have been approved are: John Shonk, I. M. Fink, John Stover, I. L. Lafferty, Mrs. M. Burgess, C. A. Berg, J. L. Spillman, R. E. Marhofer, Jesse Olson and Arthur A. Sale.—Chas. A. Hagerman.



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6 low-set, thick, nicely-conditioned Bulls. Ready for service. Sired by a son of IMPERIAL MISCHIEF dams of Polled Harmon and Worthmore breeding. Also younger Bulls and bred and open Heifers. Few Cows. Percheron Stallions and Mares.
HIETT BROS., HAVEN (Reno Co.), KAN.

BULLS FOR SALE

Age 8 to 14 months. Prince Domino and Pawnee Rollo breeding. These Bulls are in good condition and the type you will like for your herd prospects. Visitors welcome.
WALBERT J. RAVENSTEIN,
Belmont (Kingman County), Kan.

Registered Polled Herefords

For sale, young stock, both sexes, of choice quality, beautifully marked, and priced to sell.
F. O. RINDOM, LIBERAL, KAN.

ANGUS CATTLE

LATZKE STOCK FARM

offers 2 Bulls 2 and 3 years old. Also Females and Bull Calves. We invite your inspection.
OSCAR C. LATZKE, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

Dalebanks Aberdeen Angus Farm

Bulls and Heifers of choice breeding and type. From a herd whose culled consistently top best markets.
E. L. BARRIER, EUREKA, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Shorthorns---Bulls, Heifers

20 Bull Calves to serviceable ages, bred and open Heifers. Good bloodlines. Polled and Horned.
W. W. and A. J. Dole, Canton (McPherson Co.), Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE FOR SALE
8 Yearling Bulls, and 13 Open Heifers; dark reds and right type. Masterpiece and Brownie breeding. Heir 7b, and Bang's accredited, \$100 to \$150 per head.
P. K. STUDER, ATWOOD, KANSAS

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Dualyn Farm Milking Shorthorns

We offer bulls 1 year and younger. Also a few Heifers, bred and open. We breed the real double-deckers, Beef and Butterfat.
JOHN B. GAGE, EUDORA, KAN.

Milking Shorthorn Dispersal

(PRIVATE SALE)
Cows from 4 to 6 years old. Choice last spring Calves (milk reds and roans) and my 4-year-old roan Otis Chieftain herd bull (one of Reno). All priced for quick sale.
J. F. MALONE, LYONS, KANSAS

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

BANBURY'S where some of the best are bred and tops are purchased. One of the largest herds.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS
Plevna (Reno County), Kansas

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

DUROC BOARS—SOWS—GILTS
Fancy Spring Boars, weight approximately 180 to 225 lbs., \$20, 225 to 300 lbs., \$25. Immured, registered. F.O.B. Thick, deep, compact type. Deep red, choicest bloodlines. Fancy bred Sows and bred Gilts mated to 3 deep red compact type herd boars. New bloodlines for old breeders. Write or come. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

50 SHORTER LEGGED, STOUTER BUILT
easy feeding type Boars. All sizes, 40 fancy Gilts, bred for spring. Registered, Immured, shipped on approval. Come, or write me for photos, catalog, prices, etc.
W. R. Huston, Americus, Kansas

BELGIAN HORSES

KUNTZ OFFERS BELGIANS

For sale—Registered BELGIAN Stallions.
NATHAN KUNTZ, ABILENE, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Bred Gilts and Tried Sows

Bred to the Missouri grand champion, Rowes Golden Rod. Also Fall Pig.
C. R. ROWE & SON, SCRANTON, KAN.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas

F. O. RINDOM, of Liberal, has an announcement on our livestock advertising page this issue. Mr. Rindom calls attention to his registered Polled Hereford cattle. This herd stands out among the good herds of the state. He has approved bloodlines, with quality and markings to match. Inspection of the herd is welcomed.

