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KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE



Volume 76

January 14, 1939

Number 1



--With Trees

IT IS tree planting time on the Plains again. Fifty to 75 years ago, as Central and Western Kansas were settled, farm owners planted trees. They were not always set in the right places, but the work was done, and enough of the trees grew to give Kansas a picturesque and protective sprinkling of windbreaks and groves.

Drouths have had a lot to do with the disappearance of these farm groves in recent years, but there is another reason. Most of the groves have lived out their life span.

So it's tree planting time again.

There is no get-rich-quick side to tree planting. Many times the person who plants the trees does not reap the major benefit. But there are definite financial gains to be expected.

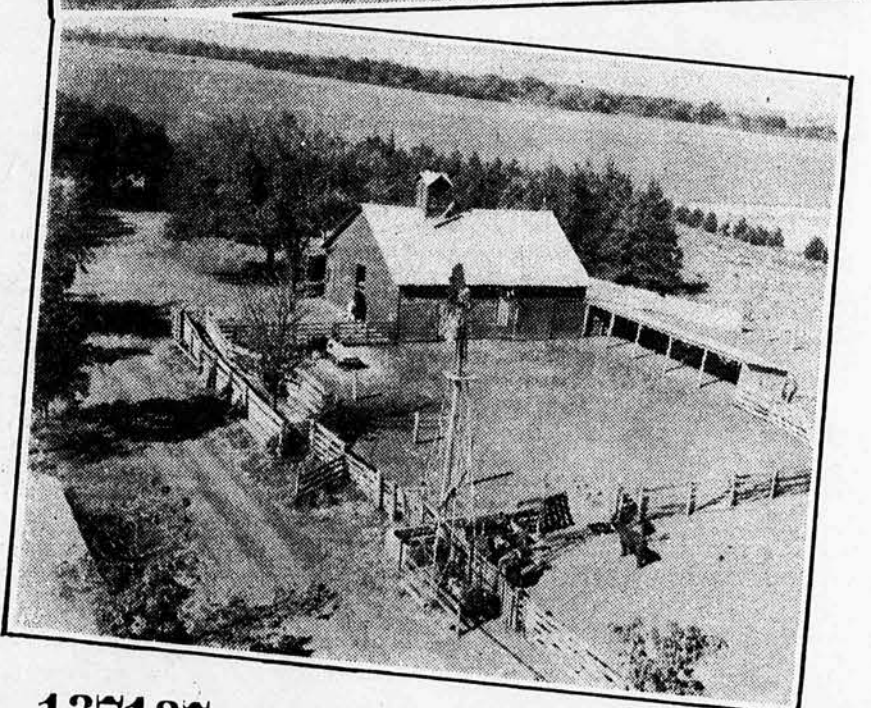
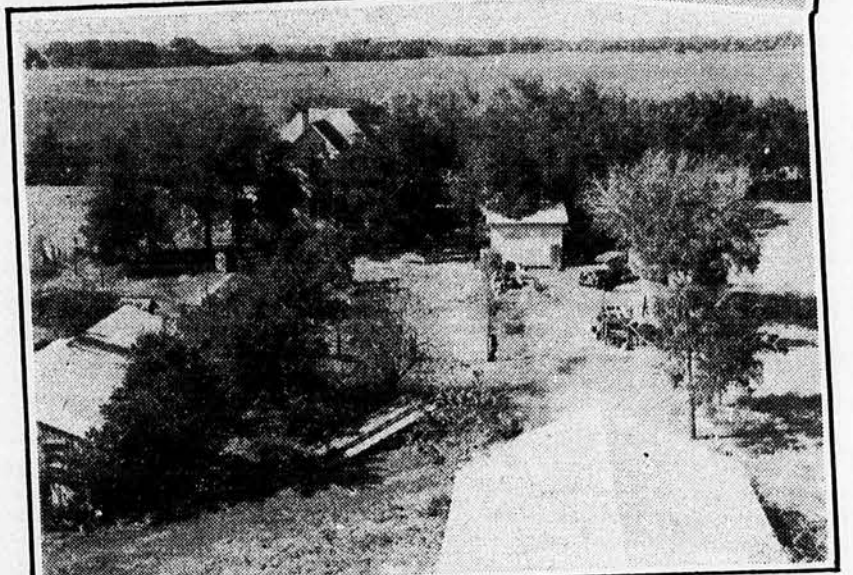
Just as soon as a windbreak or shelterbelt is well started on a farm, it increases the value of the land. In less than 5 years a strip of trees will be breaking the wind. In 10 years the efficiency will be nearing its peak for the quick growing trees will be 20 to 30 feet tall. After that the conifers—evergreens, cedars, and pines—will be reaching their maximum height, and they will be "good" for a lifetime.

Trees won't grow just anywhere, even in the sections where they are generally adapted. But they will grow in any section of Kansas if they are given the benefit of rainfall, drainage, good soil, and proper tillage. Near a pond often is the best place to plant trees.

The shelterbelts put out by the Forest Service over counties of Southwestern Kansas have proved many things. Not that trees would grow in this section, for that has long been general knowledge. The things that have been shown are that clean cultivation is necessary for seedlings as long as it is possible. That shelterbelts in long strips are more valuable and just as easy to grow as the more common groves planted 50 years ago. That a mixture of trees should be used, to provide a succession of protection, beginning right way.

Clean cultivation between the rows of young trees is all important. Two years ago we saw a striking example of this on the farm of Herman G. Witt, Stafford county, where trees

(Continued on Page 2)



Three views, at right, from the top of a tall silo near Clifford Morris' farmstead in Ottawa county. Many of these trees are about 30 years old. They have provided a dense windbreak for the house and lots for many years. The evergreens are mostly red cedars, with a few pines. Trees nearer the house are principally elms and fruit trees. A fine example of the man-made, tree shelterbelt.

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Tempering the Wind With Trees

(Continued from Cover Page)

in a shelterbelt had grown far over one's head in 2 dry seasons. On Herman Cudney's farm, Edwards county, weeds were kept out all summer, and then cane seeded between the cottonwoods in the fall to hold the soil over winter.

A planting of trees will not take care of itself any better than will a crop of corn. Weed growth is rapid and weeds deprive the trees of soil moisture they badly need. Cultivation eliminates weed growth and leaves the ground in proper condition to absorb rainfall.

Of course, winter winds will blow dust from a shelterbelt if there is no surface protection, so it is good practice to seed a late summer crop of oats or cane which will freeze out but offer winter protection. After a late summer rain would be a good time to seed.

Protection for Crops

Shelterbelts in long strips fulfill the name. They break the wind and offer protection to growing crops along both sides of their entire length. It is estimated that 8 acres of trees planted in this fashion will protect 160 acres. Some of the low growing trees, such as Russian olive and tamarisk are planted on the edges of the windbreak. These prevent the wind from cutting underneath the taller trees. Next come such trees as Osage Orange (hedge), Chokecherry, Red cedar, pines, and Chinese elms. At the center are the tallest growing trees. Cottonwoods, before they become too huge, should be cut back or taken out, so that their removal, altho many years from now, will not result in crushing the lower growing trees. Red cedar is the popular favorite for windbreaks, but of course, it takes many years to mature, and its development may not only be aided, but its effect supplemented by using some of the trees which grow quicker, shed their leaves in winter, and have a shorter life.

Taking run-off water into the windbreak will give the small trees an extra

advantage. Hundreds of farmers are doing this by the aid of ditches or terraces, but thousands have overlooked the opportunity. It is better to have a live, thriving windbreak in a low area, than a ghost of a shelterbelt on a rise.

Fremont Sleffel, Norton county, has a good windbreak. The rainfall is brought by terraces from a field, into a circular strip of trees which protect the buildings. If there is overflow from the tree area, it runs into a pond.

An admirable shelterbelt is growing on O. P. Linschied's farm, Reno county. It is a mixture of cottonwood, locust, elms, olive and others. It reaches completely across the cultivated portion of the north side of a quarter-section, and is nearly 1/2 mile long. Another similar belt gives protection south of the farm buildings. The trees have been in 2 years, and in 2 years more, their effect will be noticable on windy days.

An old shelterbelt paid high rent this year for the land the trees occupy, is the report of R. C. and D. F. Gates, brothers, who have a large farm about 12 miles north of St. John.

Last fall the Gates brothers planted wheat in fields protected by the shelterbelt, and in adjacent land to the west which was without protection.

This year they harvested 15 and 16 bushels of wheat an acre for a distance of about 40 rods north and south of the shelterbelt, and somewhat lesser amounts farther from the trees.

The crop in the unprotected field was completely blown out and the field produced nothing. In addition to losing the crop, the Gates brothers say, the land had to be listed in order to prevent severe wind erosion.

The Gates shelterbelt was planted 56 years ago. It is a half-mile long and 10 rods wide, made up of tall cottonwoods and runs east and west.

These brothers have entered into hearty co-operation with the U. S. Forest Service in its efforts to halt soil blowing and protect growing crops in parts of the Plains States by using tree shelterbelts. The foresters also re-

port that experiences such as those of the Gates brothers stimulate the demand for shelterbelt plantings.

Trees for windbreak planting can be bought at low cost from the Fort Hays Experiment Station, under the provisions of the Clarke-McNary law. However, some of the commercial nurseries have large supplies of certain varieties of trees, and real bargains can be obtained there, also. There are several reliable forest nurseries located in Kansas.

Need Good Stock

A Forest Service release states: "Much of the trouble experienced by tree planters in the Plains region may have been caused by use of planting stock derived from improper seed sources. In our shelterbelt planting program we always have been careful to use stock in any given locality produced from seed obtained locally or from regions of comparable climate."

Work by the Forest Service in the Plains region has shown it is folly to plant under-size seedlings if rapid growth is desired. Diameter of the trees is the important factor, rather than their height. A seedling which measures well up to 1/4 inch in size at 2 inches above the ground line is considered large enough. Trees under 1/8 inch in size had a survival of 5 to 40 per cent, while those from 1/4 to 1/2 inch survived 75 to 99 per cent. The matter of diameter of the seedling is not a matter of age, but of vigor and quality.

—KF—

Kansas Has Seen This

Twenty years ago, Kansas had more than a million acres of alfalfa. Last spring, that acreage had dropped to 668,000, and many of those fields were worthless. There is tragedy in those figures.

Alfalfa is important for three reasons: It adds nitrogen to the soil; it protects the soil against erosion; it is an excellent feed crop. Where alfalfa is lacking, livestock production becomes less profitable, and the tendency toward cash grain farming is emphasized. Soil depletion also is emphasized. Kansas has seen that.—H. Umberger.



More REA Money

The Rural Electrical Administration has allotted \$8,611,000 for 47 projects in 27 states. The allotments included: C. and W. Rural Electrification Co-operative Association, Inc., Clay Center, \$276,000, for 275 miles serving 711 in Clay and Washington counties.

Lyon County Electric Co-operative, Inc., Emporia, \$143,000, for 153 miles serving 348 in Lyon county.

The Flint Hill Rural Electric Co-operative Association, Inc., Council Grove, \$523,000, for 538 miles serving 1,311 in Morris, Marion, Chase, and Geary counties.

—KF—

Have Two Kinds of Water

A double valve pressure pump forces well water and soft water into separate gravity tanks in the attic of the house, on Ed Visser's farm, Riley. The pump is located at the well and the small suction connection runs about 50 feet to the cistern. This gives the Visser family both well and cistern water in their water system. The soft water is heated.



Proud is Dover Sindelar, aged 10, as, with his brother James (right), he displays his Shorthorn-steer that won first prize and a grand championship in its class at the Midland Empire State Fair. The boys are two of the sons of Charles Sindelar, Jr., of Billings, Montana.



A prominent farmer in Yellowstone County, Mont., is Charles Sindelar, Jr., two of whose sons are shown at left. On his 10,000-acre farm he raises wheat, beets, corn, and Shorthorn cattle. Said Mr. Sindelar: "Yes, my son's steer is a prize winner—and so is Iso-Vis Motor Oil with me."



For skill in canning vegetables, baking bread and pastries, Mrs. Clara Wostenberg (above), the wife of Henry Wostenberg of Worland, Washakie County, Wyoming, is famed throughout the Big Horn Basin.



