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KANSAS FARMER

APR 4 1941

MAIL & BREEZE



FRESH AS A DAISY

Partridges Planted

The second shipment of Hungarian partridges from the province Saskatchewan, Canada, was planted recently in Kansas. This shipment of 320 birds was put in plantings in Finney, Wallace, Ellsworth, Barber and Anderson counties.

The Hungarian partridge is a new bird in Kansas, and is being planted as an experiment by the Fish and Game Department. Last year, 275 birds were received from Saskatchewan, and planted in Leavenworth, Franklin, Bourbon and Reno counties. Several coveys of Hungarians have been observed from these plantings of a year ago. Each planting was of 50 to 70 birds. The Hungarian partridge

is one of the wildest game birds known, in guidance will be taught by Royce E. is twice the size of the bobwhite, beautifully colored, and is a remarkable game bird in Canada and Northern

New Courses at K. S. C.

Two new courses will be offered in summer school at Kansas State College this summer, in line with the United States Office of Education recommendations for education and national defense. One course will concern itself with recreational sports, and the other with guidance.

The sports courses will include recreational activities for all summer school students, such as basketball, volleyball, and badminton. Practicum

Brewster, specialist in guidance, Office of Education, Washington, D. C., and W. T. Markham, state supervisor of occupational information and guidance, Topeka. This course proposes to give a short interview of the problems of guidance and an intensive study in special fields of guidance practices.

Breeders Plan Hereford Show

The Lincoln County Hereford Breeders' Association will have its annual Spring Hereford Show on Monday, April 28, according to O. Grover Steele, county agent. At this time the breeders will exhibit cattle and compete for tentative placings on the county show



Feminine Touch: Mrs. Miles McKinney's cow kicked and hooked her son at Rochelle, Ga., when he attempted to do the milking, usually done by Mrs. McKinney. So the son donned his mother's dress and the cow registered no further complaint.

Hickory Toms: Smoked turkey is popular wherever the product is obtainable. Turkeys of 18 to 25 pounds—too large to roast in a modern-home oven, and often a marketing problem—are the best for smoking because the meat does not dry out as it does on smaller birds. Smoked turkey is taking its place in appetizers, fillings for sandwiches, and hot cooked-meat dishes.

Down Below: Land-grant college officials have suggested that the 4-H Club for farm youths be put on an international basis, and that one or more clubs be started in the Southern Americas. Two-thirds of the people of South America are engaged in agricultural occupations, while only one-fourth are so engaged in the United States.

Watermelon Sirup: A Texas farmer is converting watermelon juice into a sirup by pressing the juice from the meat and boiling it down, 10 gallons of juice making 1 gallon of deepred sirup.

Beer for Sheep: If Mary wants her little lamb to do well in a stock show she should take him to a tavern rather than to school, says Guy Hilton, South Hamilton, Mass., assistant editor of "Sheepman." He told the Connecticut Sheep Breeders' Association recently that a bottle of beer often seemed to bring out the best performance in a sheep. He remarked: "I have used the method successfully in some

Cake Enterprise: After an air raid in Great Britain, the cakes in an oven were burned, so the enterprising baker put them on sale as "Siren Cakes"—and they

Slow Seller: While coffee and some of the beverages designated as soft drinks are consumed in quantities 400 per cent greater than in 1920, consumption of milk has gained only 6 per cent.

Egg Breakers: Within the confines of a rectangular north-andsouth area, 65 miles wide by 125 miles long, in Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri, there are facilities for breaking and freezing 25 carloads-400 cases each -of eggs daily. Over a season of 15 weeks, this would total more than 140 million pounds of egg meats, or about 70 per cent of the volume produced in the United States.

Brazilian Bolls: Low prices and limited export outlets for coffee and oranges have led to increased cotton planting in Southern Brazil, the increase expected to run between 10 and 15 per cent.



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Name. (date) Rame. R. F. D. or Street Number..... Town State State Listen to the Voice of Firestone with Richard Crooks, Margaret Speaks and Alfred Wallenstein, Monday evenings, N. B. C. Rea Network

LIKE A GIFT from the Gods, the magic of gas fuel has sprung into active duty on American farms. Glowing far beyond city gas mains, it tells the story of 2 friendly fuels which are willing and able to serve the everyday needs of farm people.

Answering to the names of propane and butane, the 2 fuels are known as liquefied petroleum gases. Probably you have heard both of them spoken of more frequently by the popular term, "bottled gas." Their fame has spread far and wide because they can provide "city conveniences" for anyone at any location. Their talents are many. Liquefied petroleum gases are especially recognized for their cleverness in the operation of gas ranges for cooking. Teamed with modern floor furnaces, they bring automatic, controlled heat to rural homes. They operate automatic water heaters, refrigerators, brooder stoves and other items about the home and farm.

The 2 brother gases have some strange characteristics. They can come to your farm in the form of a liquid, and then emerge from a container in the form of gas to serve your needs. Because of this, 1 cubic foot of tank space will hold 273 cubic feet of gas, stored as a liquid. Propane has a heating value 4.85 times greater than manufactured gas, so 1 cubic foot of tank space filled with liquid propane actually contains the equivalent of 1,320 cubic feet of manufactured gas.

Popularity of liquefied petroleum gases has come during recent years. Not long ago, propane and butane were nothing more than cast-offs from the petroleum industry. A byproduct of refineries and gasoline plants, they formerly were considered as waste and were burned at the refineries. All the time, however, they were under the curious eye of science.

It was observed that they were gases under mild temperatures, but they could be converted to liquid form by low temperatures or by being confined in air-tight containers, under pressure. Finally, someone "hit" upon the idea they could be used as gases for domestic purposes, after being transported and stored as liquids.

THAT was the start of a great industry. At present, about 3,000 firms are engaged in distributing and selling these gases to more than a million customers in the United States. During the last 10 years, consumption of propane and butane has jumped from 40 million gallons to more than 300 million gallons a year. Yet, present consumption is said to be only 3 per cent of the actual potential, and supplies are still many times in excess of demand.

Apparently, these 2 products are much at home in our Kansas atmosphere, because Kansas figures prominently in the distribution and domestic use of liquefied petroleum gases. One company alone reports it is now serving 2,000 users in this state.

Typical of these are the farm homes of Emmett Blood and John Yungmeyer, in Sedgwick county, both users of butane gas systems. In the new, modern home owned by Mr. and Mrs. Blood, this kind of gas does the cooking, op-

By ROY FREELAND

Here's for a good warm room before a bath. John Yungmeyer lights a small gas heater in the bathroom of his farm home.





THE GIFT OF



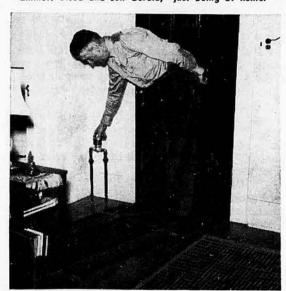
This modern farm home of the Emmett Blood family, in Sedgwick county, is one of many equipped with the conveniences of gas fuel.



Cooking with gas, altho she lives beyond the city gas mains, is a delight to Mrs. John Yungmeyer, shown here in her attractive farm kitchen.



A beautiful gas heater adds to the warmth and friendliness of this living room scene, as the camera caught Mrs. Emmett Blood and son Gerald, "just being at home."



There's no more wood carrying or fire building for John Yungmeyer, seen here adjusting the automatic thermostat on the gas floor furnace in his farm home. Note the warm air register at right.

GAS

erates the automatic water heater, and provides fuel for 2 small gas heaters which supplement a wood-burning furnace. Fuel for operation of this equipment costs the Bloods about \$1 a week during winter months. Naturally, the cost is lower during other seasons when the heaters are not in operation.

More extensive use of butane is made by Mr. and Mrs. Yungmeyer, who were among the first in their community to have a system installed. In addition to a gas range for cooking and an automatic water heater, the Yungmeyer home is equipped with an automatic floor furnace. As explained by Mr. Yungmeyer, this feature removes all work and responsibility of heating the house. There is no wood carrying and no fire building to be done.

BETTER still, the thermostatic control provides for a desirable, uniform temperature at all times. If the weather is not too cold, this furnace heats all 5 downstairs rooms and removes the chill from rooms upstairs. In extremely cold weather it does a thoro job of heating 3 downstairs rooms, while small gas heaters help finish the job if heat is needed in other rooms.

Mr. and Mrs. Yungmeyer do not limit the use of butane gas to their home alone. It is also used as a fuel for the brooder stove, giving highly satisfactory results. For all of this service, the Yungmeyers pay an average fuel cost of less than \$75 a year.

A check-up with companies now selling equipment for liquefied petroleum gas systems indicates the average cost of installing butane systems is around \$200 to \$225, depending on size of the tank and various other factors. Tanks for butane vary in size from 100 gallons to 1,000 gallons. Gas ranges vary in cost from \$60 up to \$200, with the average range of high quality costing around \$125 to \$150. The average cost of an automatic water heater is around \$50 to \$60.

With propane gas, the initial cost is lower than for butane, but fuel costs are higher. Propane systems are usually installed for \$40 or less. Satisfactory [Continued on Page 14]

Gerald, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Blood, understands the workings of all gas equipment about the place. In this scene he is shown adjusting the regulator on the automatic home water heater.



AM GLAD to see so much interest in conservation of moisture in Kansas. It is now, as it has always been, the most important problem. It is true that floods do a great deal of damage at times, even here in Kansas, but during a residence of more than 60 years in this state, I cannot recall having seen any popular apprehension about floods.

The chances are that in any crowd that gathers together anywhere, the principal topic of conservation will be the weather and, just at present, I cannot recall a crowd being worried about the prospect of too wet a season. Even if the ground is too wet for cultivation at the time, 9 out of 10 of the crowd will express the hope, "If we can only get enough rain in July and August, we will be all right."

Just because sufficient moisture is so necessary to agriculture in Kansas, it requires that more intelligence be exercised in handling what there is than in a state where rain is abundant. I have no doubt that even in dry years, if virtually all the water that falls could be saved and distributed just when and where needed, there would be no crop failures. As in the case of food for man and beast, the unsolved problem is distribution, rather than production, but some time we are going to solve it.

Not long ago a farmer friend of mine came in to visit with me. I am glad to say that many of my farmer friends do come to visit with me. Some of them are not very smart, but most of them are. The difficulties they have had to contend with have made philosophers out of them. I knew that this particular farmer had had a good deal of hard luck, and I had expected him to be downhearted and blue. His last year's corn crop had yielded to the hot wind and his wheat had been ruined by an untimely hail storm; 2 of his best cows had died as a result of snake-bite and the coyotes had robbed him and his wife of most of their chickens. Sheepkilling dogs had raided his flock of sheep. His wife had a fall and broke a leg, and his children all had the measles. His water holes had gone dry and he had to haul water for his cattle.

Under these circumstances I supposed that he would be bluer than indigo, but he wasn't, and maybe you will be interested in his philosophy.

"Well, Tom," he said, "these times are pretty tough and I don't just see the road out, but we will find it. It seems just like one damned thing after another, but then, if we had no troubles to worry about, we would get to be of no account.

"The most trifling man I ever knew," he con-

The Shut-ins

By ED BLAIR Spring Hill, Kansas

The sun was shining brightly, yet
The "Shut-in" did not see it—
"Twas just another day for her
Her mind—she could not free it.
Sometimes a friend did come that way
And for a few short moments stay.

Thus, weeks and months, time slowly dragged With callers few to cheer her—
Just waiting for the call to come
Tho many folks lived near her:
'Til someone at a club one day
Asked, "Why should we folks stay away?"

"I'll go," said one—"And I"—"And I."
Said others, "Let's all do it!
"Just carelessness—We did not think
"And some day we will rue it."
Thus now this one and others, too,
Know what the ties of friendship do!



By T. A. McNeal

tinued, "had the best chance to make a success of any man of my acquaintance. His father left him a good half-section farm, well stocked and without a dollar of debt. His health was good and his wife was as healthy as he was. About the only thing he had to complain about was having to get up in time for breakfast when he wanted to sleep longer. Well, he hadn't made any of the money his dad left him and didn't know the value of a dollar. He had a lot of fool ideas in his head and believed that he knew just how he could make more money than his dad ever made and do it all by just working his noodle. He said that the only trouble with his dad was that he was too narrow in his views and that he had the foolish notion that a man on the farm must work. 'Why,' he told me, 'any fool can work; it is the smart man who lets the fools work for him while he bosses the job.'

"So he took the \$20,000 that his dad left in the bank for him; put a mortgage of \$20,000 more on the land and became a breeder of fancy riding, driving and racing stock. He attended all the big horse shows and bought a string of racing horses. The race horse gamblers soon had his number and the way they took him to a 'cleaning' was brief but thoro. I moved away from his neighborhood just about the time he started to splurge, and didn't see him for 3 years. When I did see him again he was running a filling station and his grocer was worrying about his store bill. Had he learned sense from experience? I regret to say that he had not. My opinion is that if his dad hadn't left him a dollar or had so willed the property that he couldn't spend it and had impressed on his mind what a man gets in this old world somebody has to earn, that he would have become a man of some consequence.

"Yes, Tom, times have been pretty tough, but my health is good; my wife's leg is improving every day and she walks with a crutch and makes us all stand at attention. The children are all well of the measles and no sign of deafness or other ill effects. My corn is gone but I have bully crops of sorghum and lespedeza and the crops will be worth more than the corn would have been on the other field. I have shot 4 sheep-killing dogs within a week and bagged 3 coyotes. I still have the right out here in Kansas to think as I please and to say just about what I please, and if there are any persons who are not satisfied with what I say or think, I feel free to tell them to go straight up. I work pretty hard and when I fail I feel pretty bad, but when I succeed it gives me great joy and satisfaction and I say to myself, 'Jim, doggone it, you're a pretty lucky guy and you live in a durned good state.' I take as good care of my children as I can, but I try to impress on their minds that in this land of the free and home of the brave, the man who doesn't try to honestly earn his living, is little better than a dead beat."

And then this farmer friend and philosopher said good-bye and walked out of the office with the air of a man who felt that he belonged to a race of kings.

Who Pays for Dropped Suit?

A SUES B. One week later A calls the attorney and tells him she is dropping the suit. A has a receipt showing she has paid one-fourth of the cost of the suit. Now after 8 months the attorney is demanding the other

three-fourths, having rendered no legal services. Can he collect?—H. R. N.

When one files a suit in the district court he is required either to give a bond for the costs, make a deposit of \$15 to cover costs, or file a poverty affidavit. In the case you inquire about I assume A filed suit, and then you say that she called the attorney and said she was dropping

the suit. Unless there was some other arrangement that is not even hinted at in your letter, when she filed this suit she became liable for the costs of the suit.

If A had gone on and the suit had been tried and had gone against B, B would be charged with the costs of the suit. But as A dropped it, she would be responsible for all of the costs involved in the procedure.

Where Property Goes

HUSBAND and wife, C and D, have children, and property which they both own, but it is in C's name. Can C deed all this property to one child with the understanding that it be divided equally among all the children after D's death? Can C sell or deed all of this property or just half of it?—K. B.

You do not speak of any will. If C and D have no children at D's death C would become the sole owner of all of this property and would have a right to dispose of it as he saw fit. If there were children and no will, the property would be divided equally between D the surviving spouse, and these children.

Husband Inherits Half

MY FATHER and mother are both dead. They willed the property equally to the children and each child has a deed to his own property. If I die before my husband, will my property be divided among my children or will my husband have a share in it? This land is showing oil and gas development. Does the law require both my husband's and my signature on the oil and gas checks?—Faith.

If you die before your husband your property will be divided equally between your husband and your children. You cannot will more than one-half of it away from your husband.

No, the law would not require both your husband's and your signature on the oil and gas thecks.

KANSAS FARMER

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Furm Matters AFR # 1941 RECEIVED a petition the other day signed by some 50 farmers of Thomas county. They ask that Government guarantee parity prices for their products. They point out that prices of other products everywhere are going up. They point out that severe adjustments are going to be required of agricul-

ture during and after the war. They want, also, the American market preserved for the American farmer.

In the same mail I received a letter from a Harvey county farmer, stating he is opposed to marketing quotas for wheat unless accompanied by parity price for what the farmer is allowed to market. I am receiving a number of letters against marketing quotas. The AAA is planning a referendum on marketing quotas for wheat May 31, so the question is a live one.

Wheat and cotton growers are in a tight box. There is virtually no world market for either of these crops. The United States faces a 400 million bushel wheat surplus when this year's crop is harvested. The Canadian farmers are in worse plight than our Kansas farmers. Canada had a 300 million bushel carryover last year; got a 560 million bushel crop. Canadian growers have been restricted to selling 12 bushels per planted acre, or about half their production. And what they did sell went for 50 and 55 cents a bushel. Including Government payments, our wheat growers got around 97 cents.

It is a pitiful thing, that while millions of people are starving in war-torn Europe, millions and millions of bushels of wheat in the Western Hemisphere rots on the ground-Canada does not have nearly enough storage for its surplus.

I look for a drastic reduction in wheat acreage allotments for next year's wheat crop, maybe to 55 million acres, against 62 million acres this year. If marketing quotas are to be established also, then I say it is not only fair and just, but also, I think, necessary that the growers get parity prices for wheat they are allowed to plant, harvest and market.

I shall work for legislation to insure parity prices for our wheat growers, either thru payments from the treasury, thru higher commodity loans, or a combination of these. There is an administration measure in Congress increasing the marketing quota penalties from 15 cents to 50 cents a bushel. If that is to be passed, the same bill should provide specifically and unequivocally for parity price guarantees.

The United States Army and Navy are buying, and apparently are going to buy in increasing quantities, Argentine beef. I voted to keep the prohibition against such purposes in the appropriation bills, but we lost out by the narrow margin of 1 vote in the Senate.

For the near future I do not believe this is going to injure our livestock industry. In fact, we may be facing a shortage of livestock next year, and too high prices would not be a healthy thing for the industry, as such prices inevitably result in such an over-production a few years later that prices go to the bottom.

But I don't want to see the policy established of taking the Government market for beef away from the American farmers for the benefit of foreign farmers. Our farmers are entitled to the American market.

Government purchases of farm products in the United States are expected to run close to one-half billion dollars in the next year. The Surplus Marketing Administration is going to buy for export to Europe as well as for the disposal in this country thru the food stamp plan. A very large part of the exports of foodstuffs likely will be gifts under the lend-lease bill provisions. The money will come out of the 7 billion dollars recently voted to President Roosevelt to use in aiding Britain and other nations fighting against the Axis powers.

License to Conserve

ONE statement coming from the Department of Agriculture is of particular significance just as the farming season is about to get under way. The Department says, "The productive soil wealth of the nation is not as great as most people commonly believe it to be." In this is a threat that we eventually might be faced with a land shortage if we don't control erosion and needless waste of soil and its fertility.

That Kansas farmers are aware of this danger is shown by this opinion, voiced officially thru the Board of Agriculture: "Ownership is not a license to impoverish the soil, but rather an obligation to keep it fertile for the benefit of this generation and future generations."

Soil erosion is costing the United States more than 3,800 million dollars a year, according to government figures. That is a big figure, but it is made up of countless little figures, and to make a dent in the big loss we must eliminate the little losses that add up to such a staggering total. It isn't a matter of what we would do with 3,800 million dollars more in farm products, when we have an alleged surplus in certain lines. But it is a matter of saving the soil and improving it so we can produce more bushels and more beef to the acres we farm at a lower cost, and at the same time make future production more secure.

More farmers on family-size farms, with the land farmed better than it ever has been, is the program in which I have the utmost faith. All wealth checks back eventually to the soil. We are a farming nation, and unless agriculture follows a program of permanence, there is little of hope in the future.

It sounds almost inexhaustible to say we have 415 million acres of crop land in the United States. Yet it makes us stop and think when we learn that only 342 million acres can be classed as good land. The other 73 million acres are worn out or are in such condition that they cannot produce crops profitably. Agriculture has a problem of saving itself-and the

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

Will you please give me your opinion in regard to buying stock steer calves weighing 400 pounds in April and selling them as feeders in September!-

A study of prices of stock calves over a period of years shows that prices for this class of cattle tend to reach a peak for the year in April or early May, making this an unusually poor time to purchase calves. It is apparent that this season is no exception, since prices of stock calves have advanced about \$2 a hundred during the last 4 months. Furthermore, there is a good chance for some seasonal drop in the price of stockers and feeders thru May, June, July, and extending into the fall months. In fact, if there should be a short feed crop, the drop in prices probably would be rather

severe. Considering these facts and weighing in such a possibility, the program you suggest ranks only fair from a probable profit standpoint despite relatively low feed costs and probable expanding consumer incomes.

Is this a good time to expand the dairy herd? I know where I can get some good cows but they are priced high. I would have to borrow funds to pay for them .- P. R. S., Reno Co.

This is a poor time to expand the dairy enterprise beyond normal numbers, especially if it would be necessary to go into debt. When the war effort subsides, prices of dairy products are likely to be much lower and it will be difficult to pay off debts with low prices. The present herd should be given more intensive care to increase production and benefit from temporarily higher prices during the emergency.

I have 2 groups of hogs. One group weighs about 200 pounds and the other

A further moderate advance in hog prices appears probable during the next 2 weeks, and it is expected that

Trend of the Markets

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

24	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$10.25
Hogs	8.05	7.75	5.00
Lambs	11.50	11.00	10.50
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs	.171/2	.151/2	.121/2
Eggs, Firsts	.201/4	.16	.151/4
Butterfat, No. 1	.30	.27	.25
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	.881/2	.82	1.051/2
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.641/2	.58	.611/4
Dats, No. 2, White	.38%	.36	.42
Barley, No. 2	.521/2	.49	.55
Alfalfa, No. 1	14.50	15.00	18.00
Prairie, No. 1	9.00	9.00	8.50

than average. Substantially higher prices are probable by late July and early August. Decreased supplies by next summer and a further expansion in consumer incomes are expected to be important price-supporting factors

I have some wheat under government loan. If I can realize a margin of a few cents, do you think it safer to take it than to pay storage? -G. M.,

The effect of the lease-lend bill on wheat prices will result from publicity rather than from the shipment of large quantities of wheat to Europe, and there is the possibility that somewhat higher loan rates may be obtained for next year. These influences will give temporary support to higher wheat prices. It seems that the next week or two may be a desirable time to sell your wheat.

UR BUSY NEIGHBORS

Bank Begins 25 Years

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita, the first to be established in the United States, began its 25th year of service to farm families in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico on March 1, 1941, with 95,243 farm and ranch loans, amounting to more than \$213,-000,000, Roy S. Johnson, president, reported recently at the meeting of the Wichita Farm Credit Board.

Since the Wichita bank closed the first Federal land bank loan in the United States to A. L. Stockwell, of Larned, Kan., on April 10, 1917, the institution has made more than 134,000 loans, extending credit amounting to \$363,000,000, Johnson said.

New Holstein Fieldman



Elmer A. Dawdy

New fieldman for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America is Elmer A. Dawdy, who last month resigned his position as Saline county agricultural agent to take over his new duties. As fieldman for the Holstein organization, Mr. Dawdy will cover 7 states -Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming. His headquarters will be at Manhattan.

Elmer, as he is familiarly known by farm people thruout the state, was born and reared in Washington county. During his high school days he was active in Future Farmer activities, climaxing this work by receiving the coveted title "American Farmer."

At Kansas State College, where he majored in dairy production, Mr. Dawdy was an outstanding student leader. He served on the dairy cattle judging team that placed second at Dallas in 1936, and was a member of the livestock judging team which won first at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago. During his college days he served as president of the Agricultural Association, the Dairy Club, and Alpha Zeta. He won the Danforth Foundation scholarship in 1937.

Immediately following his graduation in the spring of 1938, Mr. Dawdy started in county agent work, serving for short periods as assistant agent in Ottawa, Gray and Saline counties, before becoming the county agent of Saline county.

Warns About Schools

Federal Security Administrator Mc-Nutt warned persons interested in vocational training for defense jobs to of unlicensed commercial schools "guaranteeing" jobs to persons who pay "stiff fees" to take their courses. "While there are some excellent private vocational institutions, the public should beware of unlicensed schools," Mr. McNutt said. "These unlicensed schools advertise widely, often guaranteeing jobs at high wages. They charge stiff fees, have inadequate equipment, no supervision, and are wholly money-making ventures." Investigate the school before you pay.

Kansas Farmer will welcome items for this neighbor page. Send in items about folks in your community or county. For the 2 best contributions each issue, Kansas Farmer will pay \$1 each. Address Neighborhood Gossip Editor, Kansas Farmer,

Now Heads Dairy Farm



Lynn Copeland

Lynn Copeland, who for nearly 15 years has been in charge of the national program of production testing and herd classification of the Jersey breed of dairy cattle, has resigned that position with The American Jersey Cattle Club, to assume active management of his dairy farm in Kansas.

Widely known as a writer and speaker on the subjects of dairy cattle breeding and breed improvement, Mr. Copeland is internationally recognized for his research into the herediduction. In the most extensive research ever conducted to determine the correlation between scorecard type and butterfat production of dairy cattle, he compared the type ratings and production records of more than 10,000 purebred Jersey cows and found proof that the cows that most closely conform with the scorecard ideal are also superior as efficient producers of milk and butterfat. He is a graduate of Kansas State College.