Readers of Kansas Farmer will recall the WARREN FLOEGER HAMPSHIRE at the Topeka Free Fair last fall. The herd won both junior championships despite strong competition. Mr. Floeger reports a strong demand for spring boars and says he is now entirely sold out of boars. He has purchased from Nebraska's leading herd an outstanding son of the noted Al-Sar-Ben. Gilts for his own use and for customers are being bred to this boar. The nice lot of fall pigs now on hand are by Zephyr's King, the sire of the junior pigs shown at Topeka.

GIDEON PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM, at Emmett, just a half mile east of K63 and 12 miles north of St. Marys, has been headquarters for good registered Herefords for many years. The herd is now being carried on and improved by MR. AND MRS. ORVILLE JENKINS. The herd is rich in Domino breeding, and every year the young bulls are bred with shorter legs and more thickness. Mr. Jenkins says they have a fine lot of bulls of different ages this season, and he will be happy to show them to prospective buyers or others who like to see good Herefords.

C. R. ROWE AND SONS, Poland China breeders located at Scranton, are nicely fixed with bred sows and gilts and plenty of last fall's pigs for the season's trade. The Rows can take it. They always smile thru, and now that the hog business is good they can take care of old and new customers. The sows and gilts are bred to the grand champion, Rowe's Golden Rod, and Royal Gladstone. Like other Poland China breeders, Mr. Rowe and his son have passed thru some hard spots during the last few years, and their friends congratulate them for sticking. Now they get their reward.

On his well-improved farm 10 miles east of Pratt, on Highway 54, W. S. GRIER maintains one of the good herds of registered Polled Herefords to be found in the state. The herd is comprised of about 200 head. In service is the good breeding bull, Prince Bullion. About 40 head of choice young bulls now on hand were sired by him. The foundation cows brought to the farm about a dozen years ago were direct descendants of the great breeding bull, Mossie Plato. The herd is maintained on a sort of range basis, grown out in the open, and fed only such feeds as are grown on the farm. And on the hills that slope back from the Nennescah valley where the farm is located, Mr. Grier says he can usually carry the cow herd thru the year at a cost to the cow of around \$12. Open sheds are provided with about half the capacity that would be necessary for horned cattle. Each year the tops from the year's crop is saved to sell for breeding purposes. The rest find their way to the commercial market.

A GOOD BERKSHIRE SOW



Berkshire hogs are occupying a foremost position in the ranks of the hog breeds in Kansas. Possibly it is because hog men like this type of hog. This registered Berkshire sow is one of the good breeding matrons on the J. E. FREVITT FARM, adjoining Pleasant Hill, Mo., just south of Kansas City. Note the good top line, depth of body, excellent underline showing ability to care for large litters, and the compact, quick-maturing type so desired in all breeds of hogs.

Seventy head of registered HEREFORDS stopped in Hutchinson on their way to new homes, representatives of about 40 leading herds of the state and selected by a discriminating sale committee. Their selling place was determined by their standing when judged the forenoon of the sale. Coming from the best herds in the state it was fitting that they should go back to the farms of Kansas when sold. Again it was demonstrated that the best is none too good for Kansas buyers. Five hundred interested men, women, and younger folks watched the judging and stayed for the sale. C. K. Domino 40th, shown by CK Ranch, of Brookville, was the champion bull of the show, and Bright Susanna, senior yearling from the E. Sungren herd at Falum, was grand champion female. Reserve champion male went to John Luft, of Blon. Reserve heifer was from the R. O. Riser herd at Leon. J. J. Moxley superintended the showing.

JOHNSTON BROS., Milking Short-horn breeders located at Brewster, have carried regular advertisements in Kansas Farmer during most of the present year. They have proved beyond a doubt the value of continuous advertising, not alone as a means of locating buyers, but as a means of adding to the value of the cattle sold. The Brothers write as follows, "Have had good results from our advertising in Kansas Farmer; even 70 inquiries since starting the advertisement. We are sold out of serviceable bulls and most of the calves, but we can spare 3 red bull calves."