In the public eye as a director in many power and agricultural developments in the Big Horn Basin of Wyoming is Henry Wostenberg, pictured above with Mrs. Wostenberg on his farm where he raises fine sheep as well as sugar beets, beans, and alfalfa. Among the first in the region to own a tractor and become a steady Standard Oil customer, he is a booster for Iso-Vis Motor Oil.

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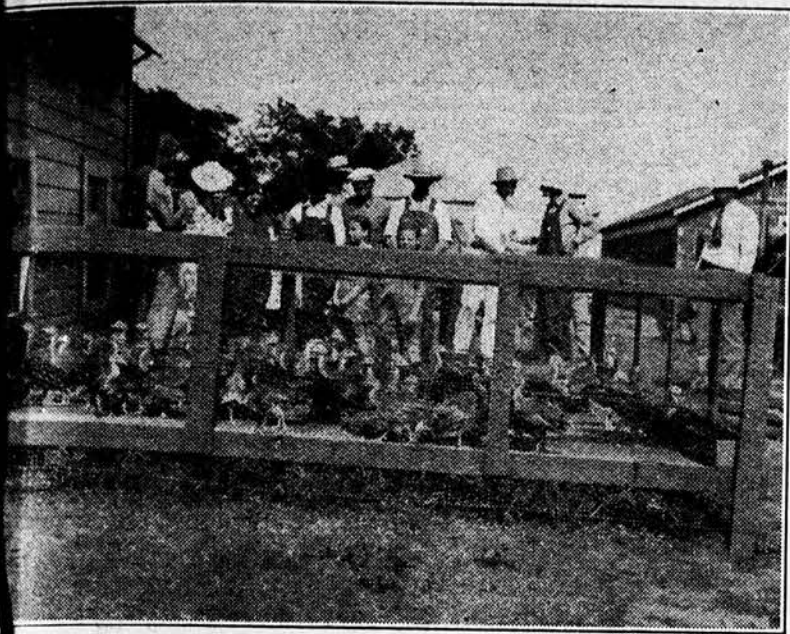
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Example of a substantial sanitary runway for turkey poults, at left, in use on farm of John Deschner, Harvey county. Farmers are looking at young poults on the runway last summer.



Poults are brooded on an intensive scale by W. J. Rickenbacher, Shawnee county, at right. These poults are on hailscreen floors, in double decks, and eat from feeders on the outside of the pens. This is after warm weather arrives. Mr. Rickenbacher is feeding Swiss chard, an excellent green feed.

CULTURE AND
 HISTORY
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Planning Ahead for Poults

By TUDOR CHARLES

IT IS time to make plans for 1939 turkey production. The farmer who keeps a flock of breeding hens already has formulated some plans for this year. The toms probably have been selected, and perhaps some of the big, beef type males from the Western states have been ordered and received. The hens chosen were the choicest of last year's crop, the cross should make an acceptable poult for the owner, whether he is the breeder or a buyer. Really good poults are none too plentiful any year, so it is well to get your order in soon if you are going to be particular about the kind of birds you raise next summer. Good poults, bred right, will carry several pounds more weight or finish at market, and at very little extra feed cost, if any extra.

One of several sections in which interest toward improvement of turkey flocks was evident last year centered around Beloit. The first shipment of meat type toms from Utah was distributed to local growers recently. These breeding toms averaged 31 pounds when they arrived. They went to 4 flocks in Mitchell county. Other orders were placed after breeders had seen them. It is claimed these toms will sire poults that will not only weigh more; but will be ready for market several weeks before common stock.

An active factor in growing interest in better turkey stock is marketing at co-operative dressing plants where the first returns tell the story of increased profit from better birds. As in chick raising, sanitation is foremost in handling young poults. It is the only effective barrier against disease. Young poults may come along pretty well if raised where they are exposed to trouble, but once sickness gets in the flock it is going to cause losses which every other kind of attention will not overcome. Blackhead can subsist in the turkey flock all season with frequent and costly losses. Good care, otherwise, holds the trouble out of the epidemic stage, but won't get rid of it.

A raised floor of hail-screen, or frequent chang-

ing of gravel on the floor, is an important step. Hail-screen will be found cheapest and most satisfactory for the regular turkey producer unless gravel is very plentiful. Disinfecting feed hoppers and water dishes in hot lye water or other dependable germicide, is quite a bit of bother, but very effective in maintaining health of the poults. You can't expect to raise all the poults, but the nearer you come to it the greater will be the profits next holiday season. Half the cost of full grown turkeys is personal effort, so it pays to keep them alive.

Where the poults run out on the ground they should be on earth which hasn't had other poultry

on it for 2 seasons. Blackhead is particularly prevalent on ground frequented by chickens. Clean pasture pays real dividends. Tests run by Kansas State College, showed that turkeys ranged all season on oats and Sudan grass pasture weighed 2 pounds more at market than those without pasture, and at very little more feed consumption.

The opinion is growing that oats or other cereals, and Sudan grass, make better pasture than alfalfa, altho perhaps not so dependable. Oats may be grown in spring and fall, with Sudan in the summer. It is evident where turkeys range over young alfalfa, containing volunteer (Continued on Page 15)

Heading Off Chick Ills

SANITATION is a barrier to chick troubles. It is like vaccinating children for smallpox. Can we afford to take a chance when protection costs so little? In fact, it costs only time and effort.

Two farmers in Cowley county believe in strict sanitation for chicks. It has made them money. If you are in the poultry business and "have" to make money, you will be interested in their methods.

George McGinn consistently raises a high percent of his chicks, and they grow out big and thrifty. He credits much of his success to careful eradication of disease harbors. Chicks on the McGinn farm never have a chance to pick up disease germs or worm eggs.

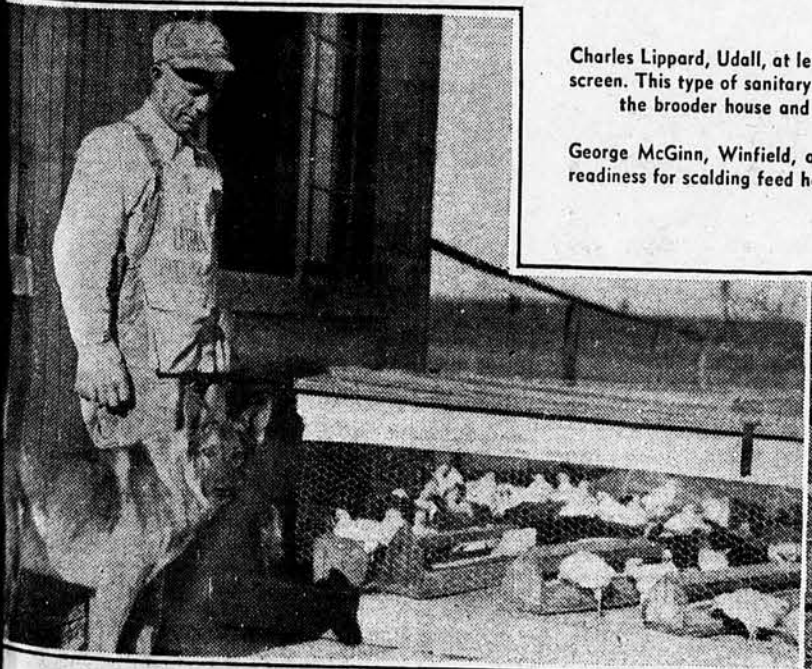
Last spring Mr. McGinn raised 640 broilers, losing only 24 chicks up to that size. Only 2 of these died naturally, for when Mr. McGinn sees a sick chick he gets it out of the way before there is a chance of infecting healthy ones.

In the sanitation program this man uses hail-

screen floor in the brooder house. Of course, all the droppings fall thru leaving a clean floor. Once every 2 weeks, or oftener, the feed hoppers and water dishes are washed in hot lye water. With this system the chance for spread of disease thru the droppings is reduced to a practical minimum.

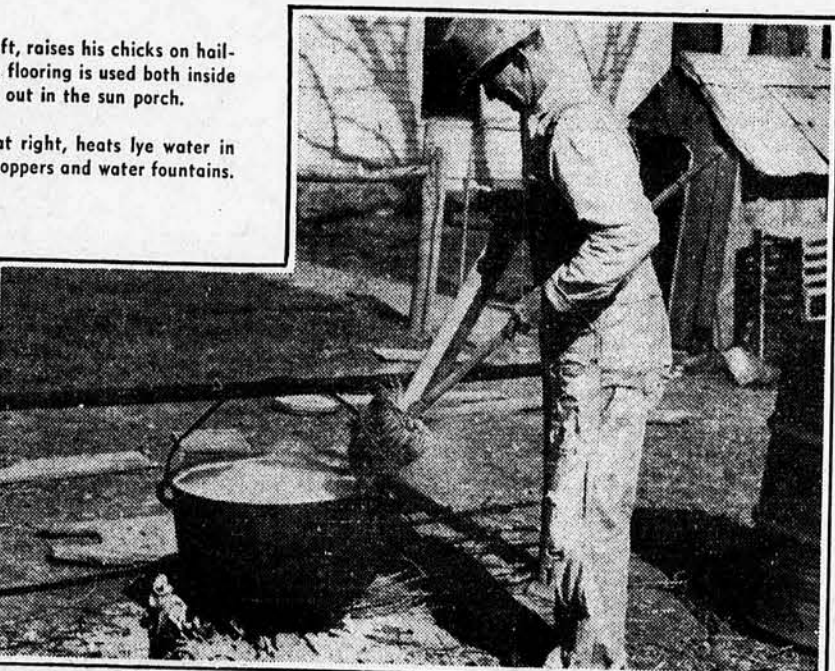
Chicks are raised on hail-screen floors and runways by Charlie Lipperd, too. The runway is an ordinary type sun porch. Any practical and low cost construction will serve. Only 6 chicks were lost out of more than 350 last year over a period of 5 weeks. They were kept on the hail-screen until they were nearly 10 weeks old, then moved to clean range away from the old pens.

These methods are typical of those used by successful poultrymen everywhere. They help control worms, coccidiosis, and other troubles. The poultryman has more diseases and parasites to contend with than ever before, for each danger is becoming more prevalent. Control (Continued on Page 15)



Charles Lipperd, Udall, at left, raises his chicks on hail-screen. This type of sanitary flooring is used both inside the brooder house and out in the sun porch.

George McGinn, Winfield, at right, heats lye water in readiness for scalding feed hoppers and water fountains.



Franklin Brought Us the Whisk Broom

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

BEN FRANKLIN has been dead for nearly 150 years, but incidents in his career are still being discovered which show him to have been not only the most remarkable American of his generation, but probably the savior of the Constitution, and responsible to a greater extent than any one man, with the possible exception of George Washington, for the final success of the Revolution. We have our doubts whether the Revolution could have succeeded without both Washington and Ben Franklin.

Of course, every schoolboy of 12 has heard of Franklin's experiments with electricity, of the improvements he made in printing machinery, of his founding our postal system, of his organization of both life and fire-insurance companies, and a multitude of other things we might mention showing the marvelous versatility of his genius, coupled, as is somewhat rare with genius, with an intensely practical business ability. But for the first time we discovered this week that Ben was really the father of the very useful and now universal article, the humble whisk broom.

Early in the Eighteenth Century, Ben was sent to England as the representative of the Colonies to see whether he could persuade the British King to deal more justly by them. Incidentally, he also was looking out for better trade relations between the Colonies and other foreign nations. The American merchants and ship builders wanted permission from the English King and Parliament to expand their trade. Altho Ben had been born a poor boy and had been apprenticed, as was the custom then, to work about 14 hours a day for several years for very little in addition to his clothes and board, neither of which were anything to write home about, he managed to become a remarkably well educated man for those times. Not only that, he was a born diplomat, shrewd, witty and practical and was no modern idle wise-cracker. He was an earnest student of history and government and was received in court circles where men of much better fortune would have been left to cool their heels on the outside, rather than on the inside of the royal circle, another indication of his remarkable versatility.

Whisk brooms were common in England. Ben thought they ought to be common in America, so he brought back with him a whisk broom. Always a close observer, he noticed that there were a few seeds adhering to the broom straws in the broom. He carefully removed these seeds and planted them. So, according to what seems to be reliable rumor, began the broom corn industry in America. For many years broom corn has been a most profitable crop in Western Kansas. It is also grown now in Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and Illinois, and to a considerable extent in a number of other states. Central Illinois alone produces about 15,000 tons annually.