Borders Aid Insect Control

Development of field borders of permanent vegetation, such as grasses, shrubs, or trees, can be of great benefit to Kansas farmers because they attract many species of insect-eating birds, according to Philip Allan, re-gional biologist of the Soil Conservation Service in the Southern Great

The practice of developing field borders also serves important purposes in a soil conservation program, the biologist points out. Borders are used as turn-rows in cultivation, and may protect the field from wind or water erosion.

In Eastern Kansas, field borders of grass or lespedeza provide nesting places for at least 10 species of birds, 4 of which are noted for their attacks on chinch bugs. Woody hedges or bushy fence-rows are attractive to 23 additional species of birds, 7 of which are among the principal predators of chinch bugs. Of the 33 species of birds common in Eastern Kansas, 10 feed upon the Colorado potato beetle, 20 species eat white grubs or May beetles, and 19 feed upon army worms. All of them eat grasshoppers.

In Western Kansas, field borders of grass, Sudan grass, or other sorghums provide nesting sites for at least 10 species native to the area, of which 5 are among the principal foes of wire worms and cut worms. Woody tary influence of dairy type upon pro- or bushy fence-rows are attractive to

Helps for Spring Work

This selection of Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station and USDA bulletins offers reliable and timely information to readers preparing for the next few months. Any 5 of the bulletins will be sent free upon request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Please print your name and address.

No. K172 — Growing Tomatoes in

No. K177—Grape Growing in Kansas. No. K196—Hybrid Corn in Kansas. No. K199—Combating Fruit Pests in Kansas

in Kansas
No. K200—Turkey Management.
No. K267—Lawns in Kansas.
No. 798—The Sheep Tick and Its
Eradication by Dipping.
No. 1097—The Stable Fly, How to
Prevent Its Annoyance and Its
Losses to Livestock.
No. 1538—Incubating and Brooding
of Chickens.

15 additional species of birds. Of the 25 species of birds found nesting along field borders in Western Kansas, 15 prey upon army worms, and all eat grasshoppers, Allan states.

One objection to field borders and weedy fence-rows, the biologist points out, is the fact that they sometimes harbor insects and crop diseases. Development of permanent vegetation rather than annual weeds may go far in preventing these hazards, he be-

Wilson Heads Committee

Roy C. Wilson, Hiawatha, prominent Brown county farmer, has been appointed chairman of the Kansas AAA Committee for 1941, according to an announcement made by the Kansas State AAA office. Wilson served as a member of the 1940 committee representing Northeast Kansas. L. H. Norton, Kalvesta, has been appointed on the state committee to represent Southwest Kansas, succeeding Herman Cudney, Trousdale. In addition to serving as a member of the State Committee, Norton will be in charge of the crop insurance program.

In addition to his duties as chairman, Wilson will also be in direct charge of the commodity loan program. Other members of the State AAA Committee include: Albert L. Criger, Howard; Emmet Womer, Bellaire; H. Umberger, director, Kansas Extension Service, Manhattan; and E. H. Leker, executive assistant, Man-

New Farm Credit Head

W. A. Losey, of Hagerman, N. M., was appointed director-at-large of the Farm Credit Board of Wichita by A. G. Black, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, according to an announcement received by Fred R. Merrifield, general agent of the Farm Credit Administration of Wichita. Mr. Losey has been appointed for a 3-year term, ending December 31, 1943.

Ponds Raise Water Level

Glenn Kindler, Esbon, reaped the benefits of his pond-building program last summer. The 4 ponds on the Kindler farm have allowed little water to get off the farm for several years. This water stored in the ponds and in the soil below provides stock water thru dry ponds. The well which plies water for the livestock is located below the upper pond. Altho little water was impounded in this pond last spring, it raised the water level in the well several feet. The pond dried up early in the summer and the water level in the well dropped 13 feet by September but continued to supply the needed water. The rains of November put some water in the pond and the water level in the well has now raised 3 feet from the low levels of the

Spins As of Long Ago



At an old spinning wheel, made 80 years ago, Mrs. J. W. Dean, of Hutchinson, spins wool from purebred Hampshire sheep owned by her son-in-law, Roy F. Gillmore, Reno county farmer. Mrs. Dean, now 80 years old, still enjoys the job and she can still "hold her own". with younger women who claim skill at this art. Mrs. Dean, whose spinning demonstrations were an annual feature at the 1940 Kansas State Fair, has vivid recollections of the days when spinning was a regular duty. She takes special delight in carding and spinning wool from Mr. Gillmore's flock, which captures high awards at the state fairs each year.



In the rich, table-level Platte Valley of Nebraska's Dawson County, I talked with a man who's figured a lot of answers during over 40 years of farming in these parts. Partly retired now, living in Lexington, Elmer E. Youngs still actively supervises a 320-acre farm. An example of enterprise is his growing of sugar beets this year for the first time. "I believe we need some crop that will build up the moisture in our subsoil," Mr. Youngs told me. "Sugar beets need irrigation often and their roots burrow deep—they should help put back some of the moisture we lose in dry years." For ten years Mr. Youngs was president of the Dawson County Farm Bureau and state president for two years. He now serves on the board of governors of the U. S. Livestock Breeders Association.

-Your Safeway Farm Reporter

EATING THE DRY YEARS

TAKE IT FROM ELMER YOUNGS...

- "Farmers today have just as much opportunity as the old-timers ever did. But the present-day farmer in this plains country needs a pump so he can survive dry years"
- "Plant lots of trees they give you a windbreak against blizzards and trees also provide shade and shelter for stock"
- "It pays to store feed for lean times—at least one year's supply if possible"
- "Keeping alfalfa hay under cover helps prevent nutrients from leaching out. I'm a strong believer in big storage barns." (One of the Youngs barns is said to be the biggest in Nebraska)
- "Grind corn fine for starting out young calves.
 For finishing animals I favor shelled corn plus cottonseed cake and a small amount of linseed oil meal"
- "No matter how high the price of grain goes, feed it to your livestock and market 'em on the hoof"
- "I've seen great market fluctuations in my long experience selling livestock. So I fully appreciate the stabilizing effect of those producer-consumer campaigns put on by Safeway and the other food chains. Growers had no such help in the old days"
- "Speaking as a consumer I admire Safeway's direct, efficient plan of food distribution — it means welcome money-savings in the store"

"Pumps are my answer to dry years," Elmer Youngs told me (photo shows one of two Youngs pumps). "When you give it plenty of water this is just as great a feed country as it was when my wife and I came out here back in '97. In the old days you never saw pumps in this section. We depended on rainfall and what water we could get from ditches off the Platte River. But there's little water in the ditches lately. It's been necessary to irrigate corn land to make a crop. I get ample water from my two pumps. It's only about 20 feet to water and each pump will throw about 1200 gallons a minute"



HIGH HAT

BY EDITH R. DOEGE

T WAS Easter midafternoon. Ben and Tillie Seeres were returning from the community dinner in the hall across from the church where they always attended services.

"Watch your steering wheel and don't be looking at my head," Tillie said to her husband. "I'm not jealous of Daisymae and the rest that were sporting new bonnets today. This one suits me okay even if it has seen 2 summers."

"Oh, it's all right," Ben said slowly, thoughtfully, "but it seems all the new hats have flowers. I can't figure how brother Malan manages to pay for the swell things Daisymae's always getting. And him just a clerk in Tunn's Groery, too."

"Good grief, Daisymae's hat didn't cost a fortune," Tillie said impatiently, irritably, "I could've gotten a better one but you know how it's been with saving to pay the interest and other bills and second half of the rent coming due in June." They had covered 2 miles of the 4 from Lekson to their home before either of them spoke again.

"Those roses on Daisymae's hat were silk, weren't they?" Ben ventured timidly, cautiously, as from the corner of his eye he glanced at his wife's ribbon-trimmed black straw again. Without waiting for a reply he went on, "It was all I could do to keep from biffing Malan good and proper when you girls were up there collecting tickets for the dinner. He boasted something about Daisymae's flower garden hat as he stared at your old one, then turned and gave me a withering look. Darn him. It wasn't my fault you didn't have on a new hat."

"You should worry. We could buy Malan and Daisymae out 10 times over. I'll get a new hat when late summer sales come along. And I'll go to Cullar's where they guarantee value Illustrated by Charles H. Craver

plus style, and I know from experience their merchandise really wears. That's where I got this hat.

and it doesn't look shabby yet by any means. The material for my dress came from there, too. You should have noticed how it compared with any other dress today, even Daisymae's, altho I know she got hers readymade."

Your dress is lovely, honey, and you look mighty sweet in it. It was silly of me getting worked up over the idea of a new hat. But every time I think of Malan's dirty look I could boil."

"Get down, Tibbs, you'll make me drop this basket and break my dishes," Tillie ordered as the brown terrier jumped and barked and wagged his stubby tail. He was happy they were home again. After that he followed Tillie about as she gathered the eggs and brought in the wood and kindling. She raked the ashes, crumbled the red smoldering oak stick, filled

cobs and dry wood and soon the kettle steamed and bubbled for tea.

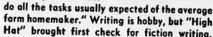
Ben tended the horses and milked the cows and after supper he sat in the big Morris chair at the round dining table and read the Sunday paper beneath the soft glow of the ivory-shade oil lamp. Tillie was thru tidying the kitchen when Tibbs barked vehemently at the door. She let him in and he hopped in the wooden box near the window and curled up contentedly on the folded burlap sack.

Ben gritted his teeth.

the grate of the white enamel range with fuzzy

Her First Fiction Check

Edith R. Doege, from Tonganoxie, Kan., was born and reared on a farm and she says, "I have lived with the same man on the same farm for 33 years." Five children, 3 grandchildren, has business college diploma. Likes to travel, but also cook, bake, sew, crochet, raise chickens, and "in fact



start talking about hats again," Tillie mused as she put out the light. I'll give him the surprise of his life July Fourth when we have our next basket dinner at the church hall. My hat will be spanking new then. The very idea of Malan snubbing Ben. I'll show them all a thing or two.'

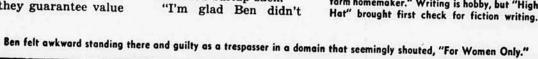
And so the days went by and Tillie sang as she tended the baby chicks or worked in the moist, warm soil of the garden with its rows of tender lettuce, crisp radishes and newly transplanted tomato, cabbage and celery plants.

BEN was thoughtful as he went about his work. The first crop of alfalfa was crunchy and sweetly fragrant in the hay mow, the growing corn rustled like stiff silk in the June breeze and the wheat fields billowed gracefully as an ocean of yellow and green gold in the sunshine.

Ben knew he couldn't stand Malan snubbing him again, and Tillie hadn't said a word about getting a new hat. He'd wait another week and then—well, he'd go to Cullar's himself and get the best hat in the store-more and brighter flowers than any woman ever wore—Tillie was worth it. She was prettier than Daisymae or

any girl he'd ever seen, but she was painfully economical at times. "No use spending every dollar," she'd say. "It make one feel snug and comfortable to have a checking account against emergen-cies." Only Saturday she'd returned from Lekson and pridefully handed Ben their bank book that showed a neat balance.

That night as Ben did his chores Tillie preened like a pheasant before her dresser mirror. "He should like this," she told herself. "It's all flowers. A beauti-[Continued on Page 25]





If Wheat Quotas Are Voted

T IS NOW indicated that a vote on wheat quotas will most likely be taken on May 31. According to the AAA regulations, if it appears on May 15 that the supply of wheat for the next marketing year will exceed a normal year's c nestic consumption and exports by 1...re than 35 per cent, a referendum must be held. At present, all figures indicate that the surplus will warrant the vote.

If two-thirds of the growers vote in favor of the quotas, they will then go into effect on the wheat harvested this year, beginning July 1, and also on whatever wheat harvested in 1941 is marketed prior to July 1, 1941.

If quotas are voted, here are some

of the rules that would apply:

How much wheat could an individual farmer sell if marketing quotas were

The farm marketing quota is the

(whichever is the greater) of the farm acreage allotment, plus the carryover of old wheat on hand which the farmer could have marketed without penalty the preceding year. Since quotas were not in effect for the 1940 crop, this would include all carryover on hand at the end of the present marketing

If the wheat farmer has kept within his 1941 wheat acreage allotment, he may market without penalty all the wheat he produces.

But how about the non-co-operator? The non-co-operator (one who has exceeded his acreage allotment) can market, without penalty, the normal or actual production of his acreage allotment, whichever is greater. That is, the AAA explains, "a farmer with a 100-acre allotment and a 10-bushel normal yield who planted 150 acres and got a yield of 20 bushels can marnumber of bushels equal to the nor-mal production or actual production tion of 100 acres) without penalty." ket 2,000 bushels (the actual produc-

He may sell or feed the excess by paying a penalty of 15 cents a bushel —or he may store the excess under seal. Note that excess wheat that is used for feed must pay the penalty. Excess may be used for seed without

paying the penalty.

A farmer is a co-operator, after the marketing quotas are voted, only if the acreage planted to wheat is not in excess of the allotment for his farm.

Here are some other pertinent facts in regard to marketing quotas:

The normal yield in establishing farm marketing quotas will be the normal yield established under the 1941 program—applying to the present marketing year, which ends June 30. A memo issued by the AAA carries

this warning in regard to marketing quotas:

"If the quotas are not approved, there can be no loan and hence no support to prevent wheat prices from falling to world levels. The world situation is such that without the support of wheat loans, our farm prices would be around 25 or 30 cents a bushel. "Excessive supplies of wheat will necessitate additional reduction of wheat acreage allotments in (for) 1942. Since quotas pro-

vide penalties for non-co-operators, quotas may be expected to result in more com-pliance with allotments. The resulting smaller acreage will reduce supplies to more normal levels."

The program is to reduce national wheat acreage allotments to 55 million acres, compared to the 1941 (present) total of 62 million acres. That will mean a further acreage reduction of around 13 per cent.

Limestone Saves Feed

Addition of one-tenth of a pound of ground limestone a head daily to the fattening rations of steer calves, when alfalfa is not included in the ration, insures quicker and more economical gains, according to a recent test by Dr. A. D. Weber, cattle specialist at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. The lot of calves receiving the calcium required 98 pounds less corn, 101 pounds less silage and 13 pounds less cottonseed meal to produce 100 pounds of gain than did the steers without any limestone in their ration.



■ SELECT from Standard's "Power Trio" the fuel best suited to your tractor and your purse and learn for yourself what power you get from every gallon . . . how your engine takes a tough pull without a ping and does not smoke or form excessive carbon. Then you'll see why more and more power farmers are switching to Standard.

And best of all, you get low-cost power, too, because the fuel recommended for your tractor will give you maximum acres of work per gallon.

Your Standard Oil man has these powerful, economical tractor fuels to deliver to your farm at a moment's notice. So from Standard's "Power Trio" choose the fuel to fit your mechanical requirements and place your order now.

STANDARD RED CROWN GASOLINE

This motor fuel is the first choice of power farmers who want an all-purpose gasoline of the highest quality. It is an ideal

gasoline for the newer high-compression tractor engines and a fuel that guarantees long mileage and fast starting in car or truck the year 'round.

STANOLIND GASOLINE

While low in price, this powerful, uniform fuel has the qualities which insure economical power in two-fuel or gasolineburning tractors. It has long been popular on the farm where an all-purpose fuel is desired for use in tractor, car, or truck.

STANDARD TRACTOR FUEL

This economical fuel, which is ideal for two-fuel tractors, is the choice of thousands of prudent power farmers. Scores of those who have personally field-tested this tractor fuel declare in written testimonials that they can do more work for the money than with any other.

EVERETT MITCHELL'S ON THE AIR



Hear this famous farm news commentator in a series of interesting noon-time radio announcements. Your Standard Oil man can tell you where and when you should tune in.



STANDARD OIL . COMPANY



No farmer studies the crop forecasts more closely than do the railroads. An inch of rain at just the right time may mean five more bushels of wheat per acre to the farmerto the railroads it means that thousands of additional cars must be provided for that section.

Only last year, production of winter wheat in some sections jumped 68% ahead of early estimates when late rains drenched the principal producing states.

As threshing time draws near, the railroads plan their strategy as carefully as a general staff plots a military campaign. Armies of cars are marched into position. Everything must be ready when the grain starts to flow out of the combines because the grain-producing states can store only a fraction of their crop, while modern methods in harvesting and marketing have compressed shipments into shorter and sharper peak move-

This year the problem threatens to be exceptionally difficult.

SEE AMERICA BY RAILROAD-SPECIAL Ask your local ticket agent.

A bumper crop now, with a heavy carry-over still in the elevators, will create a strong temptation to use cars for storage, but the railroads count on prompt loading and unloading in moving the crop.

Only the railroads with their own vast network of steel highways and their reserves of equipment could possibly handle a movement of such magnitude. In the great grain belt of the Midwest there are some 30,000 miles of feeders, branch lines which find their chief use when the crops move. Without these lines to carry their produce quickly and economically to market, millions of acres of fertile, profitable farm land might as well be given back to the Indians.



ONE YEAR'S GRAIN RAIL SHIPMENTS

WHEAT - 742,818,334 bushels or 489,446 cars

CORN - 369,363,893 bushels or 243,719 cars

OATS - 170,816,062 bushels or 83,658 cars

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS WASHINGTON, D.C.

HANDSOME HOLSTEIN

Chosen for Essay Contest Prize

HANDSOME, typy, well-bred senthe Holstein-Friesian Association of America for the first prize in the Holstein division of the essay contest sponsored by Kansas Farmer in co-operation with the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association.

This is the first of the 5 calves to be chosen; 4 others will be selected in the near future, one each of the Jersey, Brown Swiss, Ayrshire, and Guernsey breeds. They will be announced in Kansas Farmer.

The Holstein bull is an animal any boy or girl in Kansas will be proud to own. And if you would like to own this bull, or any of the others yet to be selected, or one of the numerous other prizes offered in this contest, and if you are between the ages of 13 and 20, inclusive, then get busy on your

Making available the Holstein bull calf is the Meyer Dairy Farm Company, Grover Meyer, owner, Basehor, Kansas. The calf is a purebred, and is registered under the name of "Springrock Ormsby Fobes." He was born on November 5, 1940, sired by Triune Pansy Supreme 579343, senior herd sire at the Grover Meyer dairy. This sire has 31 daughters, which average 14,070 pounds milk, with 509 pounds fat, and an average test of 3.62 per cent. He is a son of Triune Ormsby Piebe, one of the great proved sires of the Holstein-Friesian breed.

Dam of the calf offered by Mr. Meyer has a mature equivalent record, computed on a 2-time-per-day milking, of 554 pounds fat. "Springrock Ormsby Fobes" is truly an outstanding calf, and he would be a valuable addition to almost any herd in Kansas.

Here's how to proceed if you want to enter this contest. If you are a boy or girl between 13 and 20 years of age, inclusive, choose any one of the 5 breeds, and write an essay, not to exceed 1,000 words, on the following subject: "Why Dad Should Keep Purebreds, and Why He Should Keep -The last word of the title may be either Ayrshires, Guernseys, Holstein-Friesians, Jerseys, or Brown Swiss.

Write only one essay, and mail it to the Dairy Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, before May 31. Get your teacher, county agent, or club leader to sign your entry, to indicate that rules have been followed. Write neatly or typewrite your essay on one side of the paper only. You may gather ideas anywhere you can, but no copying is allowed from any source.

The writer of the best essay in ior bull calf has been selected by Kansas on each of the 5 breeds wins a bull calf of the breed about which he writes. In addition, each state breed winner has the opportunity to enter his essay in a national contest. Here, the winner in each breed will receive a free trip to the National Dairy Show. The national contest is being conducted by O. E. Reed, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Dairy Husbandry. Twelve states are holding contests.

In addition to the bull calves for first prizes in the state, the Brown Swiss Association will give a Parker pen and pencil set for second prize, and the book, "Brown Swiss Records," for third. The American Jersey Cattle Club will give a gold medal for second, and a silver medal for third. The Ayrshire Association will give 2 baby calves for second and third; and the Guernsey group will donate a silver milk jug for second, and a kodachrome plaque for third. Holstein people announce a leather zippit ring book, with 3 rings, for second, and a small gold medal for third.

If you contemplate entering this contest, please drop a post card to Dairy Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, so that he will be looking for your essay. If you want a copy of the bulletin, "Dairy Cattle Breeds," or special information about any of the 5 breeds, just mention it.

At any rate, get busy on your essay; do your dead-level best, and perhaps you will be the owner of a handsome, purebred calf, worth many, many times the effort involved.

Cotton Stamps for Wichita

First county in Kansas to be designated as an area in which the cotton stamp plan will operate is Sedgwick county and the city of Wichita. It is estimated that there are 7,335 families, representing some 20,362 persons, receiving public aid in the area and therefore eligible to participate in the pro-

Under the plan of cotton stamp distribution to be used in the Wichita area, eligible families will be given the opportunity to buy green-colored cotton stamps within minimum and maximum limits, and to receive free \$1 worth of brown surplus cotton stamps for each \$1 worth of green stamps purchased. The purchased green stamps are to guarantee the continuance of the family's normal cotton goods buying, while the free brown surplus stamps will be used to obtain additional cotton goods.



This typy Holstein bull calf, valued at \$150, was contributed for the essay contest by Grover Meyer, Basehor, center, prominent Kansas Holstein breeder who is secretary of the Kansas Holstein Association, and a director of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. The calf is held by Mr. Meyer's son, "Spike," as he poses for the approving inspection of Elmer A. Dawdy, right, fieldman for the Holstein Association.

"All-Out" Control of Farming

By CLIF STRATTON Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Govern- ada's huge surplus of wheat will be ment is moving in on the 1941 given first place in exports to Europe, farm front, will move in much farther within a few months, very probably without much additional legislation.

There will be government control of farm prices, food prices, if possible without formal price fixing.

During the last 8 years the mechanisms for a controlled agriculture have been established, tried out, and found fairly workable. Most farmers by this time are acquainted with the controls made possible by the AAA and associated programs. That acquaintance will become closer now that the nation is on a war basis..

Cotton and tobacco growers voted marketing quotas on themselves some time ago. Wheat and corn growers will be asked to vote quotas in nationwide referendas this spring and fall. There also will be sharp reductions in acreages for wheat and cotton imposed for the coming year, in all probability. Talk is that wheat acreage may be cut to 55 million acres; some 63 million acres were planted for the 1941 crop.

Supplementing production and marketing controls thru control of volume of production and marketings, there will be price control thru government buying and thru commodity loans.

The experiments with the food stamp plan the last few years have shown what government buying can effect in the field of prices. Milo Perkins and his Surplus Marketing Administration promise to play a bigger and bigger part in controlling food prices and farm prices in the coming months. His title already might be Food Administrator without making any radical change in his operations.

Will Buy Foodstuffs

Uncle Sam is going to buy immense quantities of foodstuffs for Britain, and for as much of suffering Continental Europe as England decides will not interfere with British hopes of starving Germany into submission. Estimates in Washington vary as to amounts, but it is regarded as likely that 500 million dollars will be used for purchase of foodstuffs for Europe within a year. That amounts in fact to a 500 million dollar export subsidy.

As there will be only 1 buyer in the export market—that buyer being the government-it will be a buyer's market. The buyer will determine the price, thru deciding what products will be purchased for export, without formal price fixing, which is not contemplated at present.

The "food will win the war" slogan has a different meaning from what we gave it in the previous World War. In 1917-18 that meant production without limit, for the allied armies.

This time it means control of food supplies pretty definitely as a war weapon. Hitler already is doing that; the peoples he has conquered are being underfed and "under-vitamined." Uncle Sam and John Bull are planning to use foods also as war weapons, with Uncle Sam doing most of the furnishing—except perhaps as to wheat, Canfor Empire economic reasons, while acreage reduction will be the program for the United States.

The extent to which commodity loans will be used to bolster farm prices for export commodities apparently has not been determined. Congress itself may enter this field, altho the Administration probably will hold control in its own hands, as being more "flexible." The Senate has a bill on the calendar, by Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, making 100 per cent parity loans mandatory for wheat and cotton—these to be accompanied by drastic cuts in acreages. The American Farm Bureau is urging 85 per cent loans, plus severely controlled acreage reductions, with parity conservation payments sufficient to give producers of the basic commodities parity prices and income.

Wants Payments Doubled

The Farmers Union is asking that parity payments be doubled, and that additional funds be allowed Farm Security Administration for loans and grants to distressed farmers. Farmers

Union leaders say the Union will back the high loan program also, but would prefer higher payments and financing these by the income certificate plan.

Administration forces are apparently doing all they can to block passage of any high loan legislation; at present centering efforts on getting thru legislation increasing marketing quota penalties on wheat from 15 cents to 50 cents a bushel; on corn from 15 to 30 cents. After the quotas are voted, commodity loans at perhaps 70 per cent of parity average are understood to be in the program. But decision and details of how the government will help maintain farm prices, thru purchases and thru loans, are to be left to the decision of the President, rather than fixed by Congress, if the Administration has its way-and the Administration is having its way these days, as you may have noticed.

The planners in the Administration are looking forward to government control of exports, production and prices after the war on much the same basis. It is regarded as quite likely that all world trade will be done by governments for years after the war is over, no matter who wins.

Government is not singling out farmers only for government controls. The rest of the nation is, or soon will be, in much the same boat. All business is going to be told by Government what can and cannot do, what it must do, in the months, perhaps years, ahead.