JOHNSTON BROS.,
Brewster, Thomas County.

as well as the sale. Robert Lazear, of Wyoming Hereford Ranch, was the judge. Good judges went on record as saying this was one of the best collections of Herefords ever assembled in the state outside of the state fair. Hal Ramsbottom, a 4-H Club boy from Munden, showed the first-prize bull in the summer yearling class, and Earl Sutor was second. CK Ranch had the first junior yearling heifer, with Lawrence Collier, of Haven, second. J. J. Moxley, of Council Grove, won first in the senior bull group, Paul H. Shaner, of Powhattan, had first place on summer yearling heifer. Sale report will appear in a later issue of Kansas Farmer.

That the QUIGLEY HAMPSHIRE HERD has accomplished a great deal in the furtherance of meaty, low-down, short-legged Hampshires is demonstrated by the acceptance of their Hampshires by discriminating buyers. For the last several weeks there have been many sales made. Madsen Brothers, Union, Nebr., purchased 11 head that will go in their February sale. With the bunch went the All-American 1939 sow pig, Society Sue, Arizona State Teachers College bought 3 spring gilts and an unrelated boar. E. S. Foltz, of Olathe, and Arthur Beakly, of Great Bend, were boar buyers. Fred Kerknow, of Nebraska, bought a son of Cimmerian, out of a litter of 12 farrowed by Society Sue. The Quigley farm is located 9 miles northwest of Lawrence and is on Highway 59.

KANSAS FARMER Publication Dates, 1941

January	11-25
February	8-22
March	8-22
April	5-19
May	3-17-31
June	14-28
July	12-26
August	9-23
September	6-20
October	4-18
November	1-15-29
December	13-27

Advertising

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

Public Sales of Livestock

Angus Cattle

April 26—Nodaway County Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association, Maryville, Mo. Hal T. Hooker, Secretary-Treasurer, Maryville, Mo.

Hereford Cattle

March 3-4—Hereford Round-Up Sale, Kansas City, Mo. B. M. Anderson, Sales Manager, 300 West 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Berkshire Hogs

February 24—Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.

Kansas Farm Calendar

December 1-January 31—Open Season for Trapping in Kansas.

January 10-12—Inter-American Institute, Kansas City University, Kansas City, Mo.

January 13—District Lamb School and Dinner, Seneca.

January 13—Jefferson County Soil Erosion Meeting, Oskaloosa.

January 13—Soil Management, Crop Production and Rural Engineering Meeting, Liberal, Seward county.

January 13-15—Program Planning, El Dorado.

January 14—Dairy Production Feeding School, Hillsboro.

January 14—Labette County Winter Agronomy and Dairy Schools, Altamont.

January 14—District Sheep and Wool School, Marysville.

January 15—District Sheep and Wool Meeting, City Auditorium, Marion.

January 15—Decatur County Garden School, Oberlin.

January 15—Soil Management and Crop Production and Rural Engineering School, Morton county.

January 16—Cloud County Production Credit Annual Meeting, Concordia.

January 17—Reno County Meeting on Electricity Utilization.

January 17—District Lamb and Wool School, Mankato.

January 17—Grant County Crop Production Meeting, Ulysses.

January 20—Dairy Herd Owners Meeting, Liberal, Seward county.

January 20—Farm Machinery School, El Dorado.

January 20—Osage County Farmer-Businessman AAA Meeting, Lyndon.

January 21—Cowley County Machine Repair School, Arkansas City.

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1631 Pine Ave.
Topeka, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer
Employs methods based on experience. Reg. livestock, farm sales and real estate. I have no other business.
CLAY CENTER, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

To Those Breeders

who have leased sons of SBA Fraternity R. A. Piebe 1788290 we announce her new record of 490.3 lbs. Bu. Fat in 10 months on 2-time milking as a Jr. 4-year-old. Her sister making over 600 lbs. Bu. Fat on 2-time milking.
(All our bull calves have been leased.)
SECURITY BENEFIT DAIRY
Topeka

The dairy farmer needs the machine that produces milk most efficiently—the

Holstein-Friesian Cow

For information write:
The Holstein-Friesian Association of America
Box 1031, Brattleboro, Vermont

Gerhardt "World's Fair" Holsteins

Colantha Butterfly Conductor, the only Kansas cow to appear in Borden's 1940 World's Fair Exhibit, offers one son ready for service.
GERHARDT FARMS, CONCORDIA, KAN.