The world's largest broom corn center in the United States is Lindsey, Okla., a hamlet of about 1,000 inhabitants. A most interesting fact about broom corn is that the making of brooms is one industry which never has gone into the hands of great corporations. Most of the brooms are made in one-man shops. Also the making of brooms large and small is the most common industry among the blind.

During the depth of the depression, a family living near Beaufort, N. C., found that they could not make a living growing corn and soy beans, the staple crops of the vicinity. Some broom-making equipment had been left to them by a former inmate of the State School for the Blind at Raleigh. They planted an acre in broom corn and went into the broom-making business. The second year they planted and harvested 29 acres of broom corn from which they reaped a total return of \$1,100. Broom factories have been started in a number of places, but remarkable as it may seem, they are being driven out of business by 1 or 2-men shops, mostly blind men and women.

It Will Not Work

A FEW weeks ago I published a letter from C. F. Davidson, of Mack, Colo., in which he outlined a market system that would perfectly balance. Here is a sentence culled from his letter which seems to be the kernel of the entire theory.

"No one should be permitted to sell his goods, labor or service into the market without making a corresponding purchase out of the market when by that act others less favorably situated become denied the opportunity either to sell or buy."

Now that seemed to me to be complete regimenta-

Early Day Reminiscences

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

Where the Little Osage winds its way to the East
And Mill Creek and Marmaton tarry
Where Turkey Creek, Paint Creek and Moore's
Branch assist
With Drywood, the waters to carry,
Is dear Bourbon county the home loved by all
Who gather today as old neighbors
To reminiscence long in story and song
And tell of its triumphs and labors.

The days of the candle mold, long, long, ago,
Its candles of tallow for light,
(And, sometimes, a saucer with rag dipped in
grease
Would substitute, for these at night)
The days of the cellar, with barrels of pork,
And pickles and kraut stored inside,
And a place for the churn with the old fashioned
dash,
And a cellar door where we could slide.

The old cottonwood with its musical leaves,
The only tree near that grew tall
The first tree to give us a shade by the door;
To climb it, the joy of us all.
The prairie so wide where the cattle roamed
far—
Where the wild prairie chickens would nest
Where the meadow lark sang his clear notes in
the sky
Till the sun's going down in the west.

The school days of spring time where barefoot
we went
And gathered wild flowers that grew
Along by the wayside. What pleasures were ours
Those dear days of childhood we knew.
In winter time, spelling schools gave us the
thrills
Not equalled by movies today.
How proud were the victors who won in the test
And carried the prizes away.

The charms of our childhood, no matter where
spent
Cling close to the heart, as the years
Of manhood and womanhood swiftly pass on
Entwined with its joys and its tears.
Oft, back in the cabin of long, long ago
In trundlebed dreams, clear and bright,
The Seth Thomas clock will again strike the
hour
When the latch string is in for the night.

(Copyright, 1939)

tion, compelling all producers to buy as much as they consume. Mr. Davidson thinks I have not represented this position fairly. If so, it was not so intended.

He has written me a further explanation of his theory which, while not entirely plain to me, may be plain to Mr. Davidson. Under the caption "Save Liberal Government," he writes:

"The thing that gnaws at liberal government and spawns the isms from which dictatorships are hatched is unemployment.

"The thing that blights ambition, shrivels self-respect and destroys patriotism is the lack of a dependable job.

"The spirit of America can withstand anything save prolonged mass unemployment.

"It must be made so every American, who so desires, can obtain employment at productive work.

"The expenses of storage, insurance, interest and taxes, together with the natural rate of spoilage and the risk of obsolescence, definitely limit the stocks of goods business can carry. When that limit is reached business can buy materials and labor only as rapidly as its finished products are sold.

"Yet, there is practically no limit to the materials and labor business could and would gladly buy if its products were promptly sold.

"The so-called surpluses and the consequent un-

employment are created by those who sell their materials, labor or various services into the markets and then unduly delay in making either a corresponding purchase out of the market themselves, or in enabling others to do so by making an investment or loan.

"To justify and tolerate such delays in making, or enabling others to make, this equalizing purchase upon the grounds that current profits and interest rates are unsatisfactory, is to concede that the right of those fortunate enough to have some unexpended income to refuse investment or loan exceeds the rights of others less fortunate to earn their living

"To recover the vanished profits that once stimulated the voluntary investment which previously, automatically balanced selling and investing. This is what we have been trying unsuccessfully and rather un-democratically to do for 10 years.

"It has cost this nation 110 billion dollars in the wealth that could have been produced, and about 20 billion dollars in wealth that was produced and wasted. And we are now no closer to a solution of our problem than when we started.

"The third way calls for nothing more than, either a dated money that would depreciate at a determined rate upon determined dates, or a money which to remain legal tender would require stamps of a determined cost to be affixed at determined dates. This is nothing more than a moving tax upon money equal to the tax upon the tangible wealth money is supposed to represent.

"By this tax the individual could be very gently and tenderly persuaded to make the equalizing purchase-investment-loan that is indispensable to full-employment.

"If that is dangerous regimentation, or is any more contrary to American principles than any other tax, then make the most against it you can

"The return of the millions unemployed to productive work, where they will be off the taxpayer's backs, cannot wait for the correct solution of these problems.

"We will have forfeited our present liberal government long before those problems are solved if we continue to permit the individual to sell into the markets and then delay making (or enabling others to make) the equalizing purchase, out of the market, without which full employment certainly is impossible.

"Small profits and low interest rates, or even the desired convenience of cold cash savings, notwithstanding, each individual's selling must be apportioned according to his own buying, investing or lending.

"There are several ways that could be done. But in view of its simplicity and the fact it would require no bureaucratic machinery to effect it; the use of a dated or a stamped money, which must therefore obey natural economic laws, has most to recommend it.—C. F. Davidson."

As I have said, I do not think I clearly understand what Mr. Davidson has in mind. But as he talks about "stamped money" I assume that he has a plan something similar to the California plan which I do not think will work at all.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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Farm Matters as I See Them

Taking the Wrong Position

I AM very sorry that Secretary Wallace has taken the position that the opposition to the present national Farm Program is partisan Republican opposition, because I do not believe that is the case. I know that is not my position, nor do I believe it is the position of the many farmers who are not satisfied with the results obtained by the AAA of 1938, nor even with those who are opposed to the measure entirely.

I never have regarded the farm problem, nor any farm program designed to better conditions for agriculture, as a partisan political problem or program. As a matter of fact, I have given my support to the various measures proposed and sponsored by Secretary Wallace. I did not regard his suggestions as partisan political suggestions. I do not intend to take that position. I have had, and still have, the highest regard for Secretary Wallace, and for his objectives in dealing with agriculture. I just want to express my regret that disappointment, or some other reason of which I may not be aware, has caused him to raise the charge of political partisanship against those who want the present program improved.

I think it would be much better for Secretary Wallace to have called a conference to consider the matter from all angles. I know that I will gladly take part in such a conference, and I believe that farm representatives generally will be glad to do so.

It has never been my ambition in dealing with the farm problem, important as it is to Kansas and the nation that this problem be solved right, to have a fight and to have some group or party win a victory or be defeated.

I do believe that the present Farm Program will have to be materially revised. I believe the votes cast in the farm states in the recent election sustain that position. But the duty to take part in the revision and improvement of the program is just as strong for Secretary Wallace and the Administration—perhaps even stronger—as it is for Republicans.

As a matter of fact, in solving our other problems, we will get farther thru conference and co-operation than thru having knock-down and drag-out fights over different solutions. It is my experience that the best laws are not the result

of this kind of fights, but come from calm consideration producing ultimately a compromise that is workable and reasonably satisfactory to all concerned.

I am hopeful, in fact I feel certain from past experience, that Secretary Wallace himself will take this view of the matter, and render valuable service by co-operating with the other friends of agriculture who want to see a workable program adopted and put into effect.

There will be a number of conferences on farm legislation within the next few months. Out of these I have no doubt a more satisfactory program can be worked out and enacted into law.

I do not feel that we should scrap the present program and attempt an entirely new one. The Soil Conservation program is sound and workable, but of itself not entirely adequate. I want to see a program with less control of production and marketing from Washington. I want a program that will assure the farmer cost of production on that part of his production required for domestic consumption. I want a program that will bring to agriculture at least 14 or 15 per cent of the national income, and that will increase the purchasing power of agriculture, labor and the nation generally to the point where there will be jobs for all and living income for all. I want the program built around the family-size farm, and I want it to include lower interest rates for agriculture.

And I sincerely hope that Secretary Wallace will see the light and co-operate, and forget his temporary flash of desire for a fight.

Family-Size Farm Importance

A GREAT many things emphasize the importance of the family-size farm. And the evidence of growing interest in this type of agriculture is one of the most hopeful signs of the new year. In the farm plant large enough to support a farm family we find the material for building a substantial foundation under the future of agriculture.

The family-size farm, to my way of thinking, is the inspiration of farm youth. If our young folks can look ahead to the ownership of a farm big enough to make a decent living, provide an education for the children and supply a moder-

ate amount of the so-called luxuries of life, then more of our farm boys and girls will chart their courses along agricultural lines.

And I add here that the family-size farm is the hope of the aged. It can mean comfort and security for those whose hair has silvered in the service of the soil.

But to bring this about we must focus our efforts on giving the family-size farm a break. We must work for cost of production plus a reasonable profit for farm crops and livestock. We must do an abrupt about-face in this business of giving away the American farm market. We must give up the silly idea of blindly bringing millions of acres of land into production thru costly reclamation projects, and in the same breath ask farmers to take part of their fertile, cultivated land out of production. And we must see to it that family-size farming operations can be financed at the lowest possible interest rates. I say again that 3 per cent is the most that should be charged for Federal Land Bank loans secured by mortgages upon farm land. It is impossible to pay high interest with low prices for farm products.

I think the greatest recommendation for the family-size farm idea is the faith farm people themselves have in it. A great many young folks have told me they believe in it. More mature folks have declared their faith in no uncertain terms.

And with the Farm Security Administration taking a hand in making family-size farms possible, we find a healthy response. More than 144,000 applications for tenant purchase loans have been received since the program got under way about a year ago. Kansas folks have sent in 874 of these applications. They came from farm tenants, farm laborers and share croppers in every state. The loan program, provided by the Bankhead-Jones Act, is one of the Government's major steps in combating the growing tenant problem.

This evidence I have presented proves the need for our best attention to the family-size farm problem.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed.....	\$11.50	\$12.50	\$10.00
Hogs.....	7.75	7.35	8.50
Lambs.....	9.00	8.90	8.25
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.....	.15	.11½	.19
Eggs, Firsts.....	.21	.24½	.21
Butterfat, No. 1.....	.23	.24	.29
Wheat, No. 2, Hard.....	.72½	.69¼	1.07
Corn, No. 2, Yellow.....	.50¼	.49	.59
Oats, No. 2, White.....	.31½	.30	.35
Barley, No. 2.....	.41	.40½	.68
Alfalfa, No. 1.....	14.50	15.00	20.00
Prairie, No. 1.....	8.50	8.50	11.00

Answered by George Montgomery—grain, Franklin Parsons—dairy and poultry, R. J. Eggert—livestock.

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

Should I sell corn now or hold it until next summer?—L. M., Marshall Co.

Usually it pays to hold corn until summer, especially in years of large crops. In 25 seasons of large corn crops only prices have averaged 30 per cent higher than in January. However, January prices usually are about 6 per cent lower than November prices. This

year prices in January are already about 25 per cent higher than in early November. Holding corn this year probably will not pay a very large return, unless business conditions improve sharply and unless larger than usual amounts of corn are fed to livestock in the next 6 months.

What is the outlook for turkey production and price in 1939?—E. S., Jamesport, Mo.

Indications are that turkey production during 1939 will be larger than in 1938. There are no figures yet as to the probable percentage increase. Expected continuation of the favorable feeding ratios and the probability of improvement in consumer purchasing power indicate that this project will be a profitable one in 1939.

I have on feed 281 lambs weighing about 70-75 pounds. I plan to sell in late February. Will this be the best plan?—C. M. P., Hoxie.