The nation is going-probably al-

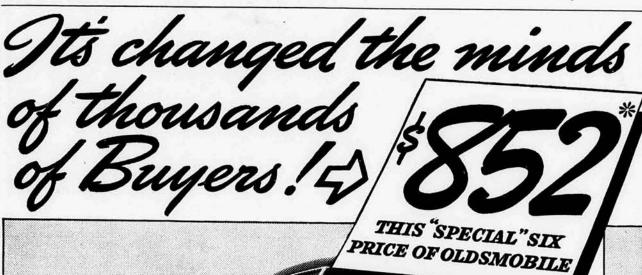
ready is there without realizing itonto a war basis. They say it a little more softly in Washington official circles, speaking of "the equivalent of a war economy.'

Whether all-out aid for Britain means all-out war for the United States, it certainly means all-out control of business and industry and agriculture-and ultimately of labor-to make the war economy function.

Government money will flow like water over Niagara in the next few years, 50 billions of it for war purposes in less than 2 years at a minimum, and the farmer will get a share in it. But the producers of wheat and cotton and tobacco-at times corn and ricepromise to be more directly dependent upon payments from the treasury than will most of industry.

Winners in Big Contest

Mrs. E. T. Yoder, Newton, Kan., won third prize and \$100 in the recent Maca yeast contest, which was announced in Kansas Farmer. Other women in Kansas Farmer territory who won \$1 prizes are: Mrs. F. W. Curtis, McCracken; Mrs. George C. Lerew, Portis; Mrs. V. O. Corliss, Bartlett; Mrs. Lowell G. Wilcox, Calhan, Colo.; Mrs. Judson Barclay, Jr., Grinnell; Mrs. Charles Anderson, Kinsley; Mrs. Paul Stucky, Inman; Mrs. R. E. Lofts, Girard; Mrs. E. J. George, Edwardsville; Mrs. Sadie Miller, Mulvane; and Mrs. J. A. Pomeroy, Holton.





The big reason so many buyers switch to Olds is Oldsmobile's low price! They know that for just a little more, they get a lot more car. The big Olds Special gives them extra size, extra comfort and extra power—plus amaz-ing gas and oil economy! If you are "on the fence" about what to buy, take a look at Olds' low price — then, check on what it buys!

*For Special Six Business Coupe, delivered at Lansing, Mich. State tax, optional equipment and ac--extra. Prices subject to change without

Kite-Flying Time

Kite flying is one of the most thrilling of spring sports. And it's even more fun when that kite high up there in the clouds is one which you made yourself. We have a kite leaslet for you which contains some ideas for making kites, as well as something about flying them. Send your request for the leaflet, with 3 cents for mailing costs, to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Atchison Dave Condon Motor Co.
Atchison Pave Super Service
Baxter Springs Pruitt Motor Co.
Balotille E. C. Lynch Motor Co.
Baloti Burke & Ross
Brewster Keppel Motor Co.
Burlington J. O. Zscheile Motor Co.
Burlington J. O. Zscheile Motor Co.
Bushton Groth Motor Co.
Bushton Groth Motor Co.
Caldwell Motor Inn Garage
Chanute Ward Motor Co.
Chenry Werner Wulf Motor Co.
Cherryvale Jack's Welding Shoe
Chotopa Yannaman's Super Service
Collagwater Webb & Keeler
Coffeyville Graham Auto Co.
Colladwater Wilford Betzer
Concordia Cloud County Finance Gr.
Council Grove Mason Motor Co.
Dodge City Miner & Sons
Downs Sutter Service Stations
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Our Crop Reporters Say . . .

Allen—Less oats sowed than usual. Plowing now being pushed. Much flax probably will be seeded. Alfalfa starting well. Wheat will be seeded. Alfaila starting well. Wheat got a late start last fall and little was pas-tured. It is starting spring growth and may afford considerable pasture. Livestock do-ing well. Fewer than usual hogs and pouling weil, rewer than usual hogs and poul-try are in the country with the price for both better than for several years. Condi-tions generally are quiet, but farmers are hopeful. Prices somewhat better and soil moisture decidedly better than for several years.—Guy M. Tredway.

Allen—Most oats in ground, will be a large acreage of flax, many planning on sowing soybeans for soil improvement. Some getting alfalfa started after plowing under crop of Sweet clover. Summer fallow is not practiced in this county as much as it should be. Not much wheat pastured because of wet winter. Stock of all kinds in good condition, plenty of feed. About an average agreege of plenty of feed. About an average acreage of corn will be planted. General farm condi-tions good. Very hard to rent a farm.—T. E.

Anderson—Hundreds of acres of oats seeded. Good deal of spring work to be done yet, ground just right to work. There will be a good deal of flax and soybeans sowed. Alfalfa coming along nicely. Quite a bit of commercial fertilizer being used. Not much wheat pasture. Cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry are about the same this year as last. There will be quite a bit of grain sorghums. People haven't said much about corn. Conditions about average.—C. E. Kiblinger. Conditions about average.-C. E. Kiblinger.

Barber-Large acreages of oats and barley have been seeded. Ground has been in ideal condition. There will be some soy-beans planted this spring. Quite a number of fields of alfalfa that were seeded last fall have died. A few farmers will use commer-cial fertilizers. There were a few who pas-tured their wheat after the freeze in No-vember, but most folks kept their stock off; wheat making good pasture new Livestock wheat making good pasture now. Livestock doing well. More corn will be planted this spring than usual. The acreage of grain sorghums will be about the same as last year. Wheat, 71c; eggs, 15c; oats, 35c.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—A cow near Olmitz dropped quadruplets recently. One of the calves was dead but the other three are doing well. We have plenty of moisture. The killdeers have arrived. Eggs, 15c; wheat, 71c; butterfat, 27c to 30c.—Alice Everett.

Brown-A large acreage of oats will be seeded. Farmers sowing grass seed and getting the ground ready for corn. Some flax will be sown and many are planning to sow soybeans. A few pastured their fall wheat. Stock coming thru winter in good condition and many pigs appearing in the barnyards. Ground in good condition and everything looks good for a large 1941 crop.—E. E. Taylor.

Butler—Slightly less than the usual amount of oats were seeded owing to the wet weather. Some spring work has been done. However, some fields still too wet. Alfalfa acreage increasing. Farmers seem to be turning more to soil-building crops and less to summer fallow. Phosphate is being less to summer fallow. Phosphate is being used on the thinner land to good advan-tage. Virtually no wheat pasture was obtained during the fall and winter, as the wheat did not make the growth expected and the ground was also too soft for pasturing. Some pasturing wheat this spring. All livestock doing well. Very little disease reported. Corn acreage will be reduced about 25 per cent. Sorghum acreage will be increased. Unit No. 2 of the REA almost completed. Present conditions in this county are creased. Unit No. 2 of the REA almost completed. Present conditions in this county are good. Some wheat showing poor stands as a result of alternate freezing and thawing. Not many little chicks yet. Hens laying well. Little pigs arriving now.—Aaron Thomas.

Chautauqua—Moisture conditions excellent, both as to stock water and crop outlook. Most livestock wintering well, occasionally a herd thin in flesh because of poor quality feed with no protein fed. Usual oats acreage, but late due to wet fields. Not much wheat pasture, too wet, altho wheat looks good. Much interest in phosphate and lime, over 2 carloads of phosphate being used this spring. Alfalfa gaining in acreage and corn is losing to sorghum crops. Hogs scarce. Cake, \$30; eggs, 15c; hay, \$5 to \$6.—Cloy W. Brazle. Chautauqua-Moisture conditions excel-Cloy W. Brazle.

Cherokee—A very small acreage being plowed for corn. There is some interest in flax and soybeans. Too cool to tell much about alfalfa growing, or pastures. Cattle, hogs sheep and poultry doing fairly well.—J. H. Van Horn.

Cheyenne—A recent rain which turned to snow, amounted to ½ inch of moisture. Oats and barley seeding in progress with about same acreage as last year. Alfalfa acreage on increase. Possibly some increase in summer fallow. Wheat pasture was utilized to a large extent during fall and winter and still is being used. All classes of livestock doing well and there will be considerable carry-over of feed. Acreage of grain sorghums likely will be increased because of uncer-

tain corn yields. Conditions generally are good and prospects for a favorable crop year seem bright. A new impetus was given to water and soil conservation recently at a county-wide meeting and Cheyenne county may be declared a conservation district under the Water Facilities Act in conjunction with the Republican River Valley Conservation Association.—F. M. Hurlock. servation Association.-F. M. Hurlock.

Clark—Ground wet. About the usual amount of oats being sown. Quite a lot of spring work being done, especially fence building. Some increase in alfalfa. About the same amount of the same amount of summer fallow. Very little fertilizer being used. Cattle. hogs, sheep and poultry doing fine. Very little corn will be planted. Will be more sorghums planted. Conditions generally good. -G. P. Harvey.

Clay—Oats in good condition, have been delayed because of too much rain during winter. No field work done until after March winter. No field work done until after March 10 because it was too wet. Much interest taken in alfalfa, considerable plantings being made. Wheat came thru winter in fair condition, altho some was killed by early freeze. There has been no wheat pasture to speak of. Cattle in good condition. Some were short of feed which was obtained locally. Fewer hogs with much demand for pigs. Poultry doing well. More farms have a few sheep. Sorghum acreage about as usual. Not much corn planted on upland. Produce market steady and reasonable.—Ralph Macy.

Cloud—More barley than usual planted this spring. Very little alfalfa planted. There has been little wheat pasture this winter except on the river bottoms. Scarcely any corn will be planted. A slight amount of phosphorus and no other commercial fertilizers being used.—Leo Paulsen.

Coffey—Oats seeding not complete yet as the fields have been so wet. Quite a large acreage of wheat has winter killed and is acreage of wheat has winter killed and is being seeded to oats and flax. Alfalfa starting a little the last few days; cold, wet weather holding everything back. A lot of commercial fertilizing being done. Livestock has not done so well because of rain and mud. About the usual acreage of corn will be planted.—James McHill.

Cowley—Spring work well under way. About the usual acreage of oats sown. Ground dry enough now to work very well. Acreage of alfalfa is increasing some. There has been virtually no wheat pasture from the growing crop. Some corn will be planted in eastern half of county, but more of sorghums. All stock and poultry doing well.—K. D. Olin.

Dickinson—Weather continues cold. Oats ground that was fall-plowed has been sown. Stalk ground that had to be disked is just being worked and sown now. Stubble ground still is wet. Very little alfalfa has been seeded on upland. Farmers talking alfalfa since the soil is wet down again. Owing to the wet winter, not much wheat pasturing. Cattle have come thru winter in fine condition. Poultry doing well and eggs are a fair price. Corn acreage will be increased. Wheat looks good in this part of county. Quite a few report winter killing.—F. M. Lorson.

Doniphan—Very little spring work done. Alfalfa starting to grow, rye pasture get-ting green. There will be some soybeans and sorghums planted and probably more clover than a year ago. The oats acreage will be about the same if the weather permits seeding soon. More sows farrowing than last year. Some late sown wheat will not make anything. Might be sown to oats. Lambs and pigs doing well.—Robert Benitz.

Douglas-A large acreage of oats has been sown. Much wheat that promises a poor yield will be seeded to oats. Potato and oats planting have been later than in some years. Considerable interest in soybeans and increasing interest in flax. Probably and increasing interest in flax. Probably will be much summer fallow ground this season. Some commercial fertilizers being used but not in large amounts. Not much wheat pasture last fall and up to March this year. Cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry are in good condition. Considerable corn will be planted. Many early orders given for Hybrid corn. Grain sorghum acreage may increase to replace wheat.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Many fields show poor stands of wheat caused by winter killing. There will be large acreages of barley, oats and potatoes. Much interest in poultry and gar-dening. Some corn will be planted. Plenty of moisture at present.-Myrtle B. Davis



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THE McCORMICK-DEERING

Finney—Finney county farmers busy threshing row crops, hauling feed and sowing spring crops. Very large acreage being sown this spring. Getting a little dry for wheat. About 40 per cent of the wheat froze out in November zero weather. There will a shout 30 per cent summer fallow. Farmout in November zero weather. There will be about 30 per cent summer fallow. Farm-ers having a great benefit from their wheat pasture. Cattle and sheep on wheat pas-ture yet, doing good. There will be a great amount of corn planted this spring. Grain sorghum acreage planting will be greatly increased. Condition in Finney county about 60 per cent.—Joseph J. Ohmes.

Franklin—A good many fields have been seeded to oats with more to come soon as the fields are drying nicely. Some interest seeded to oats with more to come soon as the fields are drying nicely. Some interest in flax but far more in soybeans; alfalfa is coming along well. Some commercial fertilizers being used. Very little wheat pasture last fall or winter. More corn will be planted this season and not all hybrid. Poultry doing pretty well. Hogs and sheep good. Cattle nothing to brag about. Grain sorghum acreage will increase this year. A good many fields of wheat froze out badly. Some fields look fine. A good many farmers are selling hatching eggs. Plenty of feed of all sorts. Hay selling rather cheap. Farmers buying a great many new tractors and trucks stimulated by the extra supply of moisture. Our REA line was energized March 5. The Franklin county fair under new management will all be held under canvas, with an admission fee. Corn, 46c to 48c; eggs, 16c.—Elias Blankenbeker. 48c; eggs, 16c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Geary-Oats and spring barley mostly all Geary—Oats and spring barley mostly all seeded within the past week. Ground in fine condition. Likely to be no increase over last year, which was small. More feed crops such as grain sorghums. If season remains favorable, a large acreage will go to alfalfa this year. Not much wheat pasture during the fall and winter, but most fields are greening up nicely except where it winter killed.—L. J. Hoover.

Greenwood—Oats sowing nearly com-pleted. Fall sown alfalfa badly damaged during the winter, some fields very spotted. Wet weather was hard on livestock. Potawet weather was hard on hyestock. Fola-toes have been planted. Farmers pleased with the government's AAA program and wheat insurance. Poultry doing nicely, Eggs a fair price and lots of cream being sold. Cattle and hog prices are very good. -A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—Not much oats seeded. Some fields disked. Alfalfa making some gains. Some commercial fertilizers used. Ground has been too wet most of the time for grazing except with light animals like sheep and calves. Cattle, hogs, sheep, in fact, all livestock doing well. Quite a bit of corn and grain sorghums will be planted. Wheat, 70c: bran. \$1.04: mill rip. \$1.00; sheet. 70c; bran, \$1.04; mill run, \$1.09; shorts, \$1.14; corn, 54c to 56c; oats, 30c; kafir, 35c; barley, 38c; rye, 40c; eggs, 11c to 15c; cream, 30c; hens, 9c to 12c; cox, 6c.—H. W. Prouty.

Harper-Wheat condition and stand about 70 per cent. Oats seeding completed, about the usual acreage. Because of wet weather there was little wheat pasture. Cattle thin due to scarcity of feeds. Wet weather caused loss of feed. Lamb crop good. There will be little corn planted. Grain sorghum crop will be normal in acreage.—Mrs. W. A.

Jefferson—Cold, wet ground delayed oats sowing but long days in fields now are getting the job done. Possibly a slight increase in planting of flax and soybeans. Many plan to sow alfalfa. Folks hope to summer fallow more than usual this year. Some commercial fertilizer being used while others depend entirely on barnyard manure. Very depend entirely on barnyard manure. depend entirely on barnyard manure. Very little wheat pasture this year. Livestock do-ing nicely. The ground being well soaked, ing nicely. The ground being well soaked, folks are risking more acres in corn. But many acres will go for grain sorghums. Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Jewell—Not as much oats sown as formerly, but more barley. No alfalfa seeded yet but many plan to plant alfalfa and clover. Virtually no wheat pasture last fall or this spring, so farmers have had to haul in lots of feed from Mitchell county. About the same amount of corn will be planted. Ponds and cisterns are low, many are dry. Livestock and poultry doing fine. Many new ponds being built. AAA sign-up for wheat payment about completed. Hatcheries doing a rushing business the last 2 weeks.—Lester Broyles.

Pasture Improvement

As more than a third of all Kansas farm land is used for pasture, we believe many farmers will want to see our bulletin, Better Pastures on Kan Farms." Some of the subjects considered are, Wheat for Spring Pasture, Lespedeza and Clover Are Good, Sudan for Summer Grazing, and How About Contouring. The Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, will be glad to send a copy of this pasture bulletin upon receipt of 3-cent stamp to cover postage.

Johnson-Moisture ample for all needs. Johnson—Moisture ample for all needs. Oats drilling, potato planting and gardening under way. Wheat fields still generally brown. Some fields being drilled to oats, some sown to flax, some put in corn and some allowed to stand. Damage to fruit trees feared because of November freeze. Alfalfa slow to show up. Cattle selling well, especially milk cows. Better prices for eggs and poultry appreciated. Much hybrid corn will be planted. Many suffering from flu. Farm help not so plentiful as in recent seasons. Many rats reported. Some wolf hunts have been held. Plenty of roughage on hand. Health of livestock good.—Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

-Barley and oats seeding about completed with weather favorable for spring work. Little wind damage reported. Alfalfa acreage remains about the same with very few new fields being reseeded. Fifty per cent of wheat ground will be summer fallowed. In general, wheat pasture has been good since early fall; as a result, thousands of head of cattle have been bought and of head of cattle have been bought and win-tered at a profit. All kinds of rough feed plentiful. All livestock wintered well. Maize and other grain sorghums have displaced corn because they resist grasshoppers so much better. Our grass is coming back. Weather conditions are favorable and people are optimistic as to the future despite high taxes, debts and dictators.—A. R. Bentley. Bentley.

Leavenworth—An unusually large acreage of oats being seeded. Many wheat fields being put to oats or barley. Other spring work will get under way as the soil dries out. Quite a few soybeans are to be sown later, mostly for hay. Many more would be used if seeding was not so expensive. Much legume and grass seed being used. Wheat in very poor condition and has provided

little pasture. About a normal acreage of corn and grain sorghums are to be planted. Livestock and poultry doing well. More inthan ever before shown in soil conservation program. General conditions seem to be a little better.-Wm. D. Denholm.

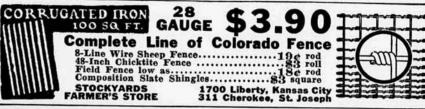
Linn—Good farming weather and it is welcome. Most wheat is winter killed. A lot of it will go in oats and corn. Most farmers are fertilizing, some are liming for alfalfa. There will be big acreages of oats and flax. Pastures will be late, but we have view of food. All livestock doing well. If plenty of feed. All livestock doing well. If the weather stays good, sorghum acreage will be small. More demand for baby chicks than last year. Prices very good.—W. E.

Logan—Light showers and snows are keeping plenty of moisture in the ground for present needs. Some barley has been sowed but most farmers waiting a little, fearing a freeze. Wheat coming along nicely. Perhaps a little more corn will be planted than has been for several years. There will be a lot of cane and milo planted. Livestock and poultry of all kinds doing well.—H. R.

Lyon-About the same acreage of oats as last year, and all sowed. The next will be to sow alfalfa, potatoes and plant corn. The ground has had plenty of rain to put it in good condition. Wheat, corn and alfalfa are the best crops for this county. Stock in fair condition. Farmers should have more hogs and poultry. Not much wheat pasture last fall and winter, about half the crop on the upland farms. The wettest winter for several years. Too soon to know whether the trees are killed.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Large acreage of oats, ground just right for oats sowing and planting potatoes. Several are disking the fields getting ready for corn planting. Lots of Sweet clover sowed and grass of all kinds for pasture. No flax but lots of soybeans. There was no wheat pasture lest fall Lots of between was no wheat pasture last fall. Lots of baby chicks. A good crop of spring pigs. Pigs selling higher than fat hogs. Milk cows sell for \$80 to \$100. Bulls sell sky high. Lots of feed left yet. Sorgo fodder selling for 50c a ton. There will be a large acreage of millet sowed this year. Alfalfa hay, loose, \$8 in stack. Cream, 32c; eggs, 15c; corn, 50c; wheat, 70c; sorgo, 90c.—J. D. Stosz.

Morris—Moisture plentiful. Oats planting virtually completed. About 50 per cent more potatoes being planted this spring than last. Some increase in number of baby last. Some increase in number of baby chicks on farms. A few sales bring good prices for all livestock. Alfalfa hay selling from \$6 to \$12.50 a ton. Bran, \$1.10; corn, 50c to 55c; kafir, 38c; oats, 32c; butterfat, (Continued on Page 24)





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(Continued from Page 3)

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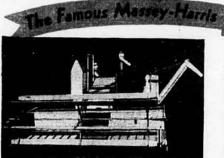
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WhitewaterJohn J. Gronau	
Wichita Bomholt Impl. Co.	
Winfield Allred Tire & Brake Serv.	
Winifred Brauchl Bros.	
Yates Center C. E. Tannahili	
	-

MASSEY-HARRIS
GENERAL OFFICES: RACINE, WIS. FACTORIES: BATAVIA, N.Y., RACINE, WIS.

only for lighter jobs such as cooking, refrigeration and water heating.

Many folks have inquired regarding the safety of liquefied petroleum gases. Clyde Latchem, state fire marshal, who is well informed about their use and characteristics, speaks highly of their safety and dependability if they are used correctly. However, he considers there is need for more general knowledge about propane and butane, to prevent unnecessary failures and accidents.

Unlike most other gases, these prominent liquefied petroleum gases are heavier than air. If you should fill a balloon with propane or butane, it would fall to the ground rather than soar in the air. This means that any escaping gases will seek the low places. In a basement or building they cling to the floor. Escaping out of doors, they creep along on the ground, creating a fire hazard instead of moving into the air above.

Interesting facts about the boiling temperatures of propane and butane offer a basis for better understanding of their use. Strange as it may seem, the boiling point of propane is 44 degrees below zero. This means it is a liquid at temperatures below that mark, and a gas at temperatures above that mark.

However, by compressing it in tight containers it is changed to a liquid at much higher temperatures. For instance, at zero it will liquefy under a pressure of 24 pounds to the square inch. At 70 degrees a pressure of 125 pounds is necessary, and at 100 degrees F., it requires 196 pounds a square inch to liquefy.

Propane on farms is stored under pressure, in air-tight cylinders. Flowing from an outlet, the product emerges as gas. Because of the low boiling point this system will operate satisfactorily whenever the temperature is not colder than 44 degrees below zero, so propane cylinders are normally found above ground.

With butane, however, the situation is different. Butane boils at 32 degrees above zero. This means that at temperatures lower than the normal freezing point for water, butane remains a liquid and refuses to emerge in the form of gas. Therefore, butane is commonly stored in large tanks, buried with the top 3 feet or more underground, to penetrate below the frost-line in winter.

It is highly important that all lead-in pipes also be well below the frost-line, entering the basement from this depth. Safe use of the liquefied petroleum gases hinges largely on a steady flow of the gas. If gas in the lead-in should pass thru a cold section it could liquefy, halting the gas flow. This would extinguish the flames in stoves and other equipment. Later, the temperature might be warm enough that the product would change back from liquid to gas, and unless pro-

Bottled Gas

Farmers considering installation of propane, butane or related fuels for domestic use, will be interested in a circular on the subject issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce. It gives practical worthwhile information about the nature and use of these gases. The bulletin will help you understand them better so you can use them with greater intelligence and safety. Vital points about installation and equipment are also covered. Farm Service Editor, of Kansas Farmer, will be glad to send this circular to anyone upon request. Price 5 cents.

tective devices were in the system, it could escape into the room.

To guard against serious trouble of this type, Mr. Latchem advises use of a 100 per cent cut-off device on all automatically controlled equipment such as floor furnaces which are not turned on and off by hand. This apparatus automatically trips a shut-off valve as soon as irregularities in the flow cause a flame to be extinguished.

For those interested in purchasing liquefied petroleum gas systems, Mr. Latchem says the first and most important precaution is to buy your equipment from reliable, well-established concerns. Because of the pressure involved, it is extremely important that tanks and pipes be flawless in construction. It is equally important that they be installed by experienced workmen who understand the use of these particular gases.

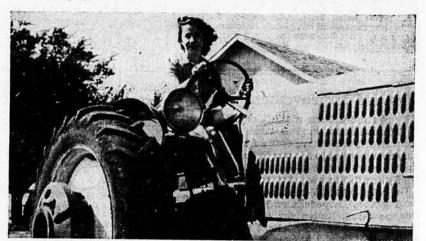
Along with these precautions, Mr. Latchem emphasizes the importance of using fuels adapted to the type of equipment you have. He warns against the use of butane gas with propane equipment. It is a common practice to mix propane with butane for butane systems in winter, but it is not safe to do this unless you have a tank designed to withstand the additional pressure.

At time of installing a butane system, Mr. Latchem advises a close examination of the tank, to make sure it is completely dry inside. He mentions also the importance of a gentle slope in the gas line between the house and the tank. It should slope toward the tank, without dips, so condensed gases in the pipe will move back toward the tank, instead of toward the house.

Above all, he says, do not try to make and install your own farm system, and never install a storage container or cylinder inside a building. These gases are friendly, loyal workers when properly handled, but they can turn against you in a seething blaze of anger, under faulty management.

he fa

Wheat Queen Real Farm Girl



Hazel Phillips, a typical farm girl from Sedgwick, wears a big victory smile, for she was recently elected Kansas Wheat Queen by a wide margin. She will reign over dedication ceremonies for the Harvey County Wheat Memorial this spring. Sponsored by the Newton Junior Association of Commerce, the Wheat Memorial is being financed entirely by contributions of wheat. Miss Phillips is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Phillips, of rural Sedgwick, and she is a real help to her father on the family farm.