FRESH HOLSTEIN COWS

Young Unrecorded Holstein Cows, to freshen in January.
J. E. REGIER, WHITEWATER, KAN.

Registered Holsteins for Sale

30 Registered Holstein Cows and Heifers, and 2 coming 2-year-old Bulls. Extra quality and breeding.
JOHN SCHULER, NORTONVILLE, KAN.

THONYMAN HOLSTEINS

We offer a May Bull Calf from a "GOOD PLUS" 3-year-old cow that is making between 450 and 500 lbs. butterfat.
REED'S DAIRY FARM, LYONS, KANSAS

DRESSLER'S RECORD HOLSTEINS

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Rathbun Offers Guernsey Bulls

Choice young Registered Guernsey Bulls, out of A. R. dams. Inspection invited.
J. N. RATHBUN, HOISINGTON, KANSAS

Four, Choice Month-Old Guernsey

—high-grade Heifer Calves and a Purebred Bull Calf; 5 for \$118. Delivered on approval.
LOOKOUT FARM, LAKE GENEVA, WIS.

JERSEY CATTLE

"OLD EAGLE"

with a score of 86.47% for classification puts him in the select group of real producers. On the production side the score is 709.6 pounds of butterfat!

A. LEWIS OSWALD, Rotherwood Jerseys
HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

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.

DAIRY CATTLE

FANCY DAIRY HEIFERS

Hybrid dairy heifers, \$8. Full blood Jersey heifers and high grade Guernseys, Holsteins and Shorthorns.
SHAWNEE DAIRY CATTLE CO., Dallas, Tex.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

QUIGLEY'S REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE

Offering 70 head of meaty, short-legged young Sows and spring and fall Gilts, bred to American Royal Blue Ribbon boars for March and early April farrowing. We specialize in type, conformation and mating. One of the six All-American Hampshire herds. Immunized; guaranteed; registered. We have 20 well grown, ready for service, Hampshire Boars and they will suit you.
Quigley Hampshire Farms, Williamstown, Kan.
(9 Miles Northwest of Lawrence on 59.)

Ploeger's Registered Hampshires

Fall Pigs, both sexes. Also Gilts bred to an outstanding son of Al-Sar-Ben. All double immune and registered. We bred both Jr. Champions at Kansas Free Fair 1940. Write to Sunshine Farm, Warren Ploeger, Morrill, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE

Fall Pigs, meaty, early-maturing type. Boars and Gilts sired by Rough Diamond. Vaccinated and ready to go.
C. E. MCCLURE, REPUBLIC, KANSAS

Livestock Advertising



—is not accepted on a word basis and cannot appear on our Farmers' Classified Page. A regular display Livestock department is maintained where all advertising appears under proper breed headings. \$5.60 per inch. \$2.80 for half inch, and \$2.00 for third inch, minimum space each insertion. This is exactly half the rate charged for all other classes of advertising.
Address

KANSAS FARMER
Livestock Department
Topeka - - - Kansas



19% More Power... 7% Better Economy

at the Same Low Price

Again the MASSEY-HARRIS "101" Junior TRACTOR Gives MORE FOR YOUR MONEY

Treat yourself to a real thrill one of these days by driving the new, more powerful "101" Junior Tractor. Your old conceptions of tractor performance will change in a jiffy when you see the way this popular-priced tractor walks away with a full 2-plow load. Abundant power... 19% more power than last year's popular model... means getting jobs done in a hurry with less effort... *doing your work when you want it done and doing it right.*