It is probable that higher lamb prices expected by late January or early February will be maintained thru February. The feeder lamb crop moved to feed lots somewhat later than usual this year, and marketing in late February and early March may cause some price weakness during that period. This factor, however, probably will be offset by the present heavy movement of lambs out of Texas and wheat pasture areas, and by reports indicating that the late marketing areas of Colorado and Nebraska have fewer lambs

on feed this year. If lamb prices advance 10 per cent by the end of January, it probably will pay you to start topping out at that time. On the other hand, if prices fluctuate about present levels, as they did during December, it probably will pay to hold them all until late February.

Should I buy some good, white-face calves about the time wheat pasture is ready? I plan to graze them on wheat pasture until "foxtail" is available, graze on foxtail until early June, and then sell as feeders at that time. I have no grain.—C. M. P., Hoxie.

Present facts indicate that the program you have in mind will be highly speculative. Prices on this type of cattle are expected to decline moderately between March and June, being affected by the probable decline in good, fat cattle values. A short-time feeding program of this type would be risky under any circumstances, for factors such as the health of the animal, the amount of shrinkage, and weather conditions would play an important part in determining profits.

All Work for Home Comforts

A kerosene burning refrigerator makes life more pleasant in the O. H. Wilson home, Jewell county. Such conveniences are made possible by the work and co-operation of every member of the family. The boys and girls all help in the work of raising chickens and turkeys, potatoes and field

crops, and in putting up canned foods for off season use. One daughter, Dorcas, was county home economics champion last year. She canned 1,160 quarts of vegetables and fruits.

Ten Pigs Beat a Ton

An unusual ton litter of hogs was raised last summer by Russell Dille, Prescott. At the time they were taken to the county fair they weighed 2,150 pounds. They were sold a few days later in Kansas City at a few days over 6 months old. The 10 head weighed 2,190 pounds.

Galloway a Hardy Breed

A breed of cattle which has a valued reputation on the slopes of Eastern Colorado is the Galloway. Robert Fletcher, of Joes, Colo., just west of St. Francis, Kan., has a well known Galloway herd. He says, "On drouth-stricken, blizzard-cursed uplands, the Galloway can take it, and is the only breed that can in some sections." Mr. Fletcher recently sold 23 Galloway females and a bull to W. L. Boyd, of Joes, who is starting a herd. Mr. Boyd plans to cross the Galloway bull on his Holstein milk cows, and to keep the Galloway females on a buffalo grass pasture he owns. He believes the Galloway-Holstein cross will result in valuable beef animals for fattening. Another good Galloway herd in Yuma county, Colorado, is the one belonging to Lester Carter.

Veil of Flame

Strange Adventures Were
No Novelty to the Dean—
But Here Was a Mystery
He Could Not Pierce

By JACK MOSHER

"He rose to his feet and
a moment later his head
crashed to the table."



HALF of this story will never be told. For the man who lived it was born over in China three months ago—born fully grown, you understand—and he died here in New York only last night, on the San Moritz Roof. The half I know began the night that man was born, when a Japanese bomb had been dropped on a Canton street and lurid red flame blotted The Dean out forever. Or so I thought, during the months of hospital that followed for me and during the long trip back home. Then just before dinner last night Celia Brandon, came trembling into my apartment like a woman gone mad and I could tell by the shine in her eyes that The Dean was still alive.

"Jim! Oh, Jim," she gasped, when she was able at last to make words, "I've found him—alive!"

"But," she added, "there's something not quite right about him, Jim. Oh, he knew me, of course. He kissed me and seemed to know what he was talking about when he made a date for tonight at the San Moritz Roof. But I couldn't help feeling," she said, "that he didn't really know me. That he was looking at me—and I know it sounds crazy as the dickens—thru the eyes of another man."

"Maybe he is another man," I said. "Maybe The Dean's changed since I last set eyes on him." I had long since told her about that. About the Jap air raid and the hot flame that had come between us when that bomb burst and about the agony I had been thru during the weeks when I had fought for my sight, thinking that he might still be back behind that flame, burning.

"But something dreadful has happened to him, Jim," she said, "he thinks he's you—don't you see what I'm getting at, Jim?"

"Holy smoke!"

"That," she went on, "is why I want you to come with me to the San Moritz. Now, Jim. I thought you might be able to help. Just being there, I mean."

Celia was strangely quite as I helped her out of the cab in front of the San Moritz a few minutes later. She said not a word as we crossed the floor to a table in the far corner of the Roof and he got up to meet us. He was in faultless evening clothes and looked much the same. With a bit more grey in his hair, perhaps.

"What the idea," I said, "of using my name?"

"Your name?" he snapped. "I don't get it, guy. And besides, who—"

"I thought you two knew each other," Celia said, quickly coming between us. "This is Tony Martin," she told the big man. "Tony writes stories for the magazines. About flying, darling, and I'm sure you can help."

"Help?" There was that odd fleck in the big man's eyes. "Well, listen, guy; I could tell you enough to fill a whole book. Things about The Dean, for instance."

"You mean," I gasped, "Dean Thomas?"

"That's right!"

"But I thought—"

"That he crashed?" His laughter was not a nice thing to hear. Not recognizing me had been bad enough, I thought. But this business about thinking himself someone else whom he could talk about and worship. Celia was dead right. Something uncanny had got into this man we both knew so well and loved so much.

"That just goes to show how little you know about flying," he said. "Listen, guy! The Dean didn't crash. Maybe that's what the papers printed. But that little business up there in the Quebec bush—it was just faked to make a lot of people think The Dean was dead. Just a stunt, I mean, to get the world's best pursuit pilot out of the picture for a while so they could use him in China. He was in Canton the last I heard. And do you know what he was doing?"

"What?"

"Making planes. Or rather, assembling them," he replied.

"But what happened at the last?" I asked him.

"How long is it since you saw The Dean?"

HE WAS silent a moment. Then he looked straight at me and he no longer had those hostile flecks in his eyes. "That's the thing that puzzles me," he said. "All I know is that we had 6 pursuit jobs to finish up in a hurry. We were working in an old warehouse near the river front, on the west side of Canton. The Dean said he thought he'd better get back to headquarters and check up on some other operations around town. He asked me to give him my identification card to get him thru the picket lines outside that warehouse because he'd forgotten his own. Then he hurried out. I stood in the doorway for

about a minute, watching him, while a raiding Jap plane swished by overhead. I could hear the bomb coming. Down and down and down. The last thing I saw before that bomb struck was The Dean. One minute he was waving at me, and the next the flame was between us . . ."

He rose to his feet, a strange look in his eyes, and suddenly his head crashed down on the table.

"Heavens!" Celia exclaimed, sobbing. "He's—dead. Jim for God's sake do something! Help him!"

I did. I picked the big man up and carried him out of that place, where the swing music and the gay chatter of the dancers seemed oddly at variance with this life the big man and I had known over there and which had been brought back vividly again while he spoke.

"Such a case," said the doctor who attended him a moment later in a room on the floor below, "is not unknown. When a man sustains shell shock something snaps in his brain. He is highly suggestible. Likely to become someone else entirely, just as an insane person will think he is Napoleon or George Washington. Often he becomes the last person he has seen while himself. In this case," the doctor ex-

plained, "it was you, Gilchrist. Look! He had your identification card in his pocket."

"Yes!" I said. "I remember handing it to him that night in Canton. But is there no cure?"

"Sometimes," declared the doctor, "another severe shock will bring the victim back. Like meeting the man he thought he was, while . . . But he's coming to now," he added. "You'd better stand by, both of you."

The Dean stirred drowsily and his eyes opened. Then, as if this whole thing had been staged merely to prove the doctor had diagnosed correctly, the minute the big man caught sight of me there at the bedside, he sat up suddenly. "Gilchrist!" he yelled. "My God, man—where've you been?"

"Around!" I said. "How about you?"

He ran a hand back thru his hair, chuckling in a way that told us he was himself again and I could hear Celia sobbing on the other side of the bed. "That's it!" he said. "I know I'm back in New York just looking out the window at those signs. But I can't remember a thing that's happened since that bomb burst over there in Canton. I don't even know how long ago that was. All I can remember is you standing on a street corner staring at me, Jim. How did I get here?"

"We don't know," Celia told him. "Honest we don't, Dean. Only one man could tell us that. A fellow Jim and I met up on the Roof about an hour ago. And he's dead now."

Banding For Codling

By JAMES SENT

AT THE annual meeting of the big a recently, Dr.

D. A. entomologist experimental work control as carried orchards in this past year. He spoke of corrugated but that for the l not been in gener their high cost a apples. However, tions he believes i the most import ures that can be fo and a valuable sup program. It was bands do not ca moth larvae on the proof was present codling moth po greater in unband

Examination of area reveals a surp ber of overwinter Baker said, despit light crop of app speaker advised t not to slacken the in their battle for a insidious enemy. A son the larvae an under the loose ba larger limbs and in The entomologist better efficiency t placed around all t

It has been four cent of the hibern the ground under t ter over in the app (apples), in trash twigs, old prunings or discarded insec larvae spin their fallen bark, weeds Other important moth infestation sheds, baskets and explained how larv ing equipment ar steam in Washing baskets and boxes endless belt and se

According to the tion of overwinter the most effective ing the codling m moth infestation in cannot be control spraying alone. The park by scraping w it is a practice that migrating larvae to and leads them to e chol treated corrug

Doubles Yield

Land which was last year with a bas May, Oberlin, made acre this season. The ble the yield of whe cropped land, Mr. M

New Farmers U



J. P. Fengel, of Li elected-president of t Union with Headquar succeeds John F

Kansas Farmer for

Banding a Curb For Codling Moth

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

AT THE annual orchard school held in the big apple house at Blair recently, Dr. Howard Baker, U. S. D. A. entomologist, told of the experimental work in codling moth control as carried on in a number of orchards in this county during the past year. He spoke especially of the use of corrugated bands and pointed out that for the last 2 years they had not been in general use on account of their high cost and the low price of apples. However, from his observations he believes banding to be one of the most important sanitary measures that can be followed in an orchard and a valuable supplement to the spray program. It was admitted that the bands do not catch all the codling moth larvae on the trees but conclusive proof was presented to show that the codling moth population was much greater in unbanded trees.

Examination of many trees in this area reveals a surprisingly large number of overwintering larvae, Doctor Baker said, despite the comparatively light crop of apples this year. The speaker advised the orchardists here not to slacken their vigilance one bit in their battle for supremacy over this insidious enemy. At this dormant season the larvae are commonly found under the loose bark on the trunk and larger limbs and in the main crotches. The entomologist explained that for better efficiency the bands are now placed around all the scaffold branches.

It has been found that a small per cent of the hibernating larvae are on the ground under the trees. Some winter over in the apple mummies (dried apples), in trash, such as decayed twigs, old prunings, baskets or covers or discarded insecticide sacks. A few larvae spin their cocoons in leaves, fallen bark, weeds and such materials. Other important sources of codling moth infestation are the packing sheds, baskets and crates. Dr. Baker explained how larvae lurking in packing equipment are killed with live steam in Washington and Oregon. The baskets and boxes are placed on an endless belt and sent thru steam.

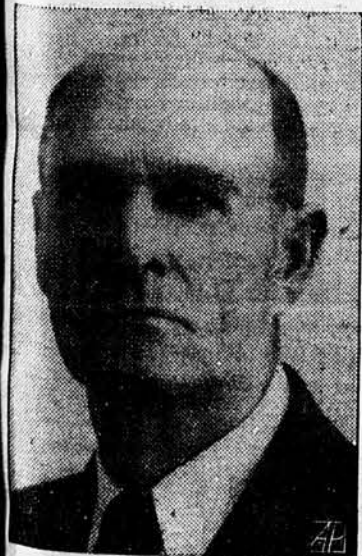
According to the speaker, destruction of overwintering larvae is by far the most effective method of controlling the codling moth. Severe codling moth infestation in the older orchards cannot be controlled adequately by spraying alone. The removal of rough bark by scraping was advised because it is a practice that destroys places for migrating larvae to spin their cocoons and leads them to enter the beta naphthol treated corrugated bands.