FARM ELECTRICITY

Brings Changes Unimaginable

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

one thing that will put him on an equal basis with the city manufacturer. Cyrus McCormick, with his wonderful invention, the reaper, could not have been a greater benefactor to agriculture than the man who first conceived the idea of bringing cheap electricity to the farms.

Even the general use of the moldboard plow did not revolutionize farming like available electric energy will when farmers come into a full realization of its possibilities. The changes in agricultural practices brought about by the tractor are no more wonderful than the changes agriculture will undergo in the future when that mysterious giant, electricity, is harnessed and put to use on the farms.

It is not unreasonable to prophesy that, with electricity available, more and more of the farmers' crops will be processed right on the farms. Profits now made by others out of farm products will go directly into the farmers' pockets when dairy processing plants and canneries are installed on the farms. Quick-freeze plants are now being manufactured for farm use, and some of these days farmers will be selling their frozen fruits and vegetables to the folks in town.

electric ham "ager," a machine for speeding up the process of curing hams. These are only forerunners of other machines, yet to be invented, that will make the farm a manufacturing unit and will set the farmer on his feet and make him independent of a government dole administered in the guise of soil conservation.

More and more, Doniphan county farmers are recognizing electricity as

RURAL electrification is the farm- own a 10-horsepower roughage mill. Freshly-ground feed is more palatable, Freshly-ground feed is more palatable, they say, and their stock makes more economical gains than when stale, rancid feeds are consumed. When Paul Guthrie had to send for repairs for his mill, he had an opportunity to compare costs. He hired a portable, custom grinding outfit to come in and grind up a supply of feed for him. Enough was ground to last 21 days. Mr. Guthrie paid \$10 for the job. His monthly electricity bill had been averaging only \$10, and besides grinding his feed for 4 weeks this amount had cooked the family meals, refrigerated its food, washed and ironed its clothes and provided radio entertainment.

On his farm 2 miles west of Denton, Carl Channon has installed an electric welding outfit. He saves valuable time by making repairs right on the spot. Mr. Channon is a graduate of Kansas State College, and on the farm finds many opportunities for putting into practice his mechanical and electrical training. Earl Dutton is getting a wellequipped work shop, so that he can make more practical use of the cheap electricity that is brought to his farm by the Doniphan county electric cooperative association. He recently purchased a 2-horsepower motor for various jobs in the shop. He also has a Another recent development is the new saw with an adjustable table, making it possible to cut at any angle desired.

Virgil Rush, of near Severance, is a corn farmer. He specializes in hybrid seed corn. Necessarily, much storage space is needed. With a 5-horsepower motor he operates successfully grain elevators that put the corn right where he wants it at little cost and with no wasted energy. On his fairy farm south of Wathena, E. V. Wakeman makes a a cheap form of power for stationary fuller use of electricity than any other

dairyman in the county. At chore time the barn is ablaze with many lights, and his 12 high-producing, registered Holsteins give down their milk to the rythmic throb of an electric milker. A motor-driven separator does a clean and perfect job of skimming all the milk in less than 10 minutes, night and morning. There is no groping in the dark getting out ensilage, for a strong light makes it as light as day inside the silo.

From our Record of Performance flock here at Echo Glen Farm several thousand White Rock chicks are hatched each spring in elec-tric incubators. The baby chicks are brooded in an electrically-heated starting battery. When they are transferred to the brooder houses they have all-night lighting. The 400 laying hens that are trapnested daily likewise have lights all night. To make the fullest use of the electricity available we should have electric floor brooders, and the drinking water, on winter days, should be warmed with

electric heating elements. At a cost of about 21/2 cents an hour. 500-watt lamps help to control damaging insects in the tobacco fields on the Mona D. Simonson place at Eagle Springs. Attracted by the light, moths fly toward the lamp where they strike a metal cone and are instantly killed, their bodies falling into a large jar suspended underneath. The lights are turned on at dusk and operate until daylight. They are snapped on and off by a switch in Mrs. Simonson's home. The worm population and the egglaying activities of the moths have been greatly reduced by the use of



Harry Sutton, tobacco grower on the Simonson farm, shows the moth-destroying electric lamp invented by Mrs. Mona D. Simonson, Eagle Springs.

jobs on the farm. As one kilowatt can do more work than one man can do in eight hours, they are finding electricity an economical hired man. There are said to be more than 200 119 tricity on the farm.

Grinding feed with it is about the most general and common practice in this county, if pumping water could be excepted. Byron Hunter uses a 10horsepower feed grinder on the Kent farm near Sparks. With a 5-horse-Power mill, Bob Elder grinds oats and Soybeans together for his dairy cows. No buying of expensive soybean meal for him. He has it right there.

Paul Guthrie and T. A. Alfers each



Why Farmers Buy FORD TRUCKS

THERE ARE GOOD reasons for the overwhelming popularity of Ford Trucks with the American farmer.

For one thing, farmers know machinery. They appreciate, more than most people, the extra quality that's built into a Ford.

For another, American farmers are as cost-conscious a group as you'll find anywhere. One sure way to a farmer's heart is through his pocketbook. This is as true of the truck he buys as of any other piece of farm machinery.

Ford Trucks have the kind of built-in economy that pays for itself in a way farmers understand-year in and year out - all through the seasons.

But most important of all, Ford Trucks are tough—tough where toughness counts.

Let your nearest Ford Dealer arrange an "on-your-job" test for you. He, too, is first in the service of the American farmer.

FURD TRUCKS AND COMMERCIAL CARS

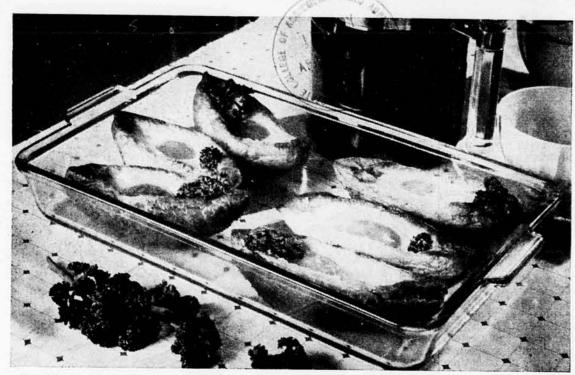


The Ford Motor Company has built and sold more trucks than any other manufacturer.









Eggs baked in roll cups is a brand-new, quick and easy version of that old breakfast favorite—poached eggs on toast.

PKING IKEHIS

IKE many other things, Lent had a small beginning. First, it was celebrated as a 1-day fast, then 2 days, then later 3 days. In the third century the Lenten fast covered the 6 days of Holy Week. In the fourth century the Lenten period was extended to 40 days, the length determined primarily by the fact that Jesus, Moses and Elijah had all fasted for a period of 40 days.

The modernized version of "Keeping Lent," as practiced by many homemakers, consists of the substitution of lighter, economical, yet nutritious, foods for the meats and perhaps the heavy rich pastries which rank high in most winter menus. Cheese dishes come to the fore in making up the necessary proteins usually supplied by meats. Nor do nutritious-wise homemakers overlook the possibilities of milk and eggs in providing tempting and economical

Whether or not you observe Lent, it is a good idea to practice a few of those common-sense health rules which will put the body in condition for warm spring days that too often find us listless and likely to develop "spring fever."

To aid you in slipping a different sort of fare onto the family table, try a few of these special recipes-economical, nutritious, and delicious in the bargain.

Baked Cheese and Hominy

1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon flour
1 cup milk
2 teaspoon paprika
1 teaspoon salt
2 cup grated cheese
2 cups cooked hominy
4 cup buttered bread
crumbs

Make a sauce of the butter, flour and milk. Add the grated cheese, paprika and salt. Place hominy in a buttered baking dish. Pour the white sauce over it and cover with the buttered crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F., for 30 minutes.

Fish Loaf

cup bread crumbs cup scalded milk cups cooked fish

Grated rind of 1/2 lemon

2 tablespoons melted

butter
1 cup chopped pimientos
(optional) 2 egg yolks 2 egg whites

Soak crumbs in the milk. Add to the fish (halibut or other white-fleshed fish is best) with salt, lemon juice and lemon rind, butter, and the finely chopped pimientos, if desired. Add the egg yolks which have been beaten until thick and lemon-colored. Fold in stiffly-beaten

Right—Delicious hot cross buns are as much a part of the Easter tradition as the bunny and the egg.

egg whites and turn into a well-oiled mold. Cover tightly and steam 11/2 hours. Serve with

Catsup Sauce

34 cup tomato catsup 1 tablespoon grated horse-radish Juice of 1 lemon 1 tablespoon chopped pickle 14 cup minced celery

Combine ingredients in order named, mix well and serve.

Salmon Duff

4 cups salmon 1 tablespoon lemon juice 1 teaspoon salt Dash of pepper

Medium package potato 3 eggs 4 tablespoons butter

Flake the salmon with a fork and combine with lemon juice, salt, pepper, crushed potato chips and the eggs, which have been beaten slightly. Melt the butter in a baking dish and brush the sides of the dish well. Pack the salmon mixture firmly into the mold. Bake in a hot oven, 450 degrees F., about 20 minutes.

Eggs in Rollcup

6 rolls 3 tablespoons butter, melted

6 eggs ½ teaspoon salt Pepper

Cut the center from the bottom of each roll and remove enough of the soft center to hold 1 egg. Brush the roll, inside and outside, with butter. Break a strictly fresh egg in each rollcup. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and place in flat baking dish or pan. Bake in a moderate oven-350 degrees F.-for 15 minutes, or until the egg is set. Serve immediately.

Sunshine Souffle

2 tablespoons butter 2 tablespoons flour 3 eggs 4 teaspoon salt 1 cup milk, scalded 3 eggs 4 teaspoon pepper mashed 14 cup grated cheese

Melt butter, gradually blend in flour mixed with seasoning, add milk gradually and cook in upper portion of a double boiler to medium thickness. Remove from heat and beat in egg yolks, one at a time, blend in cooked and mashed carrots, fold in stiffly-beaten egg whites. Pour into buttered baking dish, top with the grated cheese. Bake in a moderately hot oven, 350 degrees F. for 30 minutes. Serve at once. Yellow squash may be substituted for the carrots for variety if desired.

Grapenut Omelet

1½ cup grapenuts
 2 tablespoons chopped onlon
 2 tablespoons parsley
 1½ cups cooked tomatoes
 3 tablespoons water

3 tablespoons butter 3 eggs 4 tablespoons grated cheese

cheese 1 tablespoon butter Salt and pepper

Combine butter, onion, green pepper and parsley. Brown slightly and season to taste. Add tomatoes. Let simmer for a few minutes. Beat eggs until foamy, add water and fold into first mixture. Melt 1 tablespoon butter in hot frying pan. Pour in the omelet mixture. Cook over low heat until firm. When it is nearly set, sprinkle grapenuts and cheese over top. Continue cooking until firm to the touch. Fold and serve at once with tomato sauce.

Rice Cheese Scouffle

1 cup cooked rice 2 tablespoons flour ½ cup grated cheese Seasonings

2 tablespoons melted butter ½ cup scalded milk 3 eggs

Combine butter, flour and milk. Cook over hot water until smooth and thick. Add wellbeaten egg yolks and rice. Cook 5 minutes. Remove from heat. Add cheese and mix until cheese is blended. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Cool, then fold in stiffly-beaten egg whites. Pour into [Continued on Page 17]



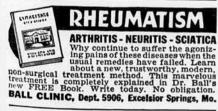
DOES YOUR NOSE FILL UP,

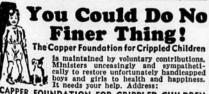
3-PURPOSE ing difficult, spoils sleep — put 3-purpose Vicks Va-tro-nol up each nostril. Va-tro-nol does 3 important things for you: (1) shrinks swollen membranes; (2) soothes irritation; (3) helps flush out nasal passages, clearing clogging mucus, relieving transient congestion. It brings more comfort, makes breathing easier, invites sleep. When a Cold Threatens, use

Threatens, use Va-tro-nol at first sniffle or sneeze. Helps to prevent colds developing.









CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN 20-B Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

Check Canning Equipment By RUTH GOODALL

It is a good idea to check canning equipment at the close of the canning season and again before the new canning season gets into full swing.

Is the pressure cooker in good condition? The valves, pet cock, pressure gauge, and thermometer should be in working order, and the cover on the cooker steam-tight. If a water-bath canner is used, make sure its parts are ready for use.

Is the present supply of containers adequate and in good condition? Examine glass jars and covers for possible nicks, cracks, or uneven places where the seal will be made, and test the jar for leaks. Remember that all rubber-sealed jars will need new rubbers, and that metal covers will need to be replaced if they have been broken or misshaped from being pried from the jars, or have become corroded, or are of the self-sealing type.

An assortment of utensils and small tools helpful in canning include two or three large kettles; a stiff brush to clean vegetables; spoons, including large wooden ones; large and small sharp knives and a fork, preferably of stainless steel; measuring cups or a quart measure; a long-handled dipper or ladle; a wire basket or a large strainer or colander on legs; a largemouthed funnel to help fill the jars; a jar lifter to put jars into and to remove them from the canner.

Special equipment such as a cherry pitter, a fruit peeler, and a corer, a strawberry huller, a pea sheller, and a sugar tester are other labor-savers.

Who Said Blue Monday?

By MRS. L. J. L.

Monday morning! Not a blue Monday, tho. Wash day terrors are gone now that we have rural electrification. Hanging out the wash in pleasant weather has always been a joy. Pinning the snowy clothes upon the linelooking up into that fathomless blue where white, puffy clouds look as if they, too, had been pinned upon a celestial line to swell and blow-feeling my spirits rise and fill like a pillow slip, securely anchored by clothespins, yet dancing like a live thing in the

A certain wash day of some 15 years ago comes to mind. It was a cold winterish day. My small baby was fretful. A huge washing was in the process of being done. A huge tub, a washboard, plenty of soap and a copper wash boiler were collected in the kitchen. The boiler on the range was sending out clouds of steam. Dinner was a hasty affair. The wash was finally on the line around 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The colored clothes had already frozen into grotesque shapes hanging by a cuff, a neckband or a shirttail. They had been put there by my willing but inexperienced husband.

The baby finally slept and I started to set things to rights in the house. Then, a glance out the window sent my spirits to the heels of my run-over wash day slippers.

After years of service the clothesline and its companion post had parted

company. The wind sent the upper end of the line dragging the babies' clothes. tea towels and miscellaneous items back and forth in the dirt of last summer's garden. A feeling of complete frustration overwhelmed me. Donning a heavy sweater I went out to retrieve the hopeless looking smudgy mess. My fingers became numbed with cold. The tears coursed down my face. Suddenly I heard my husband exclaim, "Well, what tha'!" as he rounded the corner with the team and wagon.

He quickly hurried to help me, and with an awkard pat on my shoulder he exclaimed in a heartening voice: "Aw, there now! Don't cry about it. Dirt will wash out. And there's another day-always."

So I have learned. There is another day-and with an electric washer and an electric iron in the basement, with the new power line bringing in the magic juice to lighten our labors the New Day for farm wives is at hand.

Spring Treats

(Continued from Page 16)

well-buttered casserole. Set in a pan of warm water and bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F., for about 25 minutes, or until a silver knife, inserted in the center, comes out clean.

Hot cross buns are an Easter favorite. Some homemakers serve these bits of sweet bread thruout the entire Lenten season, others reserve them for Good Friday and Easter breakfast.

It is interesting to know just why this delicious bread bears the label of "Hot Cross Buns." History reveals that thousands of years ago, ancient Egyptians offered cakes to their horned moon-goddess. These cakes were inprinted with a pair of horns in token of their goddess' adornment and the ox they sacrificed on her altar. A thousand years later, the Greeks were still sacrificing oxen to their gods, and with them the cake marked with horns. This cake was called "bouns" which is the Greek word for "ox" and is the name we still use, modified to "bun."

Later the horn became a cross, some say to signify the 4 quarters of the moon, others claim it was because it made easier the breaking up of the buns among the worshipers.

In pagan England the Saxons marked their buns with the cross in honor of Easter, their goddess of light. This custom the Christians adopted in their Easter festival. In the medieval church, hot cross buns were distributed to communicants after mass on Easter Sunday. In some parts of England housewives keep 1 cross bun until Good Friday of the next year to bring luck to the household. In Dorsetshire, 'tis said that a cross loaf baked on Good Friday is hung over the chimney piece to keep all bread baked during the year from going sour.

Anyway you'll find them a delightful variety to try on your family:

Hot Cross Buns

1 cup boiling

water cup honey cups sifted flour

2 cup butter 1 cup evaporated milk

½ cup lukewarm water 1½ teaspoons cinna-

mon 16 teaspoon nutmeg 1 teaspoon salt 4 cup shredded orange peel

2 cakes com-pressed yeast 1 cup raisins 1/2 cup currants

Combine butter, honey and boiling water, place over fire and stir until mixture is well blended. Add milk and cool to lukewarm. Crumble veast in lukewarm water and add to first mixture. Stir in spices, salt and other ingredients, adding the sifted flour gradually. Knead until smooth. Let rise in a warm place until double in bulk. Punch down. Pinch off and shape into buns. Let rise on a greased tray until double in size. Brush with an egg wash made by beating 1 egg yolk and stirring in 2 tablespoons of water. With scissors, cut a shallow cross on each bun. Bake in a moderate hot oven, 375 degrees F. for 25 minutes. When almost cold, outline or fill the cuts with confectioner's sugar and water icing. -Mrs. Zoe Nielsen.



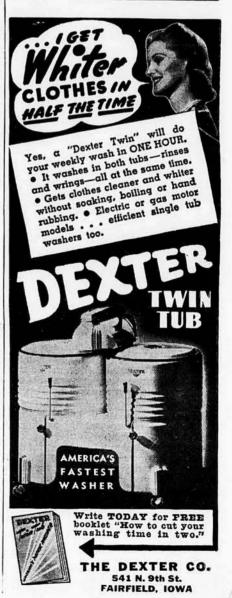
Extra Strong, More Convenient! Made by the Duraglas Method

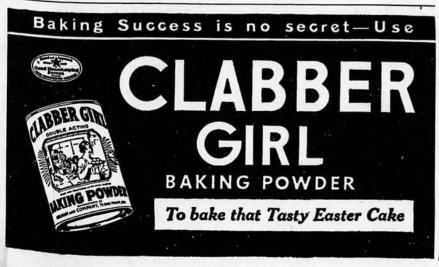
You'll love the beautiful new streamlined PRESTO Jars! Made by the famous Owens-Illinois Duraglas method, they are extra strong, longer-lasting. Uniform wallthickness banishes weak spots. Laboratory



Any standard jar-closure and ring fits the new PRESTO. But for sure results, ask for PRESTO fittings. All types-Universal glass-top...porcelainlined caps... 2-piece lacquered vacuum-type.







MILES OF SMILES TIMKEN BEARINGS

MASSEY-HARRIS Tractors are equipped with TIMKEN Bearings to make them wearproof, load-proof, shock-proof-to make sure

farmers get the efficient, dependable performance they must have. There are no bearings like TIMKEN Tapered Roller Bearings to keep farm tractors operating smoothly, steadily and economically. That's why so many leading tractor manufacturers use them at the hard service positions-the vital points. "Timken Bearing Equipped" means years of faithful tractor service. Make it your guide when buying.

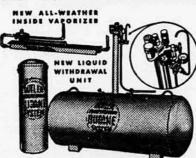




TWO TYPES-VAPOR WITHDRAWAL AND LIQUID WITH-DRAWAL-BOTH TRIPLE APPROVED-BOTH EASY-TO-OWN!

there is an easy-to-own Butler Butane Gas System to fit every climate—the Vapor Withdrawal System for mild to medium winter temperature—the Automatic Liquid Withdrawal System for colder winter regions.

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Send Full Facts On BUTLER	Name
Butane Gas Systems	P.O. State

WHEN DISEASE COMES TO BABY CHICKS

poultry health, often its most diligent application is inadequate in preventing an outbreak of disease. Once an outbreak occurs, modern methods of disease prevention and control must be applied to avoid serious losses due to excessive mortality, an unsatisfactory rate of growth, and the loss thru culls.

Before an intelligent discussion regarding baby chick diseases can take place it would be well to ask just what diseases most commonly occur. In other words, what is the problem? Are poultry raisers unduly concerned about nonexisting and unimportant diseases, or are they overlooking a more serious threat to the welfare of their flocks of chicks?

To help poultry raisers recognize and prepare to avoid the losses which occur thru the diseases of baby chicks, Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, of Charles City, Ia., made an analysis of the diagnostic records of the 2,784 chicks sent to it for free examination last year.

The accompanying table lists the disease conditions found in the order of their prevalence, as indicated by their percentage of the total. Since more than 1 disease condition often is found in the same specimen, the total will equal more than 100 per cent.

Inasmuch as these chicks were en-tirely unsolicited and were sent in such large numbers from many states, the disease conditions which were found can be considered a true cross section of the chick disease problem. A study of this table will enable poultry raisers to learn what to expect, and to be prepared for the most probable contingency.

What to expect by way of chick troubles is indicated by disease conditions found in 2,784 chicks, 1 to 30 days old, sent to Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Ia., for free examination in 1940:

DIGESTIVE DISTURBANCES OF CHICKS Enteritis (bowel troubles).. 58.7%

INFECT	1.0%
	1.0%
	e verse e
INFECT	ION
	50.4%
	5.2%
	3.6%

BACTERIAL AND FUNGUS DISEASES

Pullorum	16.3%
Mycosis	10.1%
Aspergillosis	3.4%
Typhoid	3.3%
Omphalitis	2.9%
STATEMENT ASSESSMENT AND THE	- A F 100

PARASITIC INFECTION

Coccidiosis-																
Intestinal			٠	٠												2.3%
Cecal																1.2%
Trichomonias	si:	9		÷							4	ż				.3%
Enterohepati	ti	3	(b	1	a	c	1	3	h	e	a	d	1)	١.	.1%

NUTRITIONAL DISORDERS

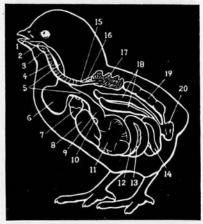
Vitamin Deficiency	. 11.2%
Gizzard Ulcers	. 8.5%
Gizzard Erosion	. 5.8%
Rickets	. 2.9%
Emaciation	

The disease conditions which were found, group themselves into the 5 fairly definite classifications indicated in the table. The most common disturbances were found in the digestive and respiratory classifications. Digestive disturbances, commonly known as bowel troubles, invariably head any list of baby chick disease conditions, with respiratory disturbances a close and this condition dominated the respiratory infections.

Since bowel troubles and respiratory troubles seem to go hand in hand, this suggests a possible relationship. The digestive and respiratory systems of baby chicks are extremely sensitive and hatcherymen take every precaution to avoid chilling their chicks. If chilling occurs either in transit or after the

WHILE sanitation is the keynote in the blood is withheld from the surface and causes a congestion in the central portions of the body.

Bacteria multiply rapidly under such conditions of poor circulation and throw off large amounts of poisonous toxins. These cause a slowing of the vital body functions including the se-



Diagrammatical cross-section of a chick showing the relative position of vital organs. 1. Mouth. 2. Pharynx. 3. Anterior larynx. 4. Trachea. 5. Esophagus. 6. Crop. 7. Heart. 8. Liver. 9. Proventriculus. 10. Spleen. 11. Gizzard. 12. Duodenum. 13. Pancreas. 14. Small intestine. 15. Posterior larynx, 16. Bronchial tubes. 17. Lungs. 18. Caeca. 19. Kidney. 20. Cloaca.

cretion of digestive juices, and this in turn delays the digestion of the food that may be in the intestinal tract. The intestine loses tone and peristaltic action, and constipation results. The impacted food finally begins to ferment. resulting in an inflammation and diar-

The kidneys, meanwhile, are burdened with the duty of discharging the body wastes, and they can do so thru ducts leading directly into the cloaca despite the impacted bowel. The urates pour forth as a sticky white fluid that mats the down and often pastes up the vent until excretion of fluids or solids is impossible.

In the meantime, the chill which first disturbed these important body functions is likely to have affected the lungs most, for they are located next to the back and only slightly protected by down. This may result in a congestion of the lungs, which is a form of pneumonia, and when a large part of the lung area is unable to function there is a reduction in the breathing efficiency or respiration of the chick.

Insufficient oxygen is taken into the system to burn up the waste products, and the carbon dioxide which results as a byproduct of oxidation is slow in escaping thru the lungs, resulting in the accumulation of waste products and toxins in the body. This relationship of respiratory and digestive troubles in baby chicks suggests a plan of attack upon both conditions at once.

Colds Can Be Treated

As in humans and livestock, digestive troubles and respiratory troubles in poultry can be treated. Soothing, antiseptic sprays containing oils and stimulates to the secretion of mucus are helpful in relieving the inflammation and congestion of the respiratory tract. These can be mixed with warm water and sprayed over the chicks second. All forms of lung congestion several times a day, or they may be were considered a form of pneumonia, placed in a pan of water and vaporized on a hot brooder stove.