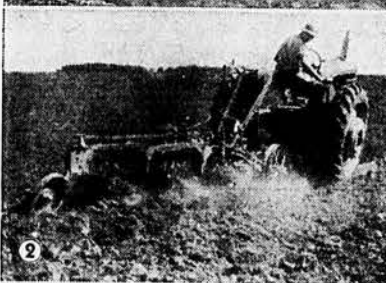
Yet, with its extra power, the new "101" Junior is a still more economical performer. Its heavy-duty high-compression engine shows a 7% saving in fuel

consumption. And, it saves in a score of other ways... for example, you need change oil only once every 100 hours of operation and then require only 4 quarts to fill to capacity. Notice the big heavy-duty power-saving transmission that delivers more power to the drawbar where it really counts. Twin-Power, an exclusive Massey-Harris feature, steps up belt power a full 15%. Top quality construction throughout guarantees longer life.

With all this extra power and greater economy, the new "101" Junior sells at the same low price. Use the coupon below for complete information.

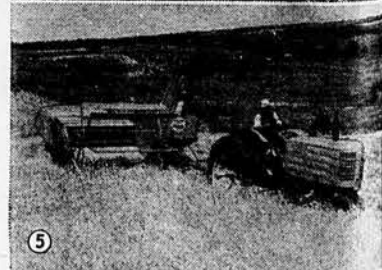
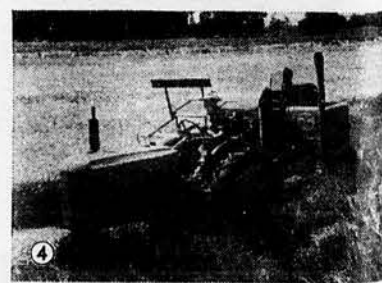
NEW "101" JUNIOR and Popular Priced No. 27 PLOW

... more plow for the money than you've ever seen before. Quality features include husky X-braces forged to fit snugly into the high carbon steel I-beams... adjustable cone type wheel bearings... extra clearance and rake... all at a surprisingly low price.



You'll want to know about these OUTSTANDING NEW TOOLS

- 1—THE "101" SUPER TRACTOR WITH SUPERFINISHED ENGINE... a smooth, 6-cylinder engine with the long life Superfinish feature. Handles two 16" bottoms under any conditions and three bottoms in most fields. Modern high compression and self-starter.
- 2—2 OR 3 BOTTOM NO. 28 PLOW WITH CONSTANT CLEARANCE LIFT... regardless of plowing depth, the constant clearance lift raises bottoms to full 7½ inches above the ground. Adjustable cone type bearings, double-braced massive frame and handier levers are features you'll want to see.
- 3—STURDIER MOUNTED LISTERS AND BEDDERS... available in 2 to 4-bottom sizes in both front and rear mounted types. Accurate depth control, high lift, greater strength and positive planting attachment. Ask for literature describing them in detail.
- 4—4½-FOOT CLIPPER WITH FIELD PROVED CLIPPER PERFORMANCE... has all the features of its big brother, the famous 6-foot Clipper. Brings dependable Clipper harvesting ability to the smaller farms.
- 5—6-FOOT CLIPPER and 7-FOOT GRAIN BELT SPECIAL... the famous original 3-point Clipper added another farm-proved season to its credit in 1940 in over 110 different crops. Now, in addition to the 6-foot size, a new 7-foot Clipper will bring even greater capacity to the grain belt farmer... at very little additional cost.
- 6—A FASTER-WORKING, MORE FLEXIBLE TRACTOR MOWER... operates from the power take-off and works with any tractor. Two-wheel construction gives more flexibility and cleaner cutting. Three safety releases permit fast tractor operation.



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MASSEY-HARRIS

The Massey-Harris Co., Dept. 75, Racine, Wis.

Without obligation you may mail me literature on implements checked below, and name of nearest dealer.

☐ New "101" Junior Tractor ☐ "101" Super Tractor
☐ New No. 27 Plow ☐ New No. 28 Plow ☐ Listers—Bedders
Clipper Combine: ☐ 4½-ft. ☐ 6-ft. ☐ 7-ft. ☐ Tractor Mower

Name.....

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