—KF—

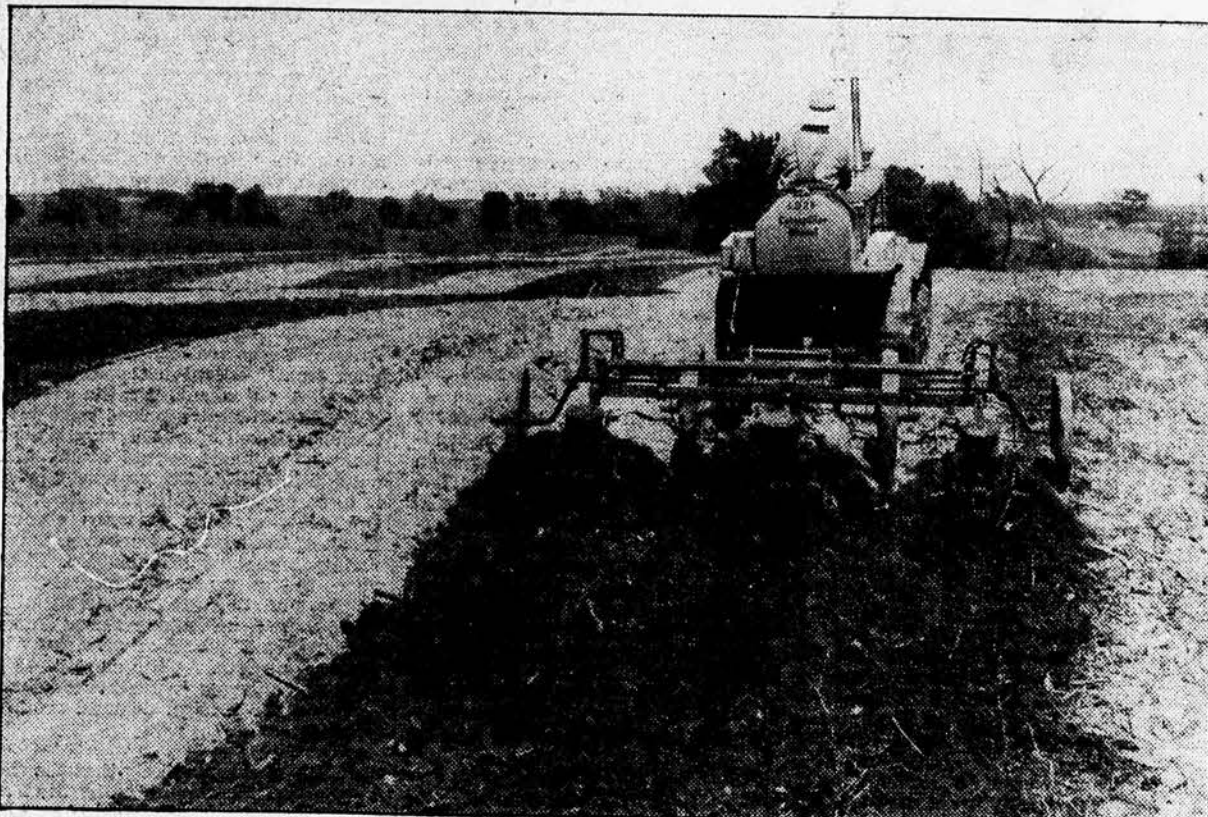
Doubles Yield of Wheat

Land which was summer fallowed last year with a basin lister by Ernest May, Oberlin, made 34 bushels to the acre this season. This was about double the yield of wheat on continuously cropped land, Mr. May said.

New Farmers Union Head



J. P. Fengel, of Lincolnville, recently elected president of the Kansas Farmers Union with Headquarters at Salina. He succeeds John Frost, resigned.



DIESEL D2 WORKS 800 HOURS ON \$65.00 WORTH OF FUEL...

For Owner Sam Gibbs, Dickinson County, Kansas!

When his Diesel D2's hour meter registered 800 hours, Sam Gibbs found that he had used a total of only \$65.00 worth of fuel doing all this work... he has the proof of "Caterpillar" Diesel D2 Tractor economy.

His total fuel bill of \$65.00 covers field and belt work done, farming 480 acres in corn and wheat—from early May, when he bought the D2, to October when his tractor work was finished.

"I have had a good many different makes of tractors," declares Mr. Gibbs, "but have had none that I like as well as the Diesel D2. I like it very well on listed corn ridges. You can put it where you want it and it will go there. The D2 has three things that are superior to any other tractor I have owned: (1) no soil packing, (2) traction and (3) economy of operation." (Large photo shows his D2 re-listing washed-out corn.)

Hundreds of Wheat Belt owners have cut their fuel bills 60% to 80% with a "Caterpillar" Diesel D2 Tractor—to save \$150.00 to \$300.00 per year. But many have found that the D2's 5 practical speeds—spaced to save 20% to 40% of their working time—is worth even more. When wet harvest and other adverse conditions strike, this tractor's all-weather traction can make the difference between saving a crop or losing it.

The Diesel D2 is a full-brother to the many veteran "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractors that are still ringing up their big savings after each doing 15,000 hours and more of heavy work! And the Diesel D2's moderate price makes any comparison all the more in its favor.

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Tall Corn — "throwing in" to the rows, Mr. Gibbs cultivates 35 to 40 acres per day on 10 gallons of Diesel fuel. His D2's gauge fits listed rows, the tracks hold their position like planks, steering is responsive and accurate.



Cutting Silage—on medium throttle. The Diesel D2's quick-acting, accurate governor maintains steady pulley speed, even when the load varies. Only 85c worth of fuel per 10-hour day on this work, Mr. Gibbs proves!

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I farm.....acres. My present power is.....

I desire a demonstration on my farm.

Name.....R. F. D.....

Town.....County.....State.....

Farm Price Promises for 1939

By W. E. GRIMES
Kansas State College

AS THE new year gets started, prospects for Kansas agriculture appear brighter than a year ago. There is promise of improved domestic demand for the products of Kansas farms. More products from the farms of the United States also are in prospect. These two factors work against each other in setting prices. Consequently, materially higher prices for Kansas farm products do not seem probable during 1939. The chief source of gain to Kansas agriculture probably will come from increased supplies of farm products to market at near existing prices.

Improved balance in the agriculture of the state slowly is being obtained as more abundant feed supplies are available and livestock numbers are being restored on farms. Drouths of recent years made it necessary to sacrifice breeding stock on many farms and the numbers were seriously reduced on many others. Livestock numbers are being built up and, with more livestock, better balance is attained in the farm business. This increases the volume of sales without correspondingly increasing costs and increases opportunity for greater net incomes.

General business conditions improved during the latter half of 1938, and further improvement seems likely during the better part of 1939. Increased activity in automobile production, the steel industry, in construction of new buildings and plants, and in other lines have brought increased general business activity. This improvement likely will continue during at least the first half of 1939 and perhaps longer.

There has been little improvement in the foreign demand for farm products during the past year. Changes in the foreign market come slowly. The reciprocal trading agreements should result in some increases in the international trade of the United States, unless their effects are offset by depreciating currencies in foreign lands. Subsidizing exports of farm products by the chief exporting countries tends to postpone permanent and enduring improvement in the international situation. Out of the maze of conflicting influences in foreign markets may come some improvement during 1939.

WHEAT: World wheat supplies are abundant and tending to increase. The

1938 world wheat crop was largest on record. The United States, Argentina and Canada are subsidizing wheat exports in one way or another in attempts to prevent the accumulation of burdensome supplies in home markets. The net effect of these subsidies is to give Europe wheat at the approximate price prevailing in the country of origin, with the governments of exporting countries transporting the wheat to Europe free of charge to the buyer. Such procedure will hold world prices at relatively low levels.

In the United States increased carryover of wheat at the end of the present marketing season is in prospect. Present prices are receiving some support from Federal loans and export subsidies on wheat. At the close of 1938, United States prices were more than 20 per cent above an export basis. Unless unforeseen events occur, little change in United States wheat prices is to be expected until the outcome of the growing crop is more evident. Much of the winter wheat crop is suffering from lack of moisture. It appears that any material improvement in the United States wheat situation must come from either reduced domestic supplies of wheat or materially increased exports. At the close of 1938, material changes in neither domestic supplies nor foreign demand seem in prospect.

CORN: It seems likely that the corn market will be dominated by the Fed-

Kansas Farm Calendar

Farm and Home Week, Manhattan, Kan. . . February 7-10.

World's Poultry Congress, Cleveland, O. . . July 28-August 7.

eral policy in making loans on stored corn during most of 1939. At the close of 1938, the loan rate on stored and sealed corn in commercial corn growing areas was more than the local price of corn. This will tend to encourage sealing of corn and reduce market supplies provided sufficient corn can be qualified for loans. It appears likely that those farmers with corn to sell in surplus producing regions will gain by holding the corn since it is expected that prices will advance to near the loan basis. In deficit producing regions prices probably will remain near or above the loan basis. It is expected that this situation will continue until the prospects for the 1939 crop of corn are fairly well known.

HOGS: Increased supplies of hogs are in prospect for 1939. The pig crops of the spring and fall of 1938 both were larger than those of a year earlier. More abundant supplies of corn and other feed grains encourage the feeding of hogs to heavier weights. Supplies probably will be increased as a result of larger numbers and heavier weights. Under such conditions somewhat lower prices are in prospect with much of the decline probable in the last 3 months of 1939, providing the 1939 corn crop is average or better.

CATTLE: The market supply of cattle and calves for slaughter in 1939 is expected to be about the same as in 1938. Cattle numbers are being increased which results in the holding back of cows and heifers from slaughter supplies. The abundance of feed in most regions will encourage the marketing of cattle with more finish and at heavier weights so that the total tonnage of beef will be increased somewhat. The better finish of many of the cattle will tend to reduce the premium on these kinds of cattle compared with the more common killing classes. Improved demand for all kinds of meat may lend strength to the market and prevent material declines in beef cattle prices.

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Prices of dairy products are being supported by the purchase program of the Federal government. Dairy cow numbers are about 7 per cent less than in 1934, but increased feed supplies are encouraging an increase in milk cow numbers. Production to the cow tends to be high when feed supplies are abundant. Under these conditions increased production of dairy products seems probable during 1939. Improved domestic demand may help to maintain prices of dairy products. This combined with the Federal purchase program gives promise of maintaining prices during most of 1939.

POULTRY AND EGGS: Lower prices for both poultry and eggs seem probable during 1939 unless there is an unusual increase in domestic buying power. Laying flocks have been increased. Feed costs are relatively low. Increased production is encouraged under such conditions and larger market supplies seem to be ahead for 1939.

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FARMALL power and performance. If you want accessibility, insist on the convenience of FARMALL's simple, uncluttered design. If you want to be sure, insist on the RED TRACTOR—the one and only genuine FARMALL. On display in McCormick-Deering dealer and Company-owned branch showrooms everywhere. Remember the farmer's proudest boast: "I Own a FARMALL!"

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FARMALL 20 equipped with rubber tires. This rubber-tired tractor has been reduced \$40.



J. B. EAGLESON
"I run out of feed this morning, so I decided to give them a pep talk."

Farm and Home Week Soon

College the Host

KANSAS State College, at Manhattan, will be host to farmers and their families when they gather for Farm and Home Week, February 7 to 10.

As in the past the major agricultural programs have been assigned definite days. February 7, will be poultry day; February 8, dairy day; February 9, livestock day; and February 10, crops day. A rural electrification program also will be given on February 7; a beekeepers' program, February 9; and a writers' and advertisers' program for days, February 9 and 10.

There will be special programs for farm women each day beginning Wednesday, thus permitting them to attend the poultry and rural electrification program on Tuesday. The homemakers' program will attempt to solve some of the problems of home life and child development, besides devoting part of its time to drama, music appreciation and recreation.

One of the meetings which draws a big crowd is the session of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association on Thursday afternoon. This is followed by a general crops program on Friday, February 10.

The highlights of Farm and Home Week for many people is the achievement banquet on Friday evening, when Kansas Master Farm Homemakers and Kansas Master Farmers of 1938, will be presented by the Kansas Farmer and Breeze. T. A. McNeal, veteran editor of the magazine, will present the new Master Farmers and hand them their gold medals of achievement. Ruth Goodall, women's editor of Kansas Farmer, will present the new

Free Bulletins

Kansas Farmer readers soon will be checking up on the subject matter contained in the following bulletins. If you would like any of these, just drop a card to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and we will send them to you.