Addition of the water to an inhalent will help counteract the excessive dryness that often exists under the hover in the brooder house. This low humidity not only aggravates respiratory infections by causing severe irritation and inflammation, but causes an excessive evaporation of the necessary coating of moisture which protects the chicks are placed under the brooder, respiratory tract against the invasion ent tro are pla fect

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of germs. Dusty feed and litter will prove a source of irritation, also.

Common colds, or coryza, usually are evidenced by watery eyes and nostrils. This condition may be aggravated by dusty litter and feed. Bronchial infections, as the name indicates, are more deep-seated than ordinary colds. There seldom is any nasal discharge, but an obstruction occurs in the bronchial tubes which often reaches the extent of a cheesy plug which may obstruct breathing entirely and cause

Alternating treatments with sprays and fumigants are recommended. The sprays are stimulates to the secretion of mucus, and the fumigants have an astringent action upon the membranes, thus providing more room for the passage of air. The antiseptic qualities of such a fumigant also will reduce the degree of infection within the brooder room without injuring '_ae

Infectious bronchitis, in which the chicks gape with outstretched necks, is due to highly infectious virus which will spread thru a flock rapidly, especially if the chicks are too crowded. The treatments mentioned are the best that are known even for this virus form of bronchitis, and brooding rooms should be submitted to a more powerful fumigation while the room is empty, or before a new lot of chicks is introduced. Decided improvement and more rapid recovery has been noted if more room is provided, also increased heat and ventilation, and freedom from dusty feed and litter.

Bowel Troubles Relieved

Next step is to relieve the intestinal enteritis, commonly known as bowel troubles. If the digestive disturbances are due to infectious organisms such as Salmonella pullora, the most logical place of transmission and source of infection would be the drinking fountains which are visited so often by the chicks. This suggests the most logical and convenient point of attack, thru the use of medicines in the drinking water.

The ideal drinking water medicant is one which inhibits germ growth without undergoing any change in its germicidal effectiveness when taken into the digestive tract. It must be strong enough to inhibit the growth of undesirable germs without injuring the digestive tract of the chick.

In addition to its germicidal qualities, a good drinking water medicine must have the ability to relieve intestinal inflammation thru its astringent and healing action. It also should be effective in the removal of the excessive accumulation of mucus and slime that results after long periods of intestinal enteritis.

May Pick Up Pullorum

Pullorum disease still is responsible for too large a per cent of bowel troubles and lung troubles. One of the symptoms of pullorum disease is the appearance of congested areas scattered thruout the lungs, considered a form of pneumonia. Incomplete absorption of the yolk often is attributed to pullorum disease, altho there may be other contributory factors, such as chilling or overheating.

Since conscientious chick buyers take the precaution of ordering chicks from hatcheries where breeding flocks are tested to eliminate the carriers of pullorum disease, the most logical source of infection seems to be on the farm after the chicks are placed in ne brooder house.

The organism is highly infectious and easily transmitted from the adult stock on the premises to the chicks. If possible, the chicks should be cared for by someone who does not care for the adult stock, and if this cannot be arranged then the chicks should at least be cared for before, and not after, the

attendant visits the laying house. Typhoid is becoming increasingly common in chicks, and since this is due to an organism which is closely related to the one causing pullorum disease, the symptoms and treatment in young chicks are much the same. Since the drinking water is the most common source of infection, a double duty drinking water medicine which will inhibit germ growth and relieve the inflammation of the intestinal tract will prove beneficial. If outbreaks occur in older flocks of chicks they can be vaccinated with bacterins to stimulate an immunity against the disease.

Mycosis Increasing

Omphalitis, or naval infection, is controlled to a large extent by fumigating incubators during the hatching period. Hatcherymen are strong advocates of disinfection and fumigation, and if poultry raisers would use the same disease prevention measures in

would be reduced most considerably.

Mycosis is a mold disease that is becoming increasingly prevalent in baby chicks. It affects the crop, the proventriculus or true stomach, and sometimes the gizzard, manifesting itself in white patches and sometimes severe erosion and ulcers. Much of the air sac infection found in chicks is a form of mycosis. The growth of molds can be inhibited by adding to the feed carefully balanced and blended fungicides.

What was once called brooder pneumonia, and known to be due to a mold called Aspergillus fumigatus, is now considered a form of mycosis and called aspergillosis. This mold is commonly found in clover and alfalfa chaff such as might be picked up on a barnyard floor, but less frequently in bright straw, peat moss, or sugar cane pith. For that reason the last-named comtheir brooder houses, disease infection mercial litters are considered a worth-

while investment for the early brooding periods of chicks.

A small number of the chicks that were examined were infected with intestinal and caecal coccidiosis. This type of infection is most likely to occur late in the season when young chicks have an opportunity to range with older ones.

Under such conditions other protozoan organisms may gain an entrance to the digestive tract and blood stream, also. These are the organisms responsible for trichomoniasis and enterohepatitis, the latter causing blackhead in turkeys.

Altho a large number of chicks exhibited symptoms of vitamin deficiency this does not necessarily imply a deficiency of vitamins in the feed. A chick with an inflamed intestinal tract may be unable to utilize the full value of the feed or absorb all of the vitamins.



pictured here is worth 19c to you when accompanied with a tag from a 100-lb. bag of Staley's FOUR BELLS 18% Starter and Developer. With each of these CHIX-SKRIP labels and the tag you can get 19c credit from any Staley Authorized Hatchery, handling feed, or Staley Feed Dealer, on the purchase of the 100-lb. bag of the above mentioned feed you buy. It takes but five of these CHIX-SKRIP labels to bring you a savings of almost a full dollar. You can't get this same extra value from any other chick box labels, so look for the Staley CHIX-SKRIP box label when you buy your chicks.

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feed of its kind you ever used, return the empty 100-lb. bag, together with the analysis tag, to us and a new, crisp ONE DOLLAR BILL will be sent you by registered mail. This guarantee expires June 30, 1941. Remember it often costs only 5c for 5 weeks per chick to feed this quality feed. Get a supply at once!

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WAR LETTERS

From Suburban London

don in the summer of 1939, to attend the daily living conditions of a country the conference of Associated Country besieged by war. Women of the World, she was official delegate from Kansas and national representative of the Master Farm Homemaker Guild. After the conference was over, she prolonged her visit to 3 months, traveling into the remoter spots of the British Isles and making the acquaintance of some 30 must be wondering how we are, and I cousins she has living there, for both her parents were English-born.

She returned home just a week before war was declared, coming on the last trip the Aquitania made carrying regular passengers. Many readers will now in the day. doubtless recall the letters from Mrs. Deaver printed in Kansas Farmer at that time. She has been good enough to share with us these letters, which have come from her London cousins recently.

It will help clarify the "geography" to note that both Wallington and Woodford Green are suburbs of London proper. Wallington is located 13 miles south of the center of London, about a mile from Croyden airport, which is the passenger airport for London. Woodford Green lies to the east, between London center and the Channel. It is there the German aircraft drop bombs in unloading to make a getaway, which accounts for the fact that this section has been so hard hit.

"Cousin Alf" has charge of gas for a section of London; "Cousin Fred" is one of London's assistant postmasters; the women are English homemakers. Because the letters are so typical of the courage and fortitude of the Eng-

WHEN Mrs. Harlan Deaver, Sa- lish people, we feel sure they will give betha farm woman, went to Lon- all who read them a better insight into

> Highclere 17 Danbury Way Woodford Green Essex, England October 1, 1940.

DEAR COUSINS ALL: I know you ought to write more often, but the life we are living gives us no time. We have to go to our shelter in the garden every evening now, at dusk, and stay there until morning, and several times

It is no war, it is cruel murder of our children. Last Saturday, September 28, I was in the dining room, and we heard a plane overhead. We were preparing to go in the dugout when the pilot, to get out of our gunfire, dropped his bombs to get away. It was dreadful. Our house rocked and we heard people calling for help. Then we went out, and a friend's house near had been bombed. It was flat to the ground, and half the house next door, too. Such a dear woman, with a daughter just like our Grace, 4 in the house, and we helped get them out, but all were dead. On the next road, 4 houses down, more friends gone. I was so thankful our daughter Grace was not here. She has been sent to Manchester with her firm, as they had bombed the city so much where she was.

They are not bombing military objects at all, but just people who are living a quiet, Christian life. Poor Alf is having a dreadful time when they drop these bombs; the gas mains are broken and the gas people are working night and day to save explosions. I do trust he may keep up to it.

We are full up here with poor, dear people from the city. Family after family have had to run from their homes all alight (afire). I do pray it may soon end, but we know it will be in God's good time, and we must not lose our faith.

I have not heard from Cousin Edie for a long time, but I don't think they have been bombing her way lately. We are carrying on our Working Party (knitting club)-our members get smaller, but we are working hard to keep our men warm thru the coming winter. Reg is having a busy time in the Air Force and Bob is on Home Guard in the Police. Stan has not been called yet, and I am glad for dear Gracie's sake. Don't worry about us, Sylvia dear, we are in God's keeping and we must submit. Love to all from all your loving cousins.-Alf and Lizzie.

Highclere 17 Danbury Way Woodford Green Essex January 8, 1941.

DEAR COUSIN SYLVIA: I have not heard from you for a very long time, and today saw in the newspaper all mails posted in America between November 15 and December 18 must be considered lost. So I suspect your letters have gone to the bottom of the

Well, we trust you are all keeping well; you must, like us, be wondering how soon you will be involved in this errible war. We are having a stiff time still. Last week, and again this week, the German planes came over and dropped their bombs on houses near us. killing the dear little children, as they sat round the table eating their dinners, and other dear little mites running to school. It is not helping them in the least, only making our people feel more and more they will fight for justice. London and our wonderful churches have been heavily bombed. Our Guild Hall, with its wonderful paintings, is all gone. Grace and Stan

had to come home because their offices were bombed and set aftre, and they are of no military importance.

Our foodstuffs, considering all things, are not too bad. Of course, there are some things we cannot get, but we just cheerfully make up our minds we like something else much better, Bob had rather a nasty experience with an incendiary bomb. They were told at the station several had been dropped in a certain area. Bob and 2 other constables went, and one exploded just as he got to it to smother it. He had a very nasty burned face and caught his tunic (coat) alight, but he is going on all right.

Reg is doing well in the air force. and we trust he will be kept safe until it is over. Alf is still carrying on under many difficulties-so many gas mains burst when the bombs are dropped. Granddad is keeping very well, also Edie. They do not get the raids often over there, I am glad to say. I wrote to Cousin Edie and Fred for Christmas; they sent me a very pretty Christmas card, but no letter, so cannot say how they are.

We heard your President on the radio last evening, and it lifts our hearts to God for so many kind friends ready to help us. We were at our little guild this afternoon. I can often see you there, Sylvia, talking to us. We have just sent our 900th pair of socks to the forces, besides scarfs, mittens, helmets and gloves. Well, Sylvia dear, thank all your dear people for all their help, and I know God will let right conquer. Love from Alf and myself. Your loving cousins.—Lizzie and Alf.

> 15 Cowper Gardens Wallington, Surrey January 6, 1941.

MY DEAR SYLVIA AND HAR-LAN: Well, how are you, my dears? We hope all well, and we wish you every good wish for a happy and prosperous New Year.

Sad to relate, none of your letters have reached us since the one written on October 1, so fear they must have all gone to the bottom. We have been anxiously looking for news from you all, over Christmas, but nothing has arrived. Viney came to spend the day yesterday, Sunday, and almost his first words were, have you heard from Sylvia, for neither Gladys nor I have heard. Neither has Arthur's Christmas letter come to hand. We have been writing to you the early part of each month, so hope our letters have been fortunate enough to reach you. Viney and Gladys also wrote to you for Christmas.

You will see I have numbered this No. 1 for the start of a New Year. Viney was very well and had been down to Reading for a few days, where she has been able to go properly to bed and have real nights' sleep and was feeling all the better, for, in London, it means sleeping in the shelter, where it is somewhat disturbed.

Bob and Ruth are now the proud and happy parents of a little daughter, who arrived December 8, so there were great rejoicings. I have not yet seen my new niece, but shall be going over shortly to be introduced to Joyce Mary. I am afraid it will not be long now before Bob has to join up-it is hard on the young folks. Hilda's husband, Ernest, joined the early part of December, and came home unexpectedly for this week-end, so there was great excitement and interest in his new khaki uniform.

I am glad to say all the family are fe and well, and we have had nothing too serious happening in our near vicinity of late, altho at times events are very disturbing.

We had a letter from Lizzie and Alf at Christmas, and they are passing thru alarming times and have lost sev eral of their friends. Once, while out shopping, a German plane dived low and machine-gunned the shoppers. They had to lie flat on the ground, but am glad they were unhurt, still they were terrified.

We are trying to divert our thoughts



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TRIAL - EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS

to the happy time we are anticipating further damage up to the present, and when Fred retires in May, altho at all keep very busy .- Edith. present we can only build our castles in the air, for it is impossible to make plans, so must just wait and see how events turn out by that time. I am glad to say Fred keeps very well, in spite of all the difficulties of traveling and the nervy tension we are living in.

We are now experiencing our real wintry weather, which is very dull and gloomy, but up to the present it has been good, but January and February are always trying months, still we are beginning to notice the lengthening of

Our Christmas was a very quiet one; we just spent it on our own (the first time since the last war), for all friends seemed to prefer to stay in their own homes. Fred had only the one day, returning to the office Boxing Day.

I expect you were all at home and had a happy family gathering with plenty of jollity and fun. We do hope you are not feeling the effects of the war too badly your way, and sincerely hope we shall win thru safely and keep the enemy from your own shores. We are all most grateful for all the help and aid America is giving us, and you can be assured it will be well used and to good effect.

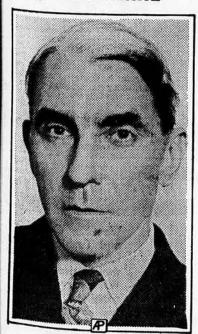
We are still able to obtain all the food we need. There are only a few items that are rather scarce, so we are very grateful to be doing so well. There is a great urge on now for all to grow more and more food, especially the products we have found short this winter, such as onions, for they have become rarities.

With our very kind love and best of good wishes to you all.-Fred and

P.S.—Doris is wondering if you received her letter of thanks and appreciation for your kind offer to an invitation for Tony to come to you. She answered at once, but as you had not mentioned it, was afraid it was another of the lost ones.

Tony (a 12-year-old boy) started at Harrods, Kensington, one of our largest stores, as a junior clerk at the beginning of December, and is real happy. It is a good start for him, and when he is 16, he has the choice of going into any department. He had been at the S. G. M. (Scripture Gift Mission, a firm which prints Bibles and religious traits to send to foreign lands) with Doris for a few months, so had a little insight in the business world. Doris says they have lost a few windows at the office, but have escaped

On Mysterious Mission



You will remember Thomas D. Campbell, of Montana, as the world's Wheat King, named so at the International Hay and Grain Show at Chicago. He recently went on a mysterious mission to England, ofter a conference with President Rooserelt. Maybe he will turn English estates, parks and golf courses into food producers for England's heroic people.

15 Cowper Gardens Wallington, Surrey.

DEAR SYLVIA: Once again we say how are you, and we wish you and yours a happy and prosperous New

Since we wrote our last letter to you at the commencement of December, which we hope you received, London has had little night bombing but, as you have no doubt heard, was visited on the night of Sunday, December 29, by airplanes which scattered a large number of incendiary bombs, setting fire to and destroying considerable areas of business premises in the city of London and on the south side of the river Thames near London Bridge.

The railway station roof at London Bridge Station-which you at times passed—and all the railway offices, with a considerable number of adjacent business premises, were burnt out.

A fiendish adventure of the enemy, which denotes annoyance at being frustrated in his so-called "new peace order" in Europe.

The Guild Hall in the city—the home of Gog and Magog-where the Lord Mayor held his banquets and official receptions, and where you were entertained, has been one of the places destroved.

Such barbarism is viewed over here as what one might term the last kicks of a defeated litigant. It is alike considered that the enemy's barbarism will be intensified as the spring approaches

If we applied the bombing and incendiary activities to Rome, which is easily accessible to our R. A. F. from their bases in Greece, I feel sure that, combined with the other Italian defeats, Italy would sue for peace in a week.

Britain is concentrating solely on military objectives in Germany and Italy, hence our reluctance to deliberately bomb civilians and their homes.

Our bombing activities have had a much greater devastating effect on the industrial section and military objectives in Germany and in Italy than has been obtained over here.

The main industries of Germany are concentrated in the Rhineland provinces which, according to neutral observers and journalists in and from Germany, have been greatly damaged and devastated, compared with actually minor attacks on Britain's industries.

Also, neutral observers from Germany who have reported from neutral countries, have declared that the bombing damage to London, altho distressing to observe, is slight, compared with the devastation in Berlin.

It is apparent from the news in general that Britain's ability to stand up to Germany's bullying, combined with her mastery of the air over Germany, has considerably increased her prestige to the delight of all countries outside Germany and Italy.

Even France, which groveled to their German masters, is displaying a spirit of challenge, almost to defiance, of Germany.

The French dictator-Marshal Petain—actually sent greetings to the French people, and told them that 1941 will see the resurrection of the French people.

Holland, Norway, Belgium and Czechoslovakia are alike displaying defiance in the form of sabotage and restiveness.

Russia likewise is displaying indifference to Germany in not supplying raw materials as prearranged. It is alike noticed that Russia fears the possibility of a German attack on her in the spring, or earlier, with the mysterious massing of German troops in Rumania in proximity to the wheat and oil provinces of Russia.

Germany's military weakness will lie in having to suppress such large populations in the invaded countries. Her easy armistice terms to France point in this direction.

Germany's inability to obtain possession of the French fleet and her unwillingness to occupy the remaining portion of France alike points to French knowledge of her difficulties, as Germany needs a supply of soldiers for a war on Russia if it occurs, or for an attempted invasion of Britain, whichever is decided upon.

As you know, Britain is just doing what it likes with Italy and Africa; it is just a matter of a few weeks when Italy collapses, if we put on the mailed fist and hit her hard enough.

England is all alert to the possibility of invasion, attempted by air and on sea, at any time.

She has thousands of planes around the coast, combined with massed artillery all around the coast, and an army of more than 4 million soldiers are in readiness, alike with over 2 million Home Guard men who have volunteered, and are trained for the defense and occupation of allotted points of possible damage in towns and country.

So you can visualize the reception which will be given to an invading

Our Navy is more powerful than at the commencement of the war. A large number of small, speedy boats, armed and fitted with torpedoes are being rapidly built.

An army is alike being trained and equipped as a landing army on the continent when circumstances war-

Thanks to the U.S. A. and our Dominions, our strength is growing by leaps and bounds.

So cheerio, Sylvia, as usual, 3 cheers for Churchill, the Navy, Army and R. A. F .- Fred.

WHAT TO **TELL YOUR** DAUGHTER!!

If your daughter is approaching woman-hood or in her early 20's, and is restless, nervous and cranky—because of cramps, headache or weakness due to monthly functional disturbances—have her try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Pinkham's Compound is one of the MOST EFFECTIVE medicines made to relieve such weak, nervous feelings. Give this famous medicine—time-proven for over 60 years by hundreds of thousands of grateful women—a chance to help YOUR daughter go smiling thru such "difficult days." Pinkham's Compound should benefit you, too, mother for this purpose. Try it!

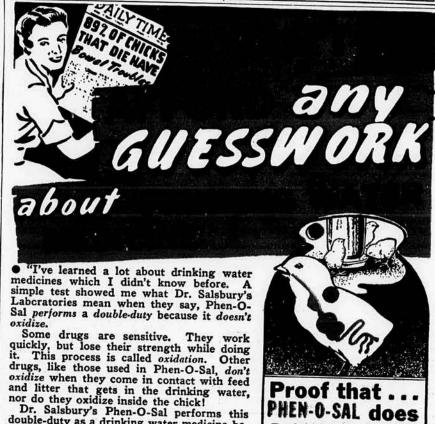
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2. Medicates Digestive System of Fowl.

Start your chicks right with this double-duty medicine which fights bowel troubles. Phen-O-Sal contains 92 per cent active ingredients. Every tablet, balanced as to dosage, uniform as to quality. Can be used safely in any kind of container including metal. Cost is low—125 tablets (\$1.00) will medicate 62 gallons of water for baby chicks.

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DR. SALSBURY'S AVI-TAB gives a fortifying treatment in feed of chicks. Buy it by the package or ask for feed that's fortified with Avi-Tab. DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES CHARLES CITY, IOW

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side the fowl where it counts most. (See re-

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search report at right).

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'Twas Easy to Steal But—

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

THIS pasture would be an easy place to steal a cow," said a hired man to Mrs. W. M. Ross, whose husband is manager of the Loganda Farm, near Winfield. Later, when a cow disappeared from the farm, a saddle and 2 half sets of harness were missed, the remark by the former hired man was recalled. He had been known to have stolen earlier. A number of clues pointed to the fact that the one who stole the cow and the other property was familiar with the premises.

Mr. Ross, accompanied by I. P. Walsch, deputy sheriff, traced the saddle to a sales pavilion in Joplin, the suspect was picked up, questioned and made a confession. Then he led the investigators to the slaughter house where the cow was recovered. The thief and his accomplices in the crime are now serving reformatory sentences. Kansas Farmer showed its appreciation for this good job of law enforcement by dividing a \$25 reward between Ross and Walsch. A Protective Service sign was posted near the main entrance of the Loganda Farm, and the wife of the stealer had at one time asked what the sign stood for. The stealer, himself, now knows that the sign stands for the protection of farm property against theft.

She Didn't Shoot Him, But-

A chicken thief really made a big mistake when he figured it would be easy to steal a few hens from Mrs. Leah Pinyerd, who lives alone on R. 4, Hutchinson. Mrs. Pinyerd noticed a car driving slowly up and down the road in front of her home about 1 o'clock in the morning. Then she saw a man walking thru the field toward the chicken house. She got a shotgun and put 2 shells in it.

She said, in telling about the incident: "I could have shot him then." However, she thought it better to let the law take care of it. She got into her own car, drove away without lights until she met some neighbors whom she asked to watch the suspect's car until she called the sheriff. The prowler was taken into custody promptly and later was given a prison sentence. A \$25



reward paid by Kansas Farmer was distributed among Service Member Pinyerd, the Sheriff's force at Hutchinson, Donald Butler and Everett Hoskinson, the neighbors who assisted in the investigation.

His Gun Is Marked Now

Altho Z. Smith, R. 1, Medicine Lodge, was successful in bringing to justice a thief who had stolen a gun and other articles from his premises, he said in a letter to the Protective Service after the conviction: "My gun is marked now." He learned, while he was searching for clues, that if he had put his Capper identification mark onto the gun earlier he would have had less trouble in his efforts to convict the thief. He will be better prepared next time. A Kansas Farmer reward of \$25 was divided equally between Mr. Smith and Leo Frederick, who provided important clues leading to the conviction of the

Report Brings "Pick-up"

On discovering spilled wheat near his bin and a quantity of grain missing, G. B. Gamble, R. 2, Robinson, reported to his sheriff. Sheriff Charles Haggard had a suspect picked up for investigation. He was proved guilty and given a 6-month jail scntence. Since the Service member and officer both did their parts well, the Protective Service rewarded them by sending each a check for \$12.50.

To date in its war on thievery, Kansas Farmer has paid out a total of \$31,735 in cash rewards for the conviction of 1,353 thieves.

Big or Little Turkeys?

ANSAS turkey raisers find themselves in the same position as hog producers who know the type that makes most economical gains is not the type that will bring top market prices. Kansas turkeys suffer a price discount because they are too large. Yet, the large turkeys are still more profitable to the producer. Many are wondering just how much price discount can be taken before it will be necessary to change to lighter-type turkeys.

situation was given recently by Prof. L. F. Payne, of Kansas State College, in a recent talk before Utah turkey producers.

Professor Payne gave figures show- Delicate Babies ing results of tests at Pennsylvania State College. Bronze toms, weighing 19.9 pounds at 28 weeks, consumed 95.5 pounds of feed. At \$1.75 a hundred for the feed cost net \$1.32 over feed if sold at 15 cents a pound, live weight. Bronze hens weighing 12.8 pounds, consuming 65.7 pounds of feed, would bring \$1.28 above feed cost at 19 cents.

Compared with these, were figures on small Nittany turkeys, developed by the college from a wild turkey-Bronze cross. Nittany toms weighing 14.1 pounds at 28 weeks consumed 62.4 pounds of feed. If sold at 17 cents a pound, 2 cents above the Bronze tom price, they would bring \$1.31 above feed cost, which is less net profit than in the case of the Bronze toms.

Nittany hens, weighing 9.0 pounds and consuming 51.5 pounds of feed, would net \$1.26 above feed cost. This is less net profit than in the case of Bronze hens, even tho the Nittany sale price was figured at 5 cents higher.

The figures indicate that Kansas poultry raisers can take at least 3 or 4 cents a pound discount and still profit by raising big-type turkeys. If the price discount goes beyond that, it Some definite information on this might be profitable to consider a change in type.