- No. 840—Farm Sheep Raising for Beginners.
- No. 864—Practical Information for Beginners in Irrigation.
- No. 1171—Growing Annual Flowering Plants.
- No. 1227—Sewage and Sewerage of Farm Homes.
- No. 1633—Window Curtaining.

Master Farm Homemakers. The banquet will be held in the College gymnasium with plenty of space for all.

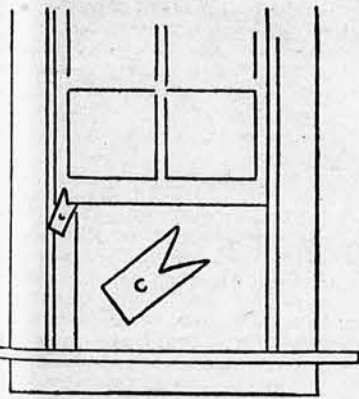
Shed Sufficient Shelter

Ewes can usually lamb in a warm shed without difficulty, even in cold weather, H. H. Johnmeyer, Marion, has found. He has been running a flock of Texas Rambouillets. He shuts the ewes due to lamb in a shed and as long as there aren't any drafts they get along fine at lambing. Some attention usually is necessary to see that a ewe which drops twin lambs claims both of them and both get to feed.

Ideas That Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

Holds Window Up



We have found this homemade window prop handy. Cut a piece of wood about 2 inches long, 1 inch wide and 1/2 inch thick. Make a notch in one end. Drive a 3-penny nail thru the center and nail the wood notched end up just inside the window casing beside the sash and about 1 inch below the sash when raised. Turn the bottom so that the notch will catch and hold the sash.—Mrs. Ona Raney.

Belt From Old Tires

For the saw rig, use a 16-600 tire (a smaller tire might do), cut in middle or 6 inches. Heat spike nails to make holes to lace them together. I used this in a saw rig and it works fine. A new belt would cost \$3 or \$4 and all that is necessary to buy for a homemade belt is belt lacing. I used two tires, but some saw rigs require three.—Glen Clark.

Plugs Burlap on Walls

I have found that burlap or gunny sacks used as a canvas on walls to be tapered, is practical. The old way of tacking on muslin was very uncertain and hard to make nice walls. I save good, strong sacks, and launder well. With rather thick flour paste, I paint the walls (even boards) well and then put the burlap in the thick paste, wring it but leave plenty of paste on both sides, and apply to walls. Let it thoroxy before attempting to put on paper. You will be surprised how smooth the

walls will be, and much warmer. I have also used this method on the ceiling and it was quite satisfactory.—A. E. W.

My Useful Kitchen Gloves

I find gauntlet gloves superior to pot holders. I keep a pair with a metal ring sewed to each cuff hanging beside the stove. It takes only a second to slip them on and the hands and wrists are protected from steam and the fingers from burns.—E. M. H., Rice county.

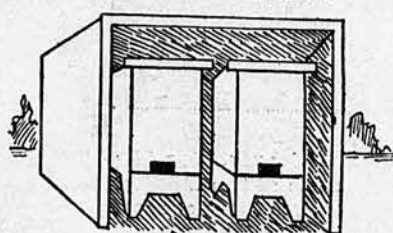
Tree Falls Where Wanted

When cutting trees that must be dropped away from fences or telephone lines, we place a strong ladder against the tree and tie the top. Then a light tackle is attached from the bottom of the tree to the lower rung of the ladder. A good sized tree may be tipped very easily in this manner without any danger to the operator.—O. O. Magness.

Tire Valve for Torch

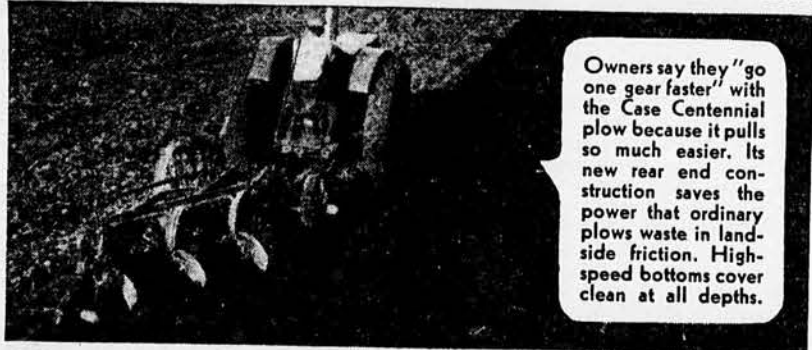
When the pump on my neighbors blow torch played out, he drilled a hole in the pump cap the right size to take a tire valve stem, cut off an inch from the tube. Then he soldered the stem in the cap. Three or four strokes on a tire pump puts plenty of pressure in the blow torch.—O. O. Magness, Shannon Co.

Protects Bees in Winter



I have found this method practical in protecting bees thru the winter. After placing a covering over the hive, straw is packed into it between and under the hive.—Tennyson Jenkins.

Does MORE Work



Owners say they "go one gear faster" with the Case Centennial plow because it pulls so much easier. Its new rear end construction saves the power that ordinary plows waste in land-side friction. High-speed bottoms cover clean at all depths.

Costs LESS to Run



Case "easy on—easy off" cultivators, both 2 and 4-row, are firmly yet quickly mounted. Easy, accurate control and quick dodging enable owners to do a clean job of cultivation at the rate of 25 or 45 acres a day.

Lasts Years LONGER



This is the new Case A-Six, "the better-built small combine." It cuts full 6 feet, yet goes through 9-foot gates and under 8-foot doors. Grain goes in straight line of travel from sickle to straw rack. Cleans the Case air-lift way.

See your own Case dealer right away and learn the new low delivered prices on Case tractors . . . prices that make it easier than ever to own the tractor that gets your work done faster and saves you the most time and money. See for yourself how Case tractors are balanced to get the pull from every pound of weight and power from every ounce of fuel, whether you use low-cost fuel or gasoline. See why they take less time for turning, hitching, fueling, greasing . . . how Synchronized Steering on the all-purpose models brings you easier steering, quicker dodging, faster and cleaner cultivation.

Hundreds of owner reports on Case tractors 8 to 10 years old show that upkeep averaged only about 1 1/4 cents an hour—only a fraction as much as the usual cost for ordinary tractors. These same owners declare their tractors are still going strong, still good for an average of 9 years more.

Start right away to enjoy savings like these in your own farming. Let your dealer show you the power-saving transmission, the oil-bath air cleaner, the dust-sealed construction, and other secrets of Case economy and long life. Be sure to mail the coupon today.

NEW LOW PRICES CASE

SEND FOR BIG TRACTOR BOOK

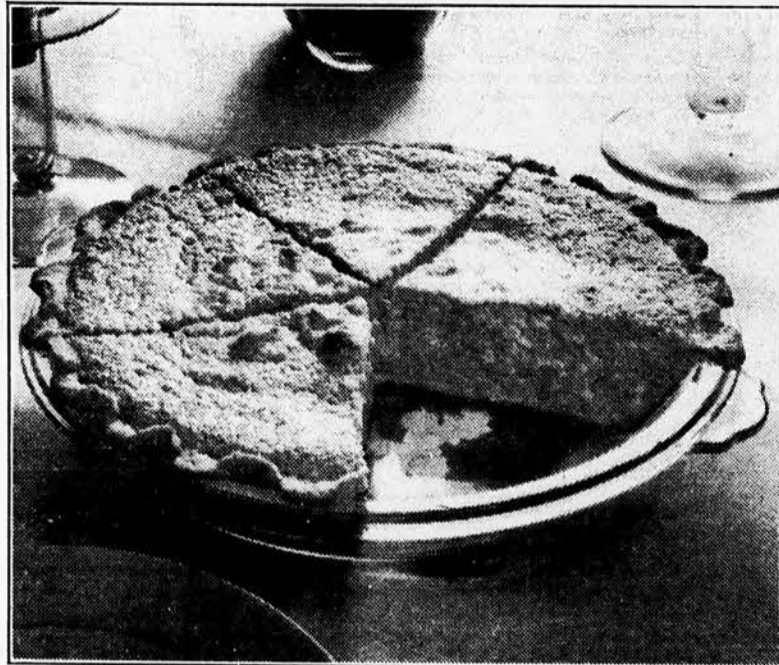
- All-Purpose Tractors
- 3-4 Plow "L" Tractor
- Orchard Tractors
- Centennial Plows
- Horse Plows
- Disk Harrows
- Seedmeter Drills
- Precision Planters
- New 6-Ft. Combine
- Larger Combines
- Grain Binders
- All-Steel Thrashers
- Oil-Bath Thrashers
- Power Mowers
- Hay Rakes
- Hay Loaders
- Pick-Up Balers
- Manure Spreaders

For free tractor catalog and folders on other machines, mark at left the machines that interest you. Paste coupon on a penny postal and mail to J. I. Case Co., Dept. A-59, Racine, Wis.

Name _____
Address _____
Acreage _____

Pies Like Mother Used to Make

By NELLIE PORTREY DAVIS



"Can she bake a cherry pie, Billy boy?" asked an old song. You bet she could, and she knew lots of other kinds of pies to bake when cherries weren't ripe. Take this Marlboro pie, for instance. It's great!

"MOTHER'S Receipt Book" has been a cherished possession in our home for many years. When everyday menus begin to pall the family decides it is time for me to turn thru its age-yellowed sheets, and find a truly different "receipt." And such treasures as I find!

I recently discovered that my supply of "pie timber" in the cellar was running low. In search of something unusual, I—as customary—turned to "Mother's Receipt Book"—which in reality, once belonged to my Grandmother. Such concoctions as I found! Did you ever eat a section of Granger Pie, redolent with spices and the flavor of real old New Orleans molasses? Have you ever heard of a Marlboro Pie, or a Schmier-Kase Pie? All these and fully a dozen other pies, strange to modern menus, I found on these yellowed pages, written in a quaint and spidery script.

Before these "receipts" were ready for modern cooks it was necessary to work out the terms, "a chunk as big as a walnut" of this, and "a pinch" of that, into accurately level cups and fractions of cups, or spoonsful. This has been done and now I invite you to enjoy these old, old-time desserts with me.

Marlboro Pie

1 cup grated raw apple 2/3 cup sugar
1 1/2 cups rich milk Dash of nutmeg

Beat the egg yolks and sugar together and stir into the grated apple; add the milk which has been heated, and the nutmeg. Last, stir in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in a rich undercrust until a knife thrust in will come out clean.

Dried Peach Pie

1 pint stewed dried peaches 1/2 cup sweet cream
1/2 cup sugar

Run the peaches drained of juice thru a sieve, add cream and sugar and bake with two crusts.

Schmier-Kase Pie

1 pint schmier-kase (cottage cheese) Juice and rind of 1 lemon
1 cup sugar 3 eggs
1 teaspoon melted butter 2 tablespoons cream

Rub cheese thru a colander. Add well-beaten eggs. Grate rind of lemon and add to the mixture, together with the lemon juice, butter, sugar and cream. Beat smooth and pour into plates lined with rich pastry. Bake 30 minutes.

Granger Pie

1 cup fine bread crumbs 1 cup hot water
1 cup molasses 1/2 cup raisins
1 cup currants 1/2 cup butter
1/2 cup sugar 1/4 teaspoon each ginger and cinnamon
1/2 teaspoon nutmeg

Mix ingredients in the order given and bake with either one or two crusts.

If baked with one crust, cover with meringue and brown. When cold, dot with bits of crimson jelly. Makes two pies.

Cracker Pie

3 large crackers, rolled fine 1/2 teaspoon salt
1 1/2 cups sugar Juice of two lemons
2 eggs Grated rind of 1 lemon
1 tablespoon melted butter Dash of nutmeg
2 cups hot water

Pour water on the crushed crackers, add sugar and well-beaten eggs, salt, lemon juice and grated rind, and nutmeg. Line two plates with paste. Dot

with butter. Pour in the filling and cover with top crusts. Bake 30 minutes.

Transparent Pie

3 eggs 1/2 cup sugar
1 cup rich cream 1/2 cup jelly
1 teaspoon lemon flavoring

Beat eggs and sugar together thoroly. Add the jelly while beating. Stir in the cream and flavoring. Pour into a pastry-lined plate and bake.

Here is a bit of quaintly-worded advice I found in the book, relating to oven temperatures for pie-baking. "The oven is at the right heat for baking pies when twenty can be counted while holding the hand there, and the same temperature should be maintained thruout the baking; this heat will give a rich brown color, and a flaky appearance to the pie."

How I Make Pin Money

By MRS. BLANCHE PEASE

It is always interesting and often profitable to read the various methods which farm women employ to earn extra money. I use the barter system to market much of my produce. At the beauty parlor I trade dressed chickens and vegetables for my annual permanent, occasional finger wave and such cosmetics as I need. Most farm women will find that such shops are only too glad to work out an exchange system. I have also bartered produce when I wanted wallpapering, or extra sewing done. People must eat and they like fresh food.

Cottage cheese, well made and carefully packaged in wax cartons, or glass jars sells readily. It should be well-seasoned and delivered at stated times. I find that dressed chickens sell well at any time of the year. Run a notice in your local paper, fill orders promptly and supply good produce and both your customers and yourself will be pleased. Sometimes I can arrange to deliver half a chicken to two small families.

When the price of eggs is low, egg noodles and cakes offer an opportunity to make them pay. Sold on your egg route, eggs should be clean, fresh and

of a standard size. Customers will pass on the good word if you can be relied on.

Canned meats always sell well. When I deliver any item which I sell, I always include a little card which lists other things we have for sale, along with our phone number. Prices are, of course, included and many an extra sale is made in this manner.

The key to the whole situation is prompt service, unfailing courtesy and honest, willing methods.

Use Smart Slip Covers

ON SHABBY FURNITURE



Fresh slip covers to hide dingy upholstery! How gay and hospitable the old chair looks, decked out in colors.

It's fun to dress up chairs and sofas in lovely but inexpensive new fabrics. Our sketch shows a nubby-weave cotton in sumac red with square raised dots in beige. Beige moss welting gives a decorative finish to the seams.

To give a slip cover that made-to-order air, smooth material over the chair, wrong side out, anchoring with pins every 3 inches. Cut along pin line, allowing 1 1/2 inches for seams. Make paper patterns for front blocks of arms. Add flounce. Before stitching, baste entire cover together and give final fitting as shown in our sketch (1). Turn cover right side out and finish with moss welting, see sketch (2). Sew welting right into the seams, working from the right side.

Our 32-page booklet shows how to make slip covers for all types of chairs and sofas with easy step-by-step instructions and diagrams. This booklet, "How to Make Slip Covers" is only 10 cents and may be obtained from Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Dry Quickly This Way

By MRS. S. W. ASH

Winter time is sweater time. The proper care of this popular garment presents a problem to busy mothers. A woolen sweater must hold its shape and how slowly it dries! Next time you wash one try this: Lay it on a heavy Turkish towel placed on the table, shape it as desired, cover with another Turkish towel, and, gripping the old rolling pin firmly, start rolling away—this way and that. You will be surprised how much moisture comes out. Remove the upper towel, continue rolling and shaping, paying particular attention to the seams. Next, place towel and sweater on a piece of wire screen which has been stretched tightly to a wooden frame large enough to accommodate the sweater. A small window screen is excellent for this usage. Place the screen frame between two chairs, placed close enough together to hold the ends of the frame. The air can circulate freely and the sweater dries in a fraction of the usual time.

Paraffin With a Handle

By MRS. NELA FITZ

Have you poked and pried at a stubborn round of paraffin attempting to remove it from a glass of jam or jelly only to have it break into fragments and have tediously to pick the small pieces from the contents of the glass? Then try this simple trick. Fill the glasses in the usual manner, then place a narrow tape, cardboard or stout string across the top, having it long enough to extend beyond the glass. Pour on the hot paraffin and allow to set. This handy tab will enable you to remove and replace the paraffin lid easily.

Easy to Knit and Oh, So Becoming!



BEGINNERS! Here's a blouse designed just for you. It's a jiffy knit, all plain knitting—no purling—made of two identical pieces, not counting the sleeves. You've a choice of long or short sleeves, and, of course, may use any kind of knitting yarns of any color that suits your fancy. And think of the distinction it will add to your wardrobe! Pattern No. 1568 contains directions for making this pretty diagonal-stitch blouse and a plain skirt in sizes 16-18 and 38-40; illustrations of blouse and stitches; and all materials required. The pattern is only 10 cents and may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Best Remedy for Coughs Is Easily Mixed at Home

Needs No Cooking. Big-Saving.

To get the quickest imaginable relief from coughs due to colds, mix your own remedy at home. Once tried, you'll never be without it, and it's so simple and easy.
First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. A child could do it. No cooking needed.
Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes.
Put the Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. Thus you make a full pint of really splendid medicine and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.
And for quick, blessed relief, it is amazing. You can feel it take hold in a way that means business. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and eases the soreness. Thus it makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep. Just try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

Why MANY Women Have BACKACHE



There's more aching backs among women than men—so saith the experts.

The old saying—“Man works from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done”—is all too true.

Druggists America over report record sales of Omega Oil to women—and most of it for backache.

That's a real tip for women who have never used Omega Oil—it's a fast worker—it soothes, and never burns or blisters.

Not only is medicated, penetrating Omega Oil good for backache, but it is tops for other muscular aches, pains and soreness in any part of the body. Get Omega—don't be disappointed—35 cents.

COUGHS DUE TO COLDS

To quickly relieve distress—rub soothing, warming Musterole on your chest, throat and back.

Musterole is NOT “just a salve.” It's a “counter-irritant” containing good old-fashioned remedies for distress of colds—oil of mustard, menthol, camphor and other helpful ingredients.

That's why it gets such fine results—better than the old-fashioned mustard plaster. Musterole penetrates the surface skin, stimulates, warms and soothes and quickly helps to relieve local congestion and pain. Used by millions for 30 years. Recommended by many doctors and nurses. In 3 strengths: Regular, Children's (Mild) and Extra Strong. 40¢.



FREE



New 32-Page Book tells how to save up to 1/2 to 1/3 on feed cost yet raise big strong pullets.

For your free copy send name and address to THE QUAKER OATS CO., DEPT. A 19, CHICAGO



THIS GENUINE JUNIOR GUITAR FOR YOU!
Get this... send no money...
Send your name and address to Lancaster County Seed Company, Paradise, Pennsylvania.

How to Make Others Happy

By MARY L. BALLEW

Cook a delicious pie, or a melt-in-your-mouth cake, using a Kansas Farmer recipe and send to your bachelor neighbor who seldom gets to taste any feminine home cooking.

Surprise your friends or distant relatives with a year's paid subscription to Kansas Farmer.

When you have finished reading your paper send it to the little woman down the road or over the hill who loves to read but who seldom sees good reading matter.

Share your new Kansas Farmer dress pattern with the poor girl who is working her way thru school and who seldom has the pleasure of buying a new pattern for herself.

Clip the jokes in Kansas Farmer or copy the best ones and send them to a convalescing friend, either far or near.

When you have learned a better way of doing things around the home, garden and farm, from an item in Kansas Farmer, tell your neighbors and you will feel delightfully warm inside.

Slip your favorite page of Kansas Farmer in the next letter you write that old school chum and watch for his or her reply.

Two Smart Nighties

FROM ONE PATTERN



Pattern No. KF-4890—One's tailored, one's feminine—so you can take your choice or make both of them. Just think, you can stitch up each in no time with the aid of our new pattern. Take cozy flannellette, for instance, and make the long-sleeved, collar version—it's enough to make you “purr” with warm delight! Then—do this same style in pastel tub satin for as dressy a nightgown as you'd want to see. The puff-sleeve version with “sweetheart” neckline is equally pretty in plain or flowered synthetic or cotton! Don't you love the subtly raised waistline, held in expertly by a half-belt, and the front-closing bodice? Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 16 takes 4½ yards 36-inch fabric.

Pattern 15 cents. Order from Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

HALT



YOUR BUTTER-FAT LOSSES NOW... LET YOUR DE LAVAL DEALER SHOW YOU HOW

FREE TRIAL Demonstration DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

During the past several years 18,280 cream producers in one section of the country tried new De Laval Separators loaned to them by their De Laval Dealers for about a week. As a result 11,928—or 65% of them—bought new De Laval Separators.

Why? Simply because they found that their old method of separating was losing them money, that a new De Laval would increase earnings, in many cases, enough to pay for itself.

If you are producing cream and using an old separator, or skimming by hand, the chances are you, too, are losing money, although you may not realize it. The easy way to settle this question is to try a new De Laval—the world's best separator. See your De Laval Dealer who will gladly loan you a De Laval Separator for a free trial, or write nearest office below if you do not know name of your dealer.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY
New York Chicago San Francisco
165 Broadway 427 Randolph St. 61 Beale St.



NEW WORLD'S STANDARD SERIES
FIRST IN 1878 BEST IN 1939
World's best separators, with many improvements and refinements—separate more milk in less time—produce more cream of better quality. Cleanest skimming, easiest running, most durable and beautiful separators ever made. 4 sizes; hand, belt or electric motor drives.

INTERESTING CONTESTS

See your De Laval Dealer for instructions and entry blanks for these interesting De Laval Contests. You do not need to be a De Laval user to enter. You may win a substantial cash prize. Get entry blank from Local Dealer.

\$3000.00
IN 100 CASH PRIZES

A GIFT FOR EVERYONE: In addition, every qualified entrant will be sent a free copy of the famous pocket-size De Laval Diary and Farmer's Handbook as soon as entry is received at the De Laval office. It has 146 pages of condensed information and a large memorandum section for notes.

DE LAVAL JUNIOR SERIES SEPARATORS



Low priced, De Laval European made Separators of fine quality. Ideal for the smaller herd owner. Best low-priced separators available. Sold with or without stands.

DE LAVAL MILKERS — The World's Best

There are more De Laval Milkers in use the world over than any other make, convincing evidence of their superiority.

De Laval Milkers have now been on the market 21 years and their overwhelming use and preference are due simply to the fact that they have proved themselves to be the best; that they milk better, faster and cleaner. Made in five types. Sold on such liberal installment payments that they pay for themselves.



EXTRACTING MONEY FROM WIND



\$19.95

Zenith Farm Radio New Table Model*

You do not have to buy dry batteries

Genuine Zenith typical of terrific 1939 Zenith values—see for yourself at your Zenith dealer's. 81 different models for wired and unwired homes—from \$14.95 up. Zenith—America's most copied Radio is again a year ahead. Or—if you prefer, send the coupon below direct to the factory. *Prices slightly higher in the South and Far West.

RUNS RADIO... LIGHTS HOME

There are lots of imitations—but only one Zenith. Ask owners—they know—and they're everywhere. You have neighbors who can tell you first hand their experience—experience over a period of years—for Zenith pioneered this field. When the genuine Zenith Farm Radio & Wincharger cost no more than imitations, why be satisfied with a substitute? The enthusiasm of Zenith owners means something.

Boulder Dam—T. V. A.—Niagara Falls—tremendous sources of electric power are found in certain fortunate localities.

But—the wind—it's everywhere. It's the greatest unharnessed force of nature. It's free. You don't have to pipe or lead it in. It blows over your house—your barns—your fields—year in—year out. It's there now—ready to work for you—why don't you use it?

And—as surely as electric current costs cash—the half million people in unwired homes who are enjoying city set performance from Zenith Farm Radios—are “extracting money from wind” with their Zenith Wincharger.

3,650 HOURS
a year

50¢ power operating cost.

“Runs your radio, lights your home.”

SPECIAL OFFER Zenith Wincharger

\$17.50

when bought with a Zenith Radio

ALSO 1½ Volt ZENITH Power Pack Radios \$17.95 up... (1000 HOUR POWER PACK \$5.50)

America's oldest makers of fine radios—Always a year ahead



ZENITH RADIO CORPORATION
6001 Dickens Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Without obligation, send me catalog and information concerning free home trial.

I have high-line power

I don't have high-line power

Name... Address... City... State...

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NON-CLOGGING FINGER FEED



STORE Cheap Roughage AS MIXED FEED

Insure profits now for this year and next. Get a Letz and turn your roughage into high quality mixed feed that will bring extra profits on all stock.

Save Work This Winter Chop and blow roughage direct to indoor or outdoor storage—save hauling hay or fodder. Feed with a scoop shovel. Letz is only feed mill that

Separates and Saves Beans, Corn and Grain Letz construction is engineered to help you make money—save work, power, feed, space and prepare feeds with distinctive storing, feeding and curing quality.