A 17-jewel watch is delicate, and we wouldn't let anybody but an expert tinker with it. But a baby chick is about 10 times more delicate, yet we bungle thru with them, and hope for the best. If you would like to know, instead of hope, send for the "Hendriks Method of Feeding Baby Chicks," which tells exactly and plainly in 1, 2, 3 style, how to feed your chicks for best results. Thousands have found it successful. Send a 3cent stamp to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Remarkable Success Raising Baby Chicks

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows from bowel troubles, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I tried Walko Tablets. I used two 50c boxes, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens were larger and healthier than ever before."—Mrs. C. M. Brad-shaw, Diagonal, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Give them in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend on Walko sands of others who depend on Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. You buy Walko Tablets entirely at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find them the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo Town strongs bank bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid your dealer can not supply you. Price 50c and \$1.00.

Walker Remedy Company Dept. 20, Waterloo, Iowa

Weather never stops PAPEC Haying!

In GOOD weather this Papec chops cured hay right into the mow or stack with a saving in time, labor and space. GOOD WEATHER or BAD, it turns uncured hay into good silage. A little molasses or phosphoric acid, automatically added by your Papec, preserves the crop in the silo or you can use ground corn.

This Papec with its special hay feeder also handles regular silage crops better than any standard ensilage cutter, chops straw, shreds fodder, elevates feed grains.

Your name on the margin of this ad or a postal will bring you a FREE booklet giving practical information on grass chopped hay and straw, and trench silos. No obligation. Papec Machine Co., 244 S. Main St., Shortsville, N. Y.



RIBSTONE SILC Built of steel reinforced staves

made by a special process producing maximum density and strength. Costs no more than ordinary silos. Build a permanent silo this year and add dollars to your farm profits. Big Discount now. Write to The Hutchinson Concrete Co. Hutchinson, Kan.





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PNEUMONIA THREATENS

Despite New Drugs and Treatment

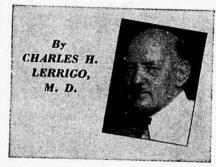
ONE by one the diseases attacking healthful days and length of life seem to be yielding to medical science. Pneumonia has been one of the most unyielding, but the recent introduction of serum therapy for pneumonia of all types, capped by the use, perhaps in combination with the serum, of chemicals such as Sulfapyridine and Sulfathiazole, leads physicians to expect a great drop in the pneumonia death rate.

This makes it all the more important that families understand that pneu-monia is still serious and that it is a disease that is markedly contagious. It is my observation that few people recognize it as one of the "catching" diseases. Persons who will shun house marked for diphtheria and would not go within a mile of one placarded for smallpox think nothing of making calls in homes where a member has pneumonia, and, unless the attending doctor has made definite prohibition, will enter the sickroom and visit the patient. Health officers may yet find it necessary to placard homes from which pneumonia is reported.

At the 1940 annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, where the matter came up for discussion, New York health officers presented a study of 1850. sented a study of 13,500 persons living in homes from which pneumonia was reported. Secondary cases in these homes, undoubtedly due to contagion, were found in great numbers. One cannot take refuge in the thought that some types of pneumonia are "catching" but others not, for the investigation made on this large scale included all types. The general conclusion was reached that "The crude risk of pneumonia following exposure in an in-fected household is approximately 37 times the risk in the population at large."

As a physician I am definitely opposed to lay persons visiting those ill with any disabling illness not definitely pronounced by the attending physician as non-contagious. Let us make up our minds that pneumonia must go on the list of diseases in which contact with other members of the household must also be avoided, excepting for provision of nursing at-

We shall not conquer pneumonia, no matter what wonderful remedies are applied, unless we guard against its



May Test for Immunity

Our child was treated with toxoid about 2 years ago so as to make her safe from having diphtheria. How long does this protection last?—Mrs. W.

It is not possible to lay down any definite rule, because children differ as to the degree of their susceptibility. Toxoid is making a good record, but it is still on trial so far as this feature is concerned. Your doctor can give a simple test that will show whether the child is still immune to diphtheria. My opinion is that in the average case the protection lasts much longer than 2 years, perhaps for life.

Guarding Against Colds

I am a girl 18 years old, 5 feet 2 inches tall and weigh 103 pounds. Do I weigh enough? I easily catch a cold.—Sue.

Your weight is within one pound of the standard for your height and age. You can guard against colds by taking a bath every morning followed by a brisk towel rub to keep the skin active, not overeating, and keeping the bowels regular. Dress sensibly, and see that your food is nourishing and contains considerable roughage of green vege-

Tonsils Should Go

I have sciatic rheumatism in both legs. A doctor has been giving me the electric treatment for over a month, but does not seem to be helping me any. I have read somewhere that bicarbonate of soda destroys the germs in the tonsils and palate.—J. M. R.

Sodium salicylate is sometimes used in such cases, but not bicarbonate of soda. The sensible plan of treatment is to have the diseased tonsils removed by a short surgical operation.

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

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JOHN DEERE CORN PLANTER

AXIMUM yields demand accurate planting and proper fertilization. You'll do both jobs right with a John Deere Corn Planter. Its sloping hopper bottom construction, natural-drop seed plate design, and wide variety of plates enable you to handle your hybrid corn or other seed with the highest possible degree of accuracy. Its safety fertilizer attachment deposits fertilizer for maximum benefit—in 12- to 15-inch bands

to each side of the seed with the heaviest application right next to the hill of corn. Fertilizer never comes in contact with the seed.

This year, get those maximum This year, get those maximum yields by planting and fertilizing with a John Deere Corn Planter. Illustrated above is the famous John Deere No. 999 Two-Row with fertilizer attachment—it's the world's fastest-selling corn planter.

No True Hybrid Oats on Market

AM I RIGHT in believing that oats, being a self-fertilized crop, cannot be maintained in a hybrid condition? Hybrid corn has made such strides that hybrid and the strides that hybrid and self-fertilized corn. that hybrids in other lines are being sold, and I would like to check up to see what can be hybrid and what can't -Reader.

You are correct in believing that self-fertilized crops cannot be maintained in a hybrid condition similar to hybrid corn. Of course, hybrid corn does not retain its maximum hybridity after the first year and it is thought this in the corn does not retain its maximum hybridity after the first year and it is thought this is the reason for a decline in yield when farmers try to save seed from a field of hybrid corn for planting the

following year.

It is, of course, possible to produce almost any other hybrids of oats or almost any other plant. However, in the case of oats, wheat however, in the case of oats, wheat, barley and similar crops, the technique of crossing prevents any large-scale seed production at present.

In preparing oats plants for hybridation, each flower to be crossed must first be emasculated; that is, the anhers must be removed before fertilization has occurred. This is done with a Pair of sharp-pointed tweezers. A few days later each emasculated flower may be pollinated with pollen from another oats variety. This is done by hand, also, and is exceedingly slow. By this process, you might expect to get anywhere from 10 to 50 seeds for each hour of labor, and such a slow procedure would not give many bushels of hybrid seed for planting purposes except at an enormous expenditure in labor. It is safe to say that at present there are no strains of hybrid oats. barley, wheat, flax and a number of other crops on the market that com-

pare as hybrids with hybrid corn.

Many of our varieties of small grains have hybrid origin, but these are not hybrids in the same sense as hybrid corn when released to farmers, but generally are as true breeding as any old and well-established variety of small grain. Fulton oats is a good example of what I mean. It was develfrom a cross between Markton and Fulghum after 5 generations of selection, corresponding in a way to 5 generations of inbreeding in production of inbred lines of corn. A strain was isolated which had certain superior characters and was named Fulton oats. This variety is as uniform as the old Fulghum and will not be expected to change except very slightly over several generations of production on farms.—Lewis P. Reitz, Kansas State College.

* And Here's America's FIRST 5-Milean-Hour Check-Row Corn Planter

•Entirely new, this big-capacity John Deere No. 490 Four-Row Planter check-plants 50 to 60 acres in a day—cuts planting costs on the large farm to rock-bottom. Attaches to any tractor as easily and quickly as your plow or other drawn implement.

Available with fertilizer attachment and a wide variety of plate equipment.





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IF YOU MOVE THIS SPRING SEND US YOUR NEW ADDRESS

Our Crop Reporters Say . . .

(Continued from Page 13)

31c; eggs, 16c; heavy hens, 13c.—Mrs. C. C. Krause.

Nemaha—Oats seeding in full swing. There will be more flax and soybeans planted than usual. Alfalfa beginning to green up. Some of the fall-seeded alfalfa froze out. Some commercial fertilizers being used. Wheat greening up, looks good. A few late sown fields froze out. Due to the abundance of feed, livestock is in excellent condition. Corn planting will be carried out pretty much in line with the conservation program, possibly 90 per cent will be hybrid varieties. There will probably be no change in the grain sorghum acreage. Conditions in general are good.—E. A. Moser.

Neosho—The usual amount of oats seeded. Some complaint of early-sown rotting. Considerable spring work done. Alfalfa coming along nicely. Fully as much summer fallowing as ever. Many farmers using commercial fertilizer. Very litle wheat pasture, too wet. Most of cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry came thru winter in fine condition. Considerable cholera yet. Quite a bit of interest in hatching young chicks. Many incubators going, hatcheries having a great demand. If favorable, more corn will be planted than for many seasons. Probably more acreage of sorghums will be seeded than ever. Wheat greening up and looks very promising. Considerable building, repairing and painting. Some tenants without farms. Many moving into towns, Farmers and business men in good spirits.—James D. McHenry.

Osborne—Very little spring work has been done because of wet ground. Some oats and barley have been sown. Less oats and barley will be seeded and more corn. Subsoil moisture has created quite an interest in corn. Wheat condition perfect over the county. A little damage reported along the south county line but the acreage affected is small. Some alfalfa will be sown. About the usual amount of summer fallow. Very little wheat pasture from November until

late winter as wheat was covered with snow most of time. Livestock and poultry doing good. Less grain sorghum will be planted than last year. Feed plentiful.—Niles C. Endsley.

Pawnee—More barley will be sown than oats. Some spring work but ground in excellent condition for all spring crops. A few may try soybeans. Rabbits are crazy about them, hard to keep them out of soybean fields. Some alfalfa will be sown, altho fall seeding looks good. Probably a fourth of land will be summer fallowed. Didn't get much good out of wheat pasture, too wet. Stock looks good. Lots of little chickens. Some corn will be planted south of Arkansas River. Increase in grain sorghums,—E. H. Gore.

Pawnee—Not much oats planted because of wet fields. Barley seems to be the predominating early spring crop. About the same amount of corn will be planted this spring. Commercial fertilizers used chiefly on the sugar beet fields. More of the farm's best and cheapest fertilizer, manure, should be taken care of and returned to the fields. Wheat was used very sparingly for pasture last fall and winter because of wet fields. The surplus of feed came in handy for lot feeding. Farmers' sugar beet acreages have been reduced except in a few cases. Coyotes are getting numerous which is causing turkey raisers much concern.—Paul Haney.

Rawlins—No spring work done, too cold and stormy until the last few days, warmed up some. No oats or barley seeded yet. There was good wheat pasture on the early seeded wheat and it is just commencing to grow. Cattle a good price and hogs are fairly good. Lots of eggs coming to market now, but not worth much. There will be some corn planted and grain sorghums will be planted later.—J. A. Kelley.

Reno—Because of a late snow, oats seeding was delayed. However, most of the acreage was sown anyway. The ground is in very good condition this spring, having had so much moisture all winter. Wheat pasture was good, but was covered with snow or too wet for the stock to be on the fields. There wasn't a lot of pasture, but some pasturing now. Cattle in very good condition. There is an increase of hogs in this county, about the usual amount of poultry; baby chicks the main topic now. Sorghums will be planted more extensively than corn, altho a few fields of hybrid corn will be planted.—J. C. Seyb.

Republic—Oats and barley seeding in full swing, altho lowlands are still wet. Spring seeding acreage larger than usual owing to heavy losses of winter killed wheat. Estimates of the damage range from one-third to two-thirds of total wheat acreage. Some of this acreage will be planted to row crops and corn. Not only wheat but new seeded alfalfa was ruined, also. There is a small acreage of rye which now is ready for pasturage. The freeze did not hurt rye. Very little wheat pasture, either last fall or any time since. Livestock have done very well. Calves and lambs numerous and pigs doing well, altho many farmers have no hogs.—A. R. Snapp.

Rooks—Owing to wet weather, oats seeding has been delayed and reduced about 20 per cent. Preparation for seeding barley is in progress, Alfalfa acreage is virtually nil. Ranging from 20 to 50 per cent of the diversion acres will be fallowed. Not much pasturing of wheat before March 15, owing to the wet fields. Cattle and hogs doing well. More sorghums and less corn planned. Everything is satisfactory excepting prices.

Butterfat, 29c; eggs, 14c; bran, \$1; wheat, 65c.—C. D. Thomas.

Russell—Farmers busy disking for oats and barley as the ground is drying. Wheat greening up, many acres frozen out. West end of county will build a district high school this spring. Steps are being taken to incorporate the town of Gorham. Business is picking up in every angle. There is more interest taken this spring in chicken raising and all reports are that they are doing fine. Many cattle sold and bought at the community sales, also hogs which are high and scarce. Many litters of pigs were chilled in February and March cold weather. Sheep are a hundred per cent good. Not many farm sales. A few good oil wells in the county and a good number will be made in the near future. The railroad has put on extra crews. No contagious diseases except flu. Everything in the stores going up.—Mary Bushell.

Smith—Still to wet to do any farming. No

Smith—Still to wet to do any farming. No oats or barley sown yet. More damaged fields of wheat than first thought. Can't determine per cent yet. Looks as if a good acreage of corn will be planted. Just dry enough to begin pasturing wheat. About the same acreage of sorghums this year. All stock selling at a good price. Some short of feed since the long, wet winter. Most all stock came thru in good condition. A few baby chicks. Poultry on increase.—Harry Saunders.

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Harry Saunders.

Sumner—Plenty of moisture. Wheat small, good color, not much wheat pasture. Large acreage oats sown. Much sown on fields where wheat failed. Increased acreage in summer fallow. More flax, less corn planted. Much sorghums for feed and hay. Fields cleared of last year's feed. Yields cut in quantity and quality. Greater part of fall seeded alfalfa frozen out. Old stand looking good. More hogs and sheep. Lamb crop out by mud and lack of green pasture. Livestock will go on pasture in fair condition. Poultry doing well. Peach and plum trees budding. Gardens and potatoes planted where ground could be worked.—M. Bryan.

Trees—Spring work started, fields in

where ground could be worked.—M. Bryan.

Trego—Spring work started, fields in good condition. Quite a large acreage of barley and oats being planted. Wheat has afforded good pasture in most sections of the county during winter. Conditions good for quite a lot of summer fallow ground this season. Stock doing well and large bunches of baby chicks arriving. Every farm wife hopes the higher trend for eggs will continue. Some corn will be planted on bottom land but conditions favor sorghums in most sections. Conditions generally on the farm are on the up and up.—Ella M. Whisler.

M. Whisler.

Wabaunsee—Large per cent of oats seeded. Still some sorghums to be combined. Alfalfa acreage is increasing. There will be a lot of summer fallowing this season. Quite a lot of commercial fertilizers being used. All stock and poultry doing fine. There won't be much corn planted but grain sorghum acreage will increase. Help on the farm very hard to obtain as the WPA workers spoil it all for the farmers. They ask higher wages than the farmers can pay, considering the prices farmers get. Furthermore, they are 8-hour-a-day men and farmers do well if they get done in 16 hours. The WPA men do not care to work every day in the week.—Mrs. Charles Jacobs.

Washington—Farmers busy sowing oats

Washington—Farmers busy sowing oats and barley, about average acreages. Some using commercial fertilizers. There will be a larger acreage of alfalfa sown this spring. Perhaps some AAA program fields will be summer fallowed. There has not been much wheat pasture during fall and winter due to wet fields. Wheat beginning to green up, altho considerable amount has been winter killed. Most livestock has come thru winter in good condition. Not many hogs on farms. Flocks of sheep are on the increase.—Ralph B. Cole.

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Wissues the last call for entries in the Pasture Improvement Contest for Central and Western Kansas. If you want a chance at part of the \$200 in cash prizes, fill out the coupon below and mail immediately to Kansas Farmer. Entries close April 15.

The contest is open to all Kansas farmers and stockmen who live west of the east borders of Republic, Cloud, Ottawa, Saline, McPherson, Harvey, Sedgwick and Sumner counties. Prizes will be awarded on the basis of sound, profitable pasture management. Mail the coupon today.

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Please send me rules an	nd entry blanks for the Pasture Improvemen
and Western Kansas.	by Kansas Farmer, for farmers in Centra
Program being sponsored and Western Kansas. Name	by Kansas Farmer, for farmers in Centra Address

High Hat

(Continued from Page 8)

the satin streamers at the back. No wonder Ben disliked my old lid; it was drab and dull, but this," she turned her head from side to side, "is so becoming, so rich-looking. Thanks be, I'll never have to look at the old one again. 'Off with the old and on with the new," she reflected, and her flesh tingled pleasantly, gloriously.

She smiled as she thought of how she'd evaded Ben that evening. When she drove up the lane she saw that he had come in early, he must have finished cultivating the big field. Deftly and easily she pulled her hat backward and let it drop on the groceries in the deep fiber box. Later when Ben scolded her for carrying the heavy box into the house she only smiled. She didn't want him to guess the wondrous surprise that awaited him on the Fourth not far away.

Ben Plans Surprise

A week later Ben donned his second best suit instead of wearing a new pair of overalls, his customary attire for a business trip to Lekson, but nevertheless he felt decidedly uncomfortable as he made his way to the elevator and got off at third floor which was the millinery department at Cullar's.

He felt awkward standing there and guilty as a trespasser in a domain that seemingly shouted, "For Women Only." For an instant he felt like running down the long stairs to his right, he didn't believe he could wait for the elevator's return. He looked wildly about but apparently no one surmised his plight. The clerks were bustling around after prospective buyers, some fingering bonnets here and there, others at the long mirrors trying on hats of various color and description, light, dark, big-brims, turbans-he never dreamed of so many different kinds of hats in all the world His throat felt full and he doubted he could speak should a saleslady approach him. He didn't notice a tall, auburn-haired woman, wearing nose spectacles, talking emphatically to a blond young salesgirl at the rear.

"You shouldn't have let that customer get away. She could easily have purchased our best hat. Take me, Essie Ebbs, I can sell anything, anytime. How do you think I've worked myself to the top and stayed here all these years? Persistent persuasiveness and top-notch efficiency, those are traits

you must cultivate."

"I'm sorry, Miss Ebbs, I'll try and remember your instructions for I do admire your wonderful sales-making ability. Mary Wynne and I were speaking of you this morning. She said she wouldn't be surprised if you'd sell that black straw that woman left here last Week. For the rest of us it would be like trying to sell a mud pie, but for you it would be mere play.

Essie Ebbs raised her chin a trifle higher and a half-smile spread along

Farm Home Storage

Carefully planned storage space in homes, makes it possible to locate articles readily, prevents confusion and disorder, and protects from dust and dirt. Kansas State College Extension Service Circular, "Storage," No. 141, is a 44-page booklet containing valuable information on the subject, explaining in detail storage for the farm home, from basement to attic. There are many illustrations. Any farm homemaker would be glad to have this storage booklet for reference and guidance in remodeling any part of the house. For a free copy, please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

ful American Beauty shade even to her thin lips. "Yes, and I'll do it," she said. "That's a good hat yet—a little brushing and some flowers. I'll give you a lesson. That man near the elevator-he's going out with a hat whether he came in to buy one or not."

"I've just the hat you're looking for, Mister," Essie Ebbs said in her sweetest tone. "I know you like flowers on it, they're wearing them profusely this season. Excuse me a minute, please, I'll be right back." And watching as if entranced, the blond salesgirl, Dorothy Daele, saw Essie get the black hat from the drawer and brush it deftly with swift determined strokes, and snatching a handful of flowers from the counter she hurried forward.

"This is absolutely the most conservative shape and our best seller, besides being very becoming to any type," Essie stated glibly, authoritatively, holding the roses and buds and foliage to completely cover the crown. Any woman would be proud to wear this model several seasons. In this hat you get style plus quality, something that always appeals to men of good

"Why, those were Tillie's own words," Ben reflected. "This must be the hat for her." He mumbled something in answer to a query of Essie's, and the lady immediately took his words for an assent of purchase. She guided him on the deep-pile green carpet to a velour upholstered seat.

"It's a Marvel"

"Just wait a minute," she said sweetly with an admiring glance at Ben's honest face. In a few moments she returned from the trimming room. 'Isn't it a marvel?" she asked, and Ben nodded affirmatively as she held the hat up for his approval before placing it in the stiff blue paper bag.

Ben's heart was beating faster, he smiled at everyone he met, and his feet felt like they wanted to dance as he left the store. Now he'd show them all that his wife could wear flowers too. Dear Tillie probably stewing and baking and perspiring as she prepared the contents of tomorrow's basket. He wanted to laugh out loud when he thought of the awed almost stunned expressions on Daisymae's and Malan's countenances when they beheld the beautiful headpiece on Tillie's head. He hummed and whistled by turns on the way home. He was debating whether to hide the hat in the grain bin or the feed box when he saw Tillie coming from the chicken yard toward the lane. Oh, well, tomorrow wasn't far off, might as well give her the big surprise now.

When the woman looked in the bag her lips trembled but she threw her arms about Ben's neck and from his shoulder there came a smothered, "You darling. And you went to Cullar's." Tillie looked in the sack again. "Flowers, beautiful flowers, lots of them." She took the hat from the bag and turned it over. There were the tiny pleats she'd made in the lining to make it fit and here the stitches she'd taken to mend a rip in the braid. Tears trickled down her face and she ran to the

"Well of all the-I never did know her to cry before when she was happy," Ben told himself. "I'll turn the cows to their stanchions and tie the horses in the stalls, and then I'll go in and she'll be over the shock of her surprise." But Tillie came out shortly and said she would help Ben with the chores. Tibbs stayed in the house. When they were thru, all except the milking, they went in. At the door, Tillie turned and screamed, "Good heavens! My hat!" Strewn over the kitchen floor were fragments of blue paper, strips of straw and flowers everywhere. And Tibbs dragging a length of black braid!

"You little devil, I'll kill you," Ben ran for Tibbs but the dog dodged and slipped under the range. "I'll teach that pup something," Ben made for the broom behind the door but Tillie | grabbed his arm.

"No you don't," she said, "it's all my fault. I should have taken Tibbs out with me, besides, it was pure carelessness to leave the bag within his reach. I'm sorry, dreadfully sorry." Ben ground his teeth as he surveyed the torn bits scattered disorderly about.
Tillie put her hand on his arm. "Calm
down, dear," she pleaded sweetly,
coaxingly, "and I'll let you in on a little secret of mine."

She went into the bedroom and brought the shimmering thing from its hiding place in the closet. "I got this when I was in town last week," she confessed humbly, contritely, "for I knew you wouldn't want me at the dinner tomorrow without a new hat." She put it on and held her head coquetishly to one side, "I wonder if this will make Malan and Daisymae take notice?"

Ben grabbed his wife about the waist, kissed her and exclaimed. "That bonnet will make everyone take a second look." He held her from him and his eyes shone as he went on, "Why, you're a picture in that hat. It's heaps prettier than the one that saleswoman talked me into buying. I'd have made her take it back and got my money, too, if that darn dog—."
But when Ben went out Tillie coaxed

Tibbs from under the stove. "Don't be scared little doggie," she said. "I won't let anyone hurt you, ever." She petted him and gave him a piece of the steak Ben had brought for their supper. "This is from my share and I'll divide more with you when we eat. You deserve the best," she told him. "Didn't want to go at it first even when I demonstrated so ably, did you? Thought surely I'd have to get a switch but don't worry you'll never get another whipping from me or anyone else if I have my way." And Tibbs wagged his tail and jumped up at the table from whence wafted the scent of fresh beef.

CHOLERA WARNING!

Outbreaks Increasing; All Spring Pigs Should Be Vaccinated as Soon as Possible

Deadly hog cholera is on the march again. In just three years outbreaks of this No. 1 swine killer have increased nearly 40%. Over \$20,000,000 loss is expected this year.

That means—"Have every spring pig vaccinated this season as early as possible," preferably around weaning time. Cholera strikes fast, spreads rapidly. The ONLY real safety lies in having pigs immunized with having pigs immunized with serum and virus BEFORE an outbreak hits your community. The cost is nominal compared with the risk of having your entire herd wiped out in one swift

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Schlichtman Square Deal Chicks, U. S. Approved, Puilorum tested, Prepaid per 100, Leghorns, Anconas, \$6,25; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas, \$6,50; Brahmas, Giants, \$1,50; Assorted, \$4,90; pedigree sired and sexed chicks. Free catalog explaining 2-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

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Laying 9400 more eggs per 100 hens yearly, 97%
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White Leghorn. Bred 20 years for Livability.
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Chicks \$6,25. Pullets \$11.95. FREE Catalog.
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TRAPNESTED Rhode Island Whites
New Blood Matings. Pullets, Cockerels or straight n chicks. 212 Eggs per hen flock average. BOCKENSTETTS, Ro, SABETHA, KANS.

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Peafowl, Pheasunts, Bantams, Waterfowl, thirty varieties pigeons. Stock, eggs. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

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Geo. Bowman, Box 615, Concordia, Kan.

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160 acres near Ottawa on rock road only ½ mile from Highway 59, good 6 room house, new barn, other buildings recently repaired and painted, Electricity available, good water, 90 acres cultivated, balance pasture, \$1,000 cash, then \$375.42 annually including interest and principal.

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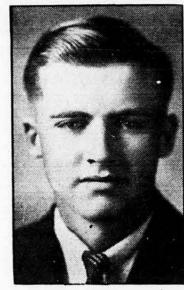
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of the graduate fellowships awarded each year by the national Phi Kappa Phi organization. Cochran is an outstanding student in the division of agriculture. He is a member of many campus honorary organizations, and he has an outstanding grade record. Ethel and Dorothy Cochran, sisters of George, have both won gold watches presented by Senator Arthur Capper thru Kansas Farmer Mail & Breeze in the annual state farm safety con-

New Easter-Favor Fashions

By LEILA LEE



Easter surprise! An astonished duck and a nest full of brightly-designed eggs make an attractive centerpiece for the Easter table.

his nest on Easter morning. He was astonished to find the nest full of all sorts of gaily decorated eggs. But Mr. Duck was wrong. It doesn't require magic to make an enchanted nest for Easter morning.

With gummed seals, or designs cut from wallpaper books and seed catalogs, you can create your own Easter egg magic, working out all sorts of effective designs. You can turn a hardboiled egg into a funny Easter bunny. To make some modern maidens, with their equally modern Easter bonnets, quest to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, you need only a few simple supplies Topeka.

MY, MY! It must be magic!" ex- and a vivid imagination. The aston-claimed Mr. Duck, when he saw ished Mr. Duck also is simple and easy to make.

Easter egg decoration is an old, old pastime, and one so entertaining that every member of the family from 6 to 60 will want to participate. These brand new trends in Easter egg decoration add zest to the old custom.

If you'd like instructions for making the astonished duck centerpiece, and suggestions for decorating Easter eggs, write for our leaflet, "New Fashions in Easter Favors." Include 3 cents to cover mailing costs, sending your

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Listed below are the advertisers in this issue who list booklets of this nature. Send for your copies immedi-

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If you are planning a silo, be sure to write to the McPherson Concrete Products Co., for information about prices and discounts. See page 13.

Here's a free sample offer of Kreso Dip that will make a gallon of solution. Look on page 20.

to-goodness grinder that grinds any feed, green, wet, or dry, write to the makers of the Bear Cat Grinder advertised on page 20. For information about an honest-

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Many farmers are learning about the uses of Butane Systems, something easy to do if you will fill in the Butler coupon on page 18. With the first cutting of hay will you

need a new sweeprake? Send now for the catalog and price list advertised on page 25 by the Western Land Roller Company.

Irrigation pumps for deep, shallow or river pumping are advertised on page 22. For a catalog, write to the Western Land Roller Company as di-

You probably have a number of places on your land that need leveling,

draws that need filling or dams to build. Send for information today de-scribing the Duplex Rotary Scraper, advertised on page 22.

Would you like information on grass silage, chopped hay and straw and trench silos? A booklet has been pre-pared by the Papec Machine Company and, as the ad on page 22 says, it will be sent to you free.

The Hutchinson Concrete Company advertises a Ribstone Concrete Stave Silo on page 22 and has complete in-formation for you upon receipt of your

Here is a buck rake that operates with a car, truck or tractor. Made by Stockwell Hay Tool Company, this ar-ticle is advertised on page 22.

Rapidly approaching corn planting time will remind you of the need of a new planting machine. For information on the John Deere models, clip the coupon on page 23.

And of course, when you write, mention Kansas Farmer.

Dairy Farming

Diversified farming means added income. Many farmers who are starting in the dairy business for the first time will be interested in having for reference the following Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station and USDA bulletins. Kansas Farmer's Bulletin Service will be glad to send any 5 of these bulletins to anyone upon request. Please order by number.

No. 3-Improved Sanitation in Milk Production.

No. K154—Producing Quality Cream.
No. K161—Raising Dairy Calves.

No. K176—Cleaning and Sterilizing Dairy Farm Utensils. No. K236 — Dairy Buildings for Kansas.

No. 1214—Farm Dairy Houses. No. 1443—Dairy Cattle Breeds. No. 1616-Dairy Farming for Be-

ginners.

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APRIL CHICKS

Bring October Eggs

THERE are several reasons why there are more chicks hatched in April than in any other month of the year. Weather conditions are ideal for chicks as a rule. Temperatures during the day are warm, yet nights are cool, and these conditions stimulate growth. There are natural greens, tender and juicy. Disease germs are not so active in developing as they will be in another few weeks.

Chicks hatched April 1 will be 6 months old next October, about the ideal time for fall and winter egg production. Dual-purpose breeds will have ample time to mature and start laying then. Any time during April gives hatches that will mature to start production in October under a good feed and management program. Any time in April is ideal for hatching the lighter

No forcing or unnecessary work need be done for chicks hatched now. Normal growing conditions will suffice to bring them to maturity in October. Summer chicks will require closer attention to feeding and management to reach maturity before cold weather, altho it is by no means impossible to do. These facts may well be considered in regard to the time chicks are hatched.

Sanitation More Significant

Sanitation is always important in rearing chicks, but as the weather becomes warmer it is of much more significance. Brooder houses should always be well cleaned. It is not enough to "sweep them out well" as one poultry raiser explained. The houses must be thoroughly cleaned, scraped, swept, and, last, thoroly scrubbed with lye water, using 1 can of lye to 15 gallons of water. Then spray the walls and permanent fixtures with a mixture made of 1 gallon kerosene and 1 pint crude carbolic acid. Let the house dry and air thoroly. This cleaning and spraying should be done at least a week before chicks are placed in the house. Clean the feeders and fountains and sterilize in boiling lye water. Cleanliness is one of the first essentials in chick raising.

There are probably more oil-burning brooder stoves than any other type. Wood-burning stoves are being used to a large extent where wood is easily available. Whatever kind of brooder used, whether of these types or the electric models, it is always safe to follow the manufacturer's directions for regulating heat and especially the place where the temperature is to be taken. If no instructions are available it is usually safe to have the temperature 90 degrees at the outer edge of the hover and 2 inches from the floor for the first week.

Chick Guard Prohibits Chilling

A chick guard, which may be made of corrugated paper or 1-inch wire netting covered with burlap, will keep the chicks from wandering away from the heat and so becoming chilled. These guards prevent floor drafts also, and help keep chicks comfortable, and are especially valuable during cool nights for the first week chicks are in the brooder house. One thing to watch in adjusting this guard is not to confine adjusting this guard is not to confine the stove Holton.

April 12—District 4-H Spring Festival, Holton. so that they become overheated. Place the guard 12 to 18 inches from the outer edge of the canopy. This will give room for the chicks to move away from the stove if the temperature should be too warm for their comfort.

What is your favorite litter? I find poultry raisers differ in their preference. Some use the commercial products, others what they raise on their farms. There seems to be little difference in results if the litter used is clean and bright, free from dust and mold, and not too fine texture. The



home-grown products, such as straw or alfalfa or clover, require changing oftener and are inclined to pack and hold moisture more than peat moss, for instance. Whatever litter is used it is usually best to cover it the first day or two with papers to prevent hungry chicks from eating tiny bits of it.

Some of the results of mismanagement in starting chicks may show up after 4 or 5 days in the brooder house. Usually this takes the form of bowel trouble, and when this is the case, the first thought that is likely to come to mind, is that the chicks are the victims of pullorum disease. Now this may be far from the truth. There are several conditions that may cause bowel trouble. One is uneven temperature caused by faulty regulation of the brooder stove, for if the chicks huddle at any time it is an indication that they are slightly chilled and it shows these same symptoms. Crowding or overheating may cause the same thing. Or eating litter may also be the trouble.

Coccidiosis is another chickhood affiction that causes many losses as hot weather comes. Warm moist litter is same symptoms. Crowding or over-

weather comes. Warm, moist litter is an ideal condition for the development of coccidia. Low platforms covered with hardware cloth are excellent for holding water fountains, and keeping chicks away from contamination.

Reducing the brooding temperature 3 to 5 degrees after the first week hardens the chicks. How long must artificial heat be continued? It all depends on the chicks, and the weather conditions. Usually some heat is necessary until chicks go on the perches.

How about cannibalism? Yes, that is certainly one emergency that most poultry raisers have had to meet at one time or another. This trouble may be caused by some food deficiency. At any rate some experiments have been made with grains, with the result that chicks that are fed oats do not develop cannibalism as do those that do not get oats.

However, in some cases it looks like a bad habit that develops thru idleness. You might try oats and see the reaction on your flock of chicks if they start picking each other, but keeping chicks busy, the room dark-ened by smearing windows or hanging burlap over them, are still safe measures to use in guarding against this habit, which if once started is difficult

Kansas Farm Calendar

April 5-Sub-district 4-H Spring Festi-

April 5—Sub-district 4-H Spring Festival,

April 12—4-H Spring Festival, Atchison. April 16-17—Equipment School for Live-

April 16-11—Equipment School for Live-stock Producers, Linn county. April 17—Annual Better Livestock Day, Ralph Poland Farm, Junction City. April 18—Entomology Meeting, Jefferson

April 18—Entonology Meeting, Jenerson county.

April 18—Marion County Hereford Show, Hillsboro. April 19-Beef Producers' Day, Horton,

Brown county.
April 19—Montgomery County 4-H Club

Health Contest.

April 21-23—State 4-H Leaders' Conference, Hutchinson,

April 22—Hereford Sale, Atwood, Raw-lins county.

April 24—Irrigation School, Decatur

April 24-Central Kansas Ayrshire Breedrs' Spring Show, Lyons, April 25—Landscaping Meeting, Mont-

gomery county.

April 25-4-H Judging School, Hays.

April 28-Horticulture Meeting, Jefferson

April 28-Lincoln County Hereford Breed-Association Annual Spring Hereford Show, Lincoln.

Show, Lincoln.

April 29—Budget Meeting, Decatur county.

April 30—Crops Meeting, Decatur county.

April 30—North Central Kansas Association Annual Black and White Holstein Show, Washington, Kan.

April 30-May 1—Northwest Kansas Tractor Show, Thomas county.

May 1—Elk County 4-H Leaders Meeting.

May 6—Montgomery County 4-H Club Council Meeting.

Council Meeting.

Council Meeting.

May 6—Holstein Show, Sabetha.

May 7—Fourth Annual Wool and Lamb
School and Show, Mound City.

May 7—Farm Management Board Meeting, Sedgwick county.

May 8—Montgomery County Lamb and
Wool School.

Wool School.

Wool School.

May 9—West Central Kansas Holstein
Breeders' Spring Show, Great Bend.

May 10—Klowa County 4-H Council Meeting, Greensburg.

May 12—Nemaha County Lamb and Wool

Show May 13-Brown Swiss Canton Show, El Dorado.

May 13—Elk County Lamb and Wool Show, Howard. May 15—Central Kansas Jersey Breeders'

May 15—Central Kansas Jersey Breeders'
Spring Show, Nickerson.
May 15-16—Kansas Lamb and Wool Show,
Kansas City, Mo.
May 16—Elk County Lamb and Wool

May 16-Paint Demonstration, Johnson

May 19—Foods and Nutrition, Leaders
Training Meeting, Decatur county.
May 19—Farm Machinery Field Day,

Montgomery county. May 21—Chautauqua County Garden Tour.
May 23—A.C.P. Meeting in Lyon county.
May 26—Nehama County Soils and Crops

May 27-Soils and Crops School, Sedgwick

county.

May 27—District A.C.P. Meeting at Colby.

Comp. Camp. Cauble,

August 23-September 1—National Percheron Show, Minnesota State Fair, St. Paul. September 14-19 — Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.
October 11-18 — National Dairy Show,

Memphis, Tenn.
October 18-25 — American Royal Live
Stock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo.

Everyone is invited to send dates of public events of interest to farm people for the Kansas Farm Calendar. No charge is made for publishing.

Two Bucks for You!

It's fun to do, stimulating, too, and if you win there are two bucks for you! All you have to do in this easy contest is write a clever last line for the jingle

Look thru the advertisements in this issue for some ideas. Then write some last lines for the jingle, list on a card or letter, and mail. Write as many last lines as you wish. Name the ad from which you got your idea. The cleverest, most apt line, as selected by the judges, wins the \$2.

Two contestants tied for first place in the February 22 contest, so a \$2 prize goes to each of them. Mrs. Roy Loader, Atchison, is one of the winners with this line: "Those ounces of prevention in Vicks VapoRub." The other first place winner is Mabel McNiece, Toronto, and her \$2 line is "Vicks Vapo-Rub-good for Jr. or Hub." Honorable mention goes to Mrs. O. Moser, Jamestown; Mrs. Ray Fitzwater, Solomon; Pearle M. Higbee, Formoso; Mrs. Glen Briles, Yates Center; and Mrs. Frank

Send your last lines for jingle below to Jolly Jingoleer, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Flat cakes upset the young bride's world,

So a new baking powder she gave a whirl.

Now her hubby "takes" All the cakes she bakes,

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Registered Polled Herefords

To reduce herd Bulls and Females.
ISAAC RIFFEL & SONS, Woodbine, Kansas
HARRY and MANUEL RIFFEL, Hope, Kansas

PERCHERON HORSES

HENRY GLENN'S PERCHERON HORSE SALE

At my farm, 51/4 miles north of Newton, Kansas, on trail No. 15, or 41/2 miles west of Walton on country road.

Wednesday, April 9, 1941

15 Purebred Percherons Sell

AGES, from yearlings up. BREEDING—They are of the best bloodlines, Carnot-Laet-Calypso.

HENRY H. GLENN, Owner Newton, Kansas

Four Percheron Stallions

Coming 3 and 4 years old. Weight 100 and 1.150. Grandsons of EGOTIST. Must sell, Might rade. Also mares, all ages. H. G. ESHELMAN, SEDGWICK, KANSAS

Registered Percheron Stallion Age, 7 years. An outstanding individual. Will sell, or what do you have for trade? CHAS. V. ROSS, SMITH CENTER, KANSAS

BELGIAN HORSES

Registered Belgian Horses

From prize-winning herd, sorrels and roans, mares and fillies for sale, reasonable.

J. F. BEGERT, TOPEKA, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

OCTOBER 6, 1941

will see gathering here at Hutchinson an anxious group of folks. Into the sale ring that day will be an array of well known Kansas Jerseys, Gold and Silver Medal Jerseys, the progeny of Su-

A. LEWIS OSWALD, Rotherwood Jerseys Hutchinson, Kansas

JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE

registered. Priced reasonable. Bang's and Tb. tested. MRS. JOHN POOLE, R. 2, Manhattan, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

THONYMA HOLSTEINS
Three sires used or bred at THONYMA were proven in 1940 with the following two-times-a-day milking indexes—541, 506 and 400 lbs. of fat.
Reed's Farm Dairy, Lyons, Kansas

DRESSLEB'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. Dressier, Lebo, Kan.

DAIRY CATTLE

FANCY DAIRY HEIFERS

with order of five \$12 heifers. Sent on approval. SHAWNEE DAIRY CATTLE CO., Dallas, Tex.

AYBSHIRE CATTLE

AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTLE

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Poland China Boars & Gilts Fall Boars and Gilts sired st Sr. Yrl. Kansas State I Boars and Gilts sired by 5

known herd boars. Bred sows after May 1. W. A. DAVIDSON & SON, SIMPSON, KANSAS **BRED GILTS AND BOARS**

Gilts bred for March and April farrow. Top Rowe and other good strains. The big, smooth, easy-feeding type. Herd established 30 years. No

JAMES ARKELL, R. 3, Junction City, Kansas SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Love's Reg. Spotted Polands Weanling pigs, both sexes. Championing. Buy them small. Priced right.
HARRY LOVE, RAGO, KAN.

Spotted Poland Weanling Pigs For sale: Registered Spotted Poland Weanling Pigs, either sex. Cholera immune, Wide, thick-set, market type.

Leo Schumacher, Herington, Kansas

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

GILTS BRED to Sunrise and Crimson Ideal.

Extra fine young sows for April farrow. Outstanding young herd boar, fall sows. Top breeders and quality. Immuned. Write for prices and description. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS,

40 SHORT THICK DUROC BOARS
All sizes. Stout built, short-legged, easy-feeding type.
Registered immune, shipped on approval. Photos, prices,
on request. 35 years a breeder.
W. R. Huston, Americus, (in Eastern) Kansas

SHORT-LEGGED DUROC HOGS
Registered and immuned fall Boars shipped on approval. Heavy-bodied, short-legged, dark red, quick-fattening kind, Photos furnished.
Clarence Miller, Alma, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
Topelia, Han.

Fifth Annual Guernsey Sale

JO-MAR FARM, Salina, Kansas One Mile East of Country Club

Wednesday, April 16, 1941



This year we are offering 67 head of Guernseys: 19 heavy-producing cows, just fresh or to freshen soon; 19 bred heifers; 10 yearling heifers; 8 heifers 6 months to a year old; 6 heifer calves under 6 months; 6 bulls.

This list of daughters and granddaughters should give you an idea of the Breeding and Quality represented in this sale:

9 cows have Advance Register records. 12 are daughters of Advance Register dams. 1 daughter of Valor's Gentleman 146503; 1 daughter of Langwater Fortune

1 daughter of Cooper's King Artis 186731; 2 daughters of Meadow Lodge King's 1 daughter of Cooper's King Artis 186731; 2 daughters of Playboy 238411. 1 daughter of Florrie's Prine of Kansas 129647. 1 daughter of Meadow Lodge Rex's Butterboy 248090. 8 daughters of Dunwalke Governor 170185. 4 daughters of Meadow Lodge Rex's Reveler 254345. 5 granddaughters of the famous Bournedale Rex 159247.

Write for Catalog

Roy E. Dillard, Mgr.

JO-MAR FARM, SALINA, KANSAS

Tb. and Bang's Free

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer; E. E. Germain and Roy Pauli, Assistants

NORTHWEST KANSAS HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSN. SALE

Sales Pavilion, Starting at 1 P. M.

Atwood, Kan., Tuesday, April 22

70 HEAD OF BULLS AND FEMALES

30 BULLS—40 FEMALES, including a few cows with calves. 20 consignors are selling as useful a group of registered Herefords of the most popular Anxiety 4th breeding as you will find in any consignment sale. Write for catalog or other information to the sales manager.

H. A. ROGERS, ATWOOD, KANSAS

Aucts.: A. W. Thompson, Lincoln, Nebr.; E. T. Sherlock, St. Francis, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

DOLES HORNED AND POLLED SHORTbulls and helfers. Visit our herds. W. W. & A. J. DOLE, CANTON (McPherson Co.), KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

BANBURYS' where some of the best are brich ased. One of the largest herds. Plevna (Reno County), Kansas



LIVESTOCK TALK

Livestock may be ever so de-

sirable, best of breeding and nearly perfect in conformation, but they can't talk. Their owner must do the talking. Farmers and breeders in different parts of the state want to buy them. But they can't sell themselves. The owner alone may describe and price his livestock. The buyer will pay the advertising costs-because advertised livestock is worth more, sells faster, and for better prices.

KANSAS FARMER makes a half rate for all kinds of livestock advertising. Write

Jesse R. Johnson, Manager

KANSAS FARMER Livestock Advertising

Topeka, Kansas

HEREFORD CATTLE

Registered Herefords Priced to Sell

Small herd of registered Hereford Cows. Dom-ino Stanway breeding. Ages. 4 to 8 years. Very desirable type and good breeders. TWO BULLS READY FOR SERVICE.

J. C. DOW, BURDETT, KANSAS (Farm 6 Mi. West of Burdett on U. S. No. 50 N.)

A Choice Hereford Bull for sale; registered, 4 years old, in excellent of dition, a good individual and a good sire. Son New Prince 12th. Bred by F. H. Beiden, Hort Kansas. Are keeping his helfers, so must s L. W. HERPICK, DELAVAN, KANSAS

Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch Bulls 10 to 18 months old. Grandsons of Haz-ford Rupert 25th. Bocaldo Tone 19th, and a son of Hazford Rupert 25th. Females of the same age and breeding. LEON A. WAITE & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

KIRKLAWN ARGYLL For Sale

Born May 22. 1940. Sire: Langwater Argyll. Dam: Starr Farm Dona 630 lbs. fat a dau of Langwater Alexander (his daus, aver. 566 lbs. fat). Dona's dam aiso has 530 lbs. fat & 2 daus, aver. 520 lbs. fat hr F. KIRKLAWN DAIRY, R. 1, TOPEKA

Choice Guernsey Heifer Calves
Four choice month-old high-grade Guernsey
Heifer Calves. Express prepaid, \$90, C.O.D.
LOOKOUT FARM, LAKE GENEYA, WISC.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Fred Zednik Offers Hampshire Hogs Now offering Hampshire Boars and a few open Fall Gilts, immuned, Inquire of FRED ZEDNIK, FAIRBURY, NEBRASKA

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson Topeka, Kansas

C. L. BURT, Hutchinson, announces a sale of registered Guernsey cattle to be held on April 30. Information regarding the sale will appear in the next issue of Kansas Farmer.

F. I., BROWN AND SON, Partridge, will hold a dispersal Shorthorn sale on Friday, April 28, Seventy head, registered and grades sell. See next issue of Kansas Farmer.

J. C. DOW. Burdett, is disposing of his small herd of registered Herefords. He will not hold an auction and is disposing of them at private sale. It will pay you to see these Herefords.

We wish to call your attention to the HENRY H. GLENN sale of registered Percherons at the farm, 5½ miles north of Newton, on Wednesday, April 9. Fifteen head of the breed's best bloodlines sell. Lester Combs. Parsons, who is secretary of the SOUTHEAST KANSAS GUERNSEY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, authorizes us to claim September 25 as the date of its annual sale. The sale will be held at Parsons.

Dates for the Ayrshire spring district shows

are as follows:
Northeast District Show, Horton, April 21;
Mid-Kansas Show, Hillsboro, April 22; Northeest, St. Francis, April 23; Central Kansas, Lyons, April 24; South Central, Caldwell, April 25

Writing of her recent dispersal Holstein sale, MRS. E. W. OBITTS says many compilmentary things regarding the help given on this occasion by Kansas Farmer. Among other statements is this: "I feel that with the exception of the Herington buyers, I can give Kansas Farmer the entire credit for the good sale, and excellent attendance."

ORVILLE L. JENKINS, breeder of registered Herefords at Emmett, consigned the 2 top-selling bulls to the MORRIS COUNTY HEREFORD BREEDERS' SALE at Council Grove on March 12. These 2 young bulls stood first and second in the show preceding the sale. They were bred by Mora E. Gideon, and the bulls' sire was Good D. 2432153 by Good Domino 1909242. The selling price of the bulls was \$180 and \$175.

GEORGE HETZEL, Kinsley, secretary of the MID-KANSAS ABERDEEN ANGUS ASSOCIATION writes that the Association will hold its annual spring sale at Hutchinson, May 21. The sale will be held in the 4-H barn on the state fair grounds. The association includes in its membership many of the leading breeders of Southern and Central Kansas. For any information regarding this sale, those interested should write Mr. Hetzel at Kinsley.

MORRIS COUNTY HEREPORD BREED-ERS' ASSOCIATION SALE, held at Council Grove on March 12, averaged \$118 for 41 head. The bulls averaged \$128. The females, \$106. Local demand was good and the top animal was consigned by Orville Jenkins, of Emmett, and purchased by P. P. Dobson, of Stockdale. The top-selling animal was a bull that was first place in his class at the show preceding the sale. He sold for \$180.

E. L. WALKER, Milking Shorthorn breeder of Fowler, has sold his herd bull, Borg's Clay Champion, to W. S. Michler and Son, Bloomington, Kan. Mr. Walker has a fine lot of helfers sired by this bull. He has purchased the young bull, Kingsdale Pride 13th. This sire was first in class at Kansas State Fair last fall, He is especially well bred. His sire, Pride of Kingsdale, has been grand champion in several big shows. The first 3 dams of the Walker bull have fat records that average 405 pounds. Mr. Walker plans to make the fall fairs this season.

We are in receipt of a letter from JOHN C. KEAS, well-known Ayrshire breeder, of Effingham. He writes that the meeting of the EAST-ERN KANSAS AYRSHIRE DISTRICT was held at Effingham, Monday, March 17. The following officers were elected: John C. Keas, Effingham, resident; Warner J. Pape, Robinson, vice-president; Warner J. Pape, Robinson, vice-president; Raymond Scholz, Lurcaster, secretary-treasurer; Karl Scholz, Huron, director of state Ayrshire club; Irvin J. Dannenburg, Hlawatha, chairman of spring show committee. It was decided to hold the spring show at Huron, April 21.

With his boys and girls in college and the Milking Shorthorns fat on ground barley and wheat pasture, JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Ensign, has all but forgotten that his farm was once located on the rim of the "dust bowl." Of course, he could have gone with the wind as many did, but he stayed; and now he has one of the good herds of the state. As if unwilling to admit defeat, the cattle fed on thisties and lived to bring forth their kind. The second buil imported from Canada has been purchased and milk records are being made. Buyers come from farther east in the state and wonder how it all was possible.

We have just received a letter from the well-known Poland China breeders, W. A. DAVID-SON AND SON, Simpson. Business has been good this spring, and they are sold out of sows and gilts bred for spring litters. They have 80 spring pigs and it should be a most excellent place for vocational agriculture and 4-H students to find what they want. The Davidsons have spring litters by Sargo, a son of Admiration, the N. L. Farmer boar, and State Fair, the Bauer Brothers champion, as well as litters by Kayo, the Huber boar, Market Star, and the Craftsman. They will have new blood for old breeders, and it will be easy to select a boar and some gilts not related. This firm has one of the oldest and best-known herds in the Middlewest.

NORTHWEST KANSAS HEREFORD BREED-ERS' ASSOCIATION SALE will be held at At-wood on Tuesday, April 22. This particular sec-tion of the state has always been an active Here-ford center. Occasional reverses by crop failures has not lessened the enthusiasm of the breeders located here and they have bred and developed good registered Herefords regardless of what came to pass. This April 22 sale will have in-

dividuals to your liking, bloodlines that are recognized anywhere as the best. Twenty consignors sell 70 head. The sales committee has carefully selected this offering, and they invite those interested in good Herefords to come to Atwood on sale day. The sale catalog is ready and the efficient sales manager, H. A. Rogers, Atwood, will be pleased to send you one. We suggest you write at once.

LESTER H. KOLTERMAN and his brothers LESTER H. KOLTERMAN and his brothers continue to make headway in the breeding of better Polled Herefords. The farm near Onaga is well adapted to the growing of livestock, well balanced between low alfalfa land and pasture with plenty of timber for shade and shelter in winter. They now have almost 20 daughters of the great breeding buil, Perfect Beau 5th, so named because he traces to the noted Anxiety bred buil, Beau Mischief. His ability to take the horns off is demonstrated by hornless calves sired by him with Ayrshire milk cows for mothers. The Kolterman herd is submitted to the closest culling. Just now young steers and helfers are on feed for the market that wouldn't be bad in a breeder's herd. The cow herd numbers about 40. Young bulls will be for sale later.

KIRKLAWN DAIRY, at Topeka, established about 3 years ago, has for the foundation of its registered Guernsey herd, selected the Langwater bloodlines because this breeding has proved to be one of the best of the breed for profitable production and good type. In securing bulls from this herd, Kirklawn offers you the benefit of its continuous testing program. The trend in herd sire selection is to get your bull from proved breeding. Kirklawn's offering this week is from breeding proved on both sides of the pedigree for increased production; that is, the sire, both grandsfires as well as both granddams of this offering, have daughters with yearly records which take much of the guesswork out of herd sire selection. Kansas Farmer wishes this breeding institution continued success in its efforts to offer to the breeders of Kansas outstanding values from proved Langwater breeding.

SOUTHEAST KANSAS SHORTHORN BREED-ERS' SALE held at Wichita on March 26, saw 38 head sell for an average of \$126. Twenty bulls averaged \$130 and 18 females averaged \$121.50. The offering consisted mostly of young cattle consigned by 16 breeders from Kansas and Oklahoma. Two hundred dollars was paid by Wm. Hacker, of Jefferson, Okla., for a September yearling heifer. One hundred sixty-five dollars was paid by 3 buyers for bulls; they were B. F. Catlin, Medicine Lodge; Rucker Bros., of Roxbury; and Lister Bros., of Moline. Jack Mills, of Alden, was the heaviest buyer, purchasing 8 head. In the show that preceded the sale, E. C. Lacy won championship on bulls and Dillard Clark, of Douglass, had the female champion. Hans Regier, secretary of the State Association, managed the sale and Boyd Newcom, assisted by Chas. Cole, sold the cattle.

Three of the youngest sons of the late Thos. D. Marshall continue to operate the BROOK-SIDE JERNEY DAIRY FARM, established more than 30 years ago. All 6 brothers breed Jerseys, either grades or purebreds. The same lines of breeding remain, and the production is increased from time to time by the use of better sires and more correct feeding methods. During last January the cows produced cream and milk for the family of 5 grown people and 3 other families, and 622.6 lbs. of cream was shipped that sold for \$210. February was almost as good and March was better. During the time 17 cows were being milked, some helfers and others had been in milk for a long period. Just now there is a good selection of young bulls of different ages on hand. The boys are always glad to show the cattle whether to buyers or others interested in good Jerseys.

MRS. HARRY A. DENHAM'S JERNEY SALE, held at Harrisonville, Mo., on March 27. was attended by buyers from several states. The cattle were thin in flesh and production records had not been kept on the herd. Twenty-seven cows averaged \$110. Four of these had bad udders. Twelve bred helfers averaged \$55. Twelve open helfers averaged \$55. Four baby calves, 2 buils and 2 helfer calves averaged \$25. The old herd buil sold for \$72.50. The top cow sold for \$165 to Normandy Farms, of Centerville, O. This farm bought a total of 12 head in the sale. Twenty-nine head stayed in Missouri. 4 went to Iowa, and 8 head came to Kansas. Kansas buyers were Earl C. Dowdy, Ottawa: W. S. Rollins, Potter; H. C. Holt, Uniontown: R. H. Holt, Uniontown; Steve Williamson, Bethel. Mrs. Denham had this to say after the clerk totaled the sale," My Jerseys brought \$1,000 more than 1 had expected. I am more than satisfied." Bert Powell sold the cattle.

Out at Pritchett, in Baca county, Colo., A. E. EMRICK, together with his wife and 7 boys and girls, are showing the neighbors how to whip the "dust bowl." The Emricks own and milk Shorthorns. The herd has been in existence for several years. During the period known as the dust bowl area it was tough, but the family held on and now they have a good herd of about 45 head. In service is the buil, Village Bates, a grandson of the noted Anderson Matchless Bates. His dam was a cow carrying the blood of the Hunter Retnuh Wilson strain. The older cows are descended from Bonvue cattle. The herd of milk cows is gradually being put on test and so far have proved out well, considering feed. A small flock of grade and registered Hampshire sheep have been added and with additional grazing made possible by land taken out of cultivation, the future of the small livestock farmer seems more secure in Southeastern Colorado. Visit the Emrick herds when driving that way.

C-K RANCH HEREFORD SALE, Brookville. on Monday, April 21, is carrying out an idea that is different than we find in most auctions. At C-K Ranch they have 12 herd bulls, all good specimens of present-day Herefords and of the

At C-K Ranch they have 12 herd bulls, all good specimens of present-day Herefords and of the breed's most prominent bloodlines. By ads run in different publications and letters sent out, they learned that the interest centered around 3 and possibly 4 of these bulls. Three of these will be sold and description of these bulls can be found in the sale advertisement carried in this issue.

Until an inspection and study of each one of the 12 C-K herd sires, the writer could not believe that the C-K Ranch could make their recent decision to let the customers choose the 3 herd sires which they wanted consigned to the C-K sale without slowing up the continued improvement of C-K cattle. However, after seeing each sire, studying their pedigrees and seeing the calves by the proved sires, the difficulty of picking the tops, and the certainty that any sire could be replaced by one of the remaining ones, becomes apparent. Then too, they are closely related as to pedigree and type. A grouping shows 3 sons of Advance Domino 140th, 3

sons of WHR Royal Domino 45th, a son of Onward Domino Jr., and a son of his full brother, Onward Domino Jr. 2d, a sire and his son after the same pattern, and 2 sires by the 2 best sons of Real Prince Domino. If you visit this ranch and look the cow herd over, you will be impressed with the kind of Herefords produced here. The cows winter and calve on the grass and are handled in the manner that we see on a practically operated breeding farm of this kind. The cows, like the buils, are carefully selected for type and breeding. In the sale will be 38 top buils and 22 good females. A catalog gives detailed information; write at once for one.

The daughters of the great breeding bull, Royal Rastus, belonging to PAUL FARNEY, are now making good at the pail and at the same time carrying the splendid dual-purpose conformation of their sire. Royal Rastus carries 60 per cent of Otis Chieftain blood, weighs more than 2,200 lbs. and has attracted a lot of attention. He is a roan, and many of his daughters are roans. With Mr. Farney's usual direct methods of doing things he has, without a lot of noise, purchased from the Bruington herd at Cameron, Ill., what the writer believes to be ene of the outstanding red bulls that has been brought to Kansas for many years. He is a grandson of the imported bull, Maperton Pride, the 10 nearest dams of which average 9,450 lbs. of milk. He has 13 Register of Merit daughters. The Farney bull has a R. M. pedigree without a miss. Mr. Farney has a right to expect great things from this bull, when mated to the Otts Chief bred cows. The bull's name is Brookside Maperton 78th.

H. W. ESTES, Shorthorn breeder, of Sitka, a Clark county, has bred registered Shorthorns or more than 30 years, and has sold a lot of conditions of the best sales held up to that time, and has sold a lot of conditions of the best sales held up to that time, featuring dual-purpose Shorthorns, Scotchates breeding, with a big milk flow. His present herd is of the same breeding. Just now he as a good lot of young bulls and helfers sired by the Tomson bred bull, Roan Starall, a son f Modern Star. The Estes cattle are noted for road, level udders. Mr. Estes has an unusual alf sired by his present bull and out of a there is made to the present bull and out of a there is made to the present bull and out of a there is made to the present bull and out of a there is the present bull and out of the present bull and out of a there is the present bull and out of a supposed to the present bull and out of a condition of the present bull and the present bull and the present bull and the present bull and it kneels down to nurse. Of good a rordinary calf in size.

JO-MAR FARM, Salina, will hold its fifth innual sale of purebred Guernseys on April 15. Catalogs giving an accurate account of the breeding and production tell a most interesting fory of the progress this herd is making. In tomparison with the first sale calalog issued, the marked advancement of this herd is noticeable. Seeking and purchasing good-type, high-producing sires, year after year, plus a most careful tudy in mating these animals, has made this berd recognized wherever better Guernseys are ord. ROY DILLARD, manager of Jo-Mar, is me breeder of Guernseys who tries to make the annual spring sale the important event of the ear at this farm. Immediately following the April, 1940, sale, he was making plans for this ear's auction. He has in mind to make this sale he best the farm has ever had from every angle. The number of head selling indicates they will easily the able to select just about what he cants. We suggest you write at once for a cat-

During the winter, J. C. BANBURY AND 80NS, of Plevna, purchased an outstanding bred elifer from a leading Missouri breeder to add of their fine collection of registered Polled Short-orns. I was glad to see the helfer recently and an testify as to her unusual quality and wealth redding, prize-winning ancestors and all-found pleasing desirability. But as fine as was his special individual, I would hardly have felt repaid for my visit but for the more than 100 ther Polled Shorthorns that stand as a monument to the skill and industry of the Banbury amily over a period of more than 30 years. Mr. C. Banbury is justly proud to have what veryone concedes to be a strictly top helfer on its farm, even tho she cost a lot of money. But a conversation he expressed the hope that his did and new customers wouldn't think he was approaching a high price period in his breeding Perations. The farmers and small breeders of ansas have always been his best customers, and he expects that condition to continue. He eys to come and see the Missouri helfer and the there also.

MRS. E. W. OBITTS' SALE of registered flosteins, held at the farm near Herington on darch 17, was exceptionally well attended, and he registered Holsteins were bought by an enhalisatic Holstein-buying crowd at an average of \$140. This included animals of all ages. The bard bull, S. B. A. Fraternity Inka De Kol, was Surchased by Jake Zarnowiski, of Newton, Other ages of the State of the State

p and Mel Bevans.

I more than 20 years, HARRY COTTON, ohn, has devoted his best energies to breedetter Milking Shorthorns. With a critical e has selected sires or delegated their selects others of known ability. The best sire he owned with the exception of the one that heads the herd was Alasa Roan Bird Bates, the Alasa herd in New York. This bull ed on the farm during dust storms and deion, but his progeny lived to perpetuate his ness as a sire, and his daughters are the ter of Merit cows on the farm. When better scame and the quality of the cows were n, Mr. Cotton started out to find a bull ble in every way to take the place of the y sire. He visited leading herds in Iowa, esota, and North Dakota, and finally hit home his present bull, Hollandale Headclose up in breeding to General Clay 4th ham has a 2-year-old record of 8,395.9 lbs. and 334.22 lbs. fat. The young stock on the Prove the judgment that led to his pur-

MAYVIEW FARMS, Milking Short-horn breeders, of Hudson, referring to advertising now running in Kansas Farmer, writes as follows: "Hold everything! We have sold all the bulls available. Buyers appear well pleased with what they have bought. Others disappointed that all of them were sold. It is a problem to keep from selling females; some fellows ask you to just set the price."

chase. Hollandale is an exceptionally well-bal-anced buil, heavy body and strong legs, and would weigh a ton now in his 2½-year-old form with more fat. Representatives of this good herd will be shown at the fairs this fall.

with more fat. Representatives of this good herd will be shown at the fairs this fall.

Starting with 2 registered Hereford cows in 1927, E. O. RASMUSSEN has made a success of the cattle business, without adding a single female. Good buils and careful cuilling has brought results. Now his boys have grown up and gone out to work for themselves and Mr. Rasmussen has decided to disperse the herd. The sale will be held in a comfortable sale barn in Frankfort, only a few miles from the farm. Every animal that goes in the sale, except the herd buils, were raised on the farm under ordinary farm conditions and fed only such feeds as grow on the Marshall county farm. The cattle sell in ordinary breeding form, plenty of fiesh for breeding animals, but not highly fitted. More than half of the offering are related to the great breeding buil, Domino Lad, and something like 20 head will be bred to him. This buil is an intensely bred Domino buil. The other herd buil, Double Prince Domino, carries a large per cent of Prince Domino breeding. Many of the females will be bred to him. Between 15 and 20 cows will have calves at foot sale day. The catalog tells a story of good breeding. Write for it to Mr. Rasmussen at Vilets.

Write for it to Mr. Rasmussen at Vliets.

JOE A. FOX, extensive wheat grower, of Stafford county, invariably changes the conversation to Milking Shorthorns. To visit with Mr. Fox affords an excellent opportunity to study another's ambition at close range. The conservation leads always in the direction of more and better cattle and not about larger wheat yields. The highly improved farm, barns, silos, and comfortable quarters for little calves all tell a story of cattle-mindedness. What he has learned in the few years since buying his first Milking Shorthorns, indicate his determination to learn the business from the ground up. He has come to know a lot about pedigrees and sees the slightest faults in the conformation of his favorite animals on the farm. He has a fine lot of helfers sired by the bull Duallyn Imperial, and others direct from Hollandale farm. He has alout conformation of the first sired by the bull calf out of one of the finest cows in Kansas and sired by Duallyn Imperial. The dam now on test, if nothing unforescen happens. Mr. Fox thinks will make more than 450 lbs. of fat this year and 10,000 lbs. or more of milk. The present sire in service is Gold Mine Cavalier, a son of Gold Mine Jubilee. This bull has a lot of Register of Merit sisters. His dam's record is 9,616 lbs. of milk. The Fox cattle will be at the spring shows.

shows.

BEN H. BIRD has bred registered Shorthorns at his present location near Protection for 20 years. A look into his herd books and an inspection of his present herd convinces any visitor there have been no curves in his breeding operations. Starting with 4 heifers from reliable breeders, he has sold hundreds of choice buils and females and placed always the lower third of what he has grown on the fat stock market, and now the herd owned by himself and the boys number more than 80 head, one of the exceptionally uniform herds to be seen anywhere. He has accomplished this by selecting and buying from Tomson Brothers 7 herd buils in a row since founding the herd. The outstanding young red buil, Gold Spur's Victor, is the seventh buil. His second crop of calves is now arriving; there will be about 40 of them when the cows are thru calving. About 20 of his daughters are now on the farm, and the 20 last season's steers by him leave no doubt in the mind of anyone, his ability to sire the right kind. The first Tomson buil placed at the head of the herd was a son of the great sire, Village Marshall, and since that purchase good bulls have been secured regardless of depression or short crops. Bought as calves, the 7 head have cost an average price of about \$330. In many instances they have gone to other herds when they could not be used longer to advantage, and sometimes they have been sold for beef. But always they have been agood investment, and Mr. Bird says that is about the only way to maintain uniformity over a period of years. The 4 Bird sons, now grown or almost so, are all stockmen and have an interest in the herd. The cattle are kept on 2 farms. The wave of the future points to continued success.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle

Hereford Cattle

April 9—Northwestern Colorado Hereford Association, Wray, Colo. H. V. Kitzmiller, Sales Manager.

April 21—C-K Ranch, Brookville.

April 22—Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale, Atwood. Sales manager, H. A. Rogers, Atwood.

April 24—E. O. Rasmussen, Vilets, sale at Frankfort.

May 31—Bone Stock Farms, Parker, S. D.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

May 21—Mid-Kansas Aberdeen Angus Association, sale at Hutchinson. George Hetzel.

Kinsleys secretary.

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

Ayrshire Cattle
May 1—E. W. McNaghten, Hutchinson.

Shorthorn Catttle

May 14-Sni-A-Bar Farm, Grain Valley, Mo. Guernsey Cattle

April 16—Jo-Mar Farm, Salina.
April 30—C. L. Burt, Hutchinson.
September 25—Southeast Kansas Guernsey
Breeders' Association, Parsons. Lester
Combs, Secretary, Parsons.

Jersey Cattle October 6-Rotherwood Jersey Farm, Hutchin-

Percheron Horses

April 9-Henry H. Glenn, Newton.

Our Customers

Monday, April 21, 1941 at the C-K RANCH, BROOKVILLE, KANSAS

38 Top Bulls . . . 22 Outstanding Females

These Sires Gained the Most Favor and Will Sell in Our Sale



REAL PRINCE D. 32D. (PICTURED ABOVE) Sire, Real Prince Domino 33D: Dam by Prince Domino C. Sired the champion bull of the state consignment sale and the tops of our sale. Outstanding prospect in this sale by him.

C. K. KING DOMINO 4th: By our many times proven sire, W.H.R. Jupiter Domino 22D; Dam by Onward Domino 1st. His first calves are in our show barn. He is extremely thick, heavy-quartered and of modern type. TO ADD TO THE BUYERS' SELECTION, WE ARE SELLING CHOICE OF ROYAL DOMINO 3D: Sire W.H.R. Royal Domino 45th (\$5,000 DeBerard sale bull). Dam by Prince Domino Mixer, one of the heaviest-quartered bulls in the country and his first calves are outstanding; OR WE WILL SELL ADVANCE BRAE DOMINO: Sire, Advance Domino 140th, sire of Denver's 1940 champion. Dam by Brae Domino, best son of Prince Domino Mixer and the sire of Taussig's \$8,500 Brae Mixer.

SEND FOR CATALOG AND PLAN TO ATTEND THE SALE APRIL 21st

SEND FOR CATALOG AND PLAN TO ATTEND THE SALE APRIL 21st

C-K RANCH, BROOKVILLE, KANSAS

Auctioneers: A. W. Thompson & Boyd Newcom Jesse R. Johnson Representing Kansas Farmer

Rasmussen's Hereford Cattle Dispersion

Sale Barn

Frankfort, Kansas, Thursday, April 24



70 LOTS

20 Cows (14 with calves at foot), remainder bred for later calving. Some close up.

22 Bred Heifers. 12 Open Heifers.

2 Herd Bulls and 10 Young Bulls, 5 of them coming 2 years old, others coming yearlings.

60% of offering sired by DOMINO LAD 3472230877 (carrying 66% of Domino blood). 18 head bred to this bull. Balance to a double PRINCE DOMINO bull. Every animal in sale bred on the farm except the herd bulls. Everything Tb. and abortion tested. For catalog, write the owner—

E. O. RASMUSSEN Vliets (Marshall County), Kansas

A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

ANGUS CATTLE

YEARLING ANGUS BULLS

e are offering 2 yearling bulls, grandsons of doller Anoka 3rd. Show ring quality, show breeding. Commercial prices. Inspection inring breeding. Commercial prices. Inspection in vited week days. J. B. DETERS, CAWKER CITY, KANSAS

Latzke Aberdeen Angus Farm

Some good 10-month-old Bulls at reasonable prices. Line-bred Earl Marshall breeding. The thick, low-set kind OSCAR C. LATZKE, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

Dalebanks Aberdeen Angus Farm whose culls consistently ton hest markets. E. L. BARRIER, EUREKA, KAN.

KANSAS FARMER Publication Dates, 1941

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Advertising

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



Why is an OIL-PLATED engine like a car's bumper?

Strange question? Not at all. As a matter of fact you can probably guess one answer. A bumper helps to protect the car from damage; and OIL-PLATING (which comes from using Germ Processed oil) helps to protect



Gerhard Schmidt reports here that oil-plating is saving him "at least 25%"

an engine from the damage of dangerous wear. But there's another answer, too. A bumper lasts longer because it's protected by its shiny shield of chromiumplating; and an OIL-PLATED engine lasts longer because it's protected by an inner shield of lubricant that's bonded as close as other forms of PLATING.

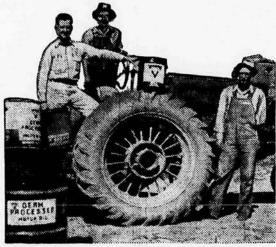
That's what makes OIL-PLATING ... an actual bonding of lubricant to metal, caused by the extra substance in Conoco Germ Processed oil-patented. As soon as you start using this fine oil, the working parts of your engine get a PLATING of lasting lubricant. It stays on every instant. And lasts for as long as you use Germ Processed oil.

"I am really sold on the added protection . . ."



Tom Lowe's father was one of the first farmers around Oyden, Utah, to use tractors, and likewise one of the first to "Go Conoco".

writes Manley Williams (center) of Fruita, Colorado. "I have been using Conoco products for about four



Glen Osborn delivers Conoco regularly to the Williams Brothers' farm, Read at the lower left what Manley Williams says about "added protection".

years on my 160-acre farm and feel that I have favored my equipment by using Conoco Germ Proc-

Gerhard Schmidt (top left) who farms 1500 acres southeast of Fairfield, Idaho, gives a 6-year report on the same sort of experience, in his letter that says, "All farming is dry farming and dust conditions are bad ... However, since using Conoco Germ Processed oil . . . I have not had one failure or mechanical difficulty ... I figure I am saving at least 25% by using Conoco products...

Some farmers, like Tom Lowe, whose picture is at the left, say they just wouldn't change. Like his father before him, he uses Conoco products 100% on his farm near Hooper, Utah, and has always gotten such good results that, as he writes, "it would be poor judgment, on my part, to try any other . . . You have to admit that steady performance is the only thing that could make a man feel that way about Germ Processed oil.

And Tom Lowe isn't the only farmer who feels that way. Here's another letter that says, "When anybody is looking for more economical operation from their farm equipment I say, 'Try calling your Conoco Agent'." That comes from William Holmes shown at right, and it gives you a good tip. All you have to do is get in touch with your Conoco Agent. He'll deliver Conoco Germ Processed oil right to your farm, in barrels, 5-gallon buckets, or handy 5-quart and 1-quart dustproof cans-not to forget Conoco Bronz-z-z gasoline, tractor fuels and Conoco Specialized greases.

The Grease Veteran Says:

"Ever notice how few people ever look for help before they get into trouble? Take the man who does his own lubricating. He'd do a better, safer job if he knew this about wheel bearings, for instance:

Applying brakes at high speed heats the brake drum, and big fat tires cut off cooling drafts of air. So unless lubricant resists heat, the whirling action set up as the wheel turns will throw the lubricant out of the bearing. That means either a dry bearing, or probably greasy brake bands On the other hand, the lubricant must not be so 'stiff' as to prevent good distribution or cause 'channels' to form in the lubricant during cold Winter weather. And hot or cold, the lubricant must resist the washing effect of road water. Now when you know that these are the conditions lubricant must meet, chances are you won't use just any old grease.

And that's the first step towards avoiding trouble."
Finding a lubricant such as the Grease Veteran talks about isn't so much of a problem as you might expect. Conoco's lubrication experts developed Conoco Racelube to handle just those conditions. Racelube is a smooth, short-fibered, greenish-brown grease made with selected rich-bodied oil. It has a high heat resistance, yet it's plastic enough to distribute properly at low temperatures. Now remember, even Conoco Racelube must be correctly applied. Don't use too much or too little. Never fill center of hub, nor the hub cap. The bearing must not be set up too tight or too loose. Your wheel bearings will always be safe if you'll use judgment and Conoco Racelube.

Mr. Holmes' opinion is based on plenty of experience, too, because he's farmed in Vernal, Utah, for over 50 years—a lot of it spent doing threshing and custom work. His letter continues, "I have operated the tractor I am using now for fifteen years and during that time I have had only one major repair job (and that) wasn't attributed to faulty lubrication.



Here's another 100% Conoco user. Meet William Holmes-Utah farmer for 50 years.

... At times I operate my tractor two hundred hours between drains . . . I have the highest regard for all Conoco Products and especially Germ Processed Motor Oil."

How about you? Isn't it worth a try to find out what this Germ Processed oil that will OIL-PLATE your engines can do for you?

STHAT'S AN IDEAS

You can tow another car without so much jerking by using two short chains joined in the middle by an old tire. Bruce Smith, Heber City, Utah.

For picnic cooking, take along an old pail, filled with sand that's been wet down with kerosene. It makes a safe, hot fire without mess or trouble. Mrs. Harry McKay. Lanesboro, Minn.

To separate yolks and whites of eggs, break the eggs carefully into a small funnel. The whites will run through, leaving the yolks in the funnel. Mrs. M. W. Evans, Route No. 3, Stilwell, Okla.