Send for Catalog and Feed Preparing Book

LETZ SINCE 1884 America's Leading Feed Mill

MAIL THIS COUPON

THE LETZ MFG. CO. 141 East Street, Crown Point, Ind. Send Letz Catalog and Feed Preparing Book

STOP before you throw away OLD LAMPS SWAP for NEW ALADDIN

Read, Sew, Cook by MODERN WHITE LIGHT Offer Limited—See Dealer Quick!

Save by trading your old lamp for a New Aladdin. Save yourself those tortured nerves and headaches due to poor light.

Burns 94% Air — 6% Oil. Pays for Itself! Single gallon coal oil (kerosene) burns 50 hours. No smoke, smell, noise or pressure. SAFE!

Aladdin MANTLE LAMP COMPANY CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

IRRIGATION PUMPS

Western Centrifugal and Turbine Pumps for deep well, shallow well or river pumping. Write for catalog and complete information.

Western Land Roller Co., Box 16 Hastings, Nebr.

WINTER FARM RELIEF!

Here's farm relief no farmer can afford to be without—EN-AR-CO (Japanese style) OIL. Stimulates local circulation for the relief of pains of Neuralgia, Sprains, Sore Muscles, Fatigue and Exposure, also the discomfort of Head Colds and Bronchial Irritation.

Widespread Battle on Syphilis

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

GUARD against Syphilis!" is an important rallying cry that will be widespread thruout the United States in February. Gone forever is the old prudery that said "Syphilis is a nasty subject and we won't talk about it." It is more than nasty, for it is a distinct menace, and we will talk about it until knowledge of prevention is so common that innocent young people will no longer stumble into its foul pit unknowingly.



Dr. Lerrigo

Objectives announced by the American Social Hygiene Association for 1939 are: Guard against syphilis by telling the American people about this dangerous disease—how it can be prevented and cured. Guard against syphilis in youth, the age of greatest incidence, by strengthening the efforts of church, home, and school to provide better facilities for sex education, character development, and preparation for marriage; and by correcting community conditions which threaten the health and welfare of young people. Guard against syphilis in marriage and childhood by encouraging good laws—and their observance—requiring examinations for all those about to marry and for all expectant mothers. Guard against syphilis by attacking prostitution and quackery, two arch-accomplices of the disease. Guard against syphilis by supporting adequate voluntary and official health programs, both state and local.

The American Social Hygiene Association, 50 West 50th Street, New York City, is offering posters, envelope enclosures, a special tabloid newspaper for free mass distribution and a complete kit of publicity and program aids for program planners. The United States Public Health Service is again co-operating.

February 1, the special day, will be marked by some 5,000 meetings and will focus public attention on vital next steps in the conquest of syphilis, according to Doctor Walter Clarke, executive director of the American Social Hygiene Association.

May Be Natural Color

My two growing children have discolored teeth. Even regular brushing and dental attention does not remove the yellow or brown color. What can be done?—W. D. V.

Teeth vary greatly in color; very few persons have white teeth. There is nothing to be done to change the natural color of teeth, but it is often noticed that young children with ugly teeth make much improvement in their permanent set.

Proper Food the Cure

We are told that our little daughter, age 8, has anemia. She is pale and languid, and has no appetite. She has had tonsils and adenoids, too. Please tell me what to do.—E. H. C.

The first thing is to have the diseased tonsils and adenoids removed. Then see that she gets plenty of nourishing food of the kind that makes good blood and tissue.

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

Bits About Birds and Beasts

By LEILA LEE

THE largest bird in North America is the California Condor, found almost exclusively in that state. The smallest North American bird is the hummingbird.

A sparrow's wings flap about 13 strokes a second, when flying, while the wings of a hummingbird will flap as many as 200 times a second. A Pelican's record is 1 1/16 strokes a second.

A wolf's jaws are more powerful than those of any dog; in fact, the greatest strength of the wolf is in his jaws.

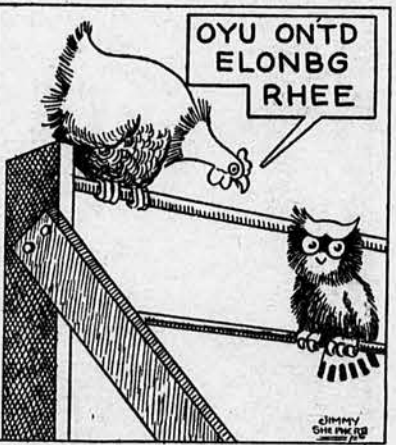
There are about 200 distinct species of wild ducks in the world. One-fourth of this number is found in North America.

Bears live mainly on small rodents, fruits, berries, roots and grubs, ants and fish. They are expert fishermen.

The mocking bird often is called the king of song. It has a beautiful song of its own, and imitates and improves the songs of other birds.

The tail of a squirrel helps guide him in his leaps from branch to branch and tree to tree.

One of the best natural engineers



What is the chicken saying? (Re-arrange the letters in each word.)

ever known was the American Bison, or buffalo. Many times surveyors for railroads followed old buffalo trails across the plains for miles, without being able to improve the grade.

Rabbits can and will swim, but they don't like to. If they have to cross water when something is after them, they give a big leap to carry them as far out as possible, so they won't have to swim any more than necessary.

A deer marks his trail thru scent-secreting glands above the hocks on his hind legs.

Woodpeckers are many times suspected of damaging trees by their drillings. But every hole they bore means they have located some destructive wood-boring insect. With their heavy bills, woodpeckers get insects that other birds cannot, and they are among the most valuable in protecting our forests.

An Ancient Pastime

Fishing is at least 3,938 years old on the records. A wall painting estimated to have been in existence 2,000 B. C. shows a man standing on a rock in the river fishing with a short rod and line.

DON'T FEEL LIKE EATING, EH? IF I'M NOT MISTAKEN, THAT MEANS YOU'RE

LAZY INSIDE



A cow off feed. A slump in production. There go the profits.

Cows are apt to get LAZY INSIDE in winter on dry feed. Now's the time to give them the 5-way urge of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. Stock Tonic (1) increases appetite, (2) aids digestion, (3) promotes better assimilation, (4) assists elimination, and (5) provides essential minerals.

It pays to feed Stock Tonic to all cows, and especially during the winter months—that has been amply proved in Research Farm tests. Tonic cows at the Research Farm give as much as 25 lbs. more milk per 100 lbs. of grain ration consumed. Get this conditioner from your Dr. Hess dealer—costs only 2 cents per cow per day.

USE DR. HESS POWDERED LOUSE KILLER FOR LICE ON LIVESTOCK. LONG WINTER COATS HARBOR LICE. LOUSE KILLER FUMES KILL THESE ANNOYING, BLOOD-SUCKING PARASITES.

DR. HESS PRODUCTS

The BEAR CAT

Combination GRAIN and ROUGHAGE MILL Also ENSILAGE CUTTER

Grinds any feed—green, wet or dry. This feeder really takes in loose roughage, bundles or bale flakes and no monkey business about it. Large capacity guaranteed with ordinary farm tractor. Grinds grain, ear or snapped corn with roughage or separate. Has cutter head and swing hammers. Get full information on this real honest-to-goodness Grinder. Write Western Land Roller Co., Box 135 Hastings, Neb. Distributors for Missouri and Kansas ANN ARBOR-KLUGHARTT SALES CO., Kansas City, Mo.

THE CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Founded in 1920 by Arthur Capper. A most worthy and effective philanthropy. Work limited by no boundary lines and discriminating in favor of no race or creed. No solicitors, no salaries; supported by purely voluntary contributions. Address: CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN 20-A Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

AT THE beginning of time to look period and accomplished by the It will be recalled was one among the Mid-Western purification movement, to curb farm thieft of the Capper Ruralist and Capper with Kansas Farm Capper's National The Household Capper publication lar agency knowl Association. Its protection againrty in small to The goal set b was "an awake man a minute-thievery." One s voiced his appro have become cor real need for a la which is not now utes,"—such age abiding citizens Hon. J. Edgar the Federal Bur added further, which has as its tion of the priva active part in la mendable."

A concerted effort of this kind together necessary. The nat has been estimat billion dollars. T victim pays; Th all pay and pay Reviewing the has been carried and the other mentioned, over one can form so thievery actually relates only to against member national Protectiv Crime Associati

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Rewards Mount to \$100,000, Sentences to 10,000 Years

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

AT THE beginning of 1939 is a good time to look back over a 10-year period and see what has been accomplished by the Protective Service. It will be recalled that Kansas Farmer was one among the first of a group of Mid-Western publications to enlist in a movement, the purpose of which is to curb farm thievery. Later, two other of the Capper publications, Missouri Ruralist and Capper's Farmer became with Kansas Farmer, co-sponsors of Capper's National Protective Service. The Household Magazine, another Capper publication, instituted a similar agency known as the Anti Crime Association. Its object, however, is the protection against thievery of property in small towns.

The goal set by the two movements was "an awakened citizenry—every man a minute-man in the war on thievery." One state attorney-general voiced his approval in these words, "I have become convinced that there is a real need for a law-enforcement agency which is not now provided by our statutes,"—such agency to include all law-abiding citizens of the community.

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, added further, "Any organization which has as its purpose the stimulation of the private citizen to take an active part in law-enforcement is commendable."

A concerted effort, such as agencies of this kind tend to create, is altogether necessary because crime is expensive. The nation's annual crime bill has been estimated at from 10 to 15 billion dollars. The criminal pays; the victim pays; the taxpayer pays; we all pay and pay and pay!

Reviewing the fight on thievery as it has been carried on by Kansas Farmer and the other Capper publications mentioned, over a period of 10 years one can form some idea of what petty thievery actually costs. This summary relates only to crimes committed against members of the Capper's National Protective Service and Anti Crime Association.

Cost to Thieves

- (1) 4,210 convictions calling for long term prison sentences.
- (2) 38 sentences to prison for life.
- (3) 8 thieves killed in process of capture.
- (4) 2 thieves committed suicide after capture.

This means a total maximum prison sentence of 10,755 years. Estimating that the average criminal involved could earn, if free, at least \$300 a year, this long period in prison actually costs the offenders \$3,226,500.

Cost to Property Owners

Despite the fact that many losses are never reported to the Protective Service, this agency has for a number of years received detailed accounts of annual losses of more than \$100,000, or a total loss in the 10-year period of over \$1,000,000 from thefts.

Cost to Taxpayers

A conservative estimation of \$50 spent by different counties in convicting each of these 4,000 thieves, amounts to over \$200,000 out of the taxpayer's pocket.

Cost to the Papers Sponsoring the Agency

- (1) \$100,000 in rewards.
- (2) 500 columns of newspaper space given to the education of the public as to ways of fighting thievery.
- (3) 200 hours time on the radio in giving descriptions of stolen property.

What has been Gained?

- (1) The attention of the public has been kept on the theft problem.
- (2) Farmers know the importance of reporting thefts promptly.
- (3) The practice of marking farm property for identification has increased over 100 per cent.
- (4) Disinterested citizens are more apt to pass clues on to sheriffs.
- (5) Because of help from good citizens, law-enforcement officers have become more efficient.

Bearing out the statement as to the increased efficiency of law-enforcement officers, we quote these two paragraphs from a voluntary letter written by Sheriff Ralph McPhail, McPherson county, under date of December 23:

"I assure you that I appreciate the co-operation given me by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service and its members in this county. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. No one can estimate how many thieves have been scared away from farms by a Protective Service sign posted on the gate. I feel it would be surprising if we could know the number of thefts prevented by the warning signs.

"We have found that where the Protective Service member carries out his part of the program by applying the Capper marking system effectively, he has proven a wonderful aid to us law-enforcement officers. The question of identification arises immediately when stolen property is being examined. A special brand is the most valuable thing I have come across in my experience for absolute identification. We have enjoyed the hearty co-operation of the Protective Service and its members and feel it has enhanced our

service to our patrons in this county. With best wishes and a Merry Christmas, I am, Very truly yours, Sheriff Ralph McPhail."

All in all, the payment of rewards, the posting of farms, the marking of property, the close watch for clues, the broadcasting of information, the increased use of burglar alarms and the closer co-operation between citizens and officials, mean more trouble for thieves and more security for property owners.

—KF—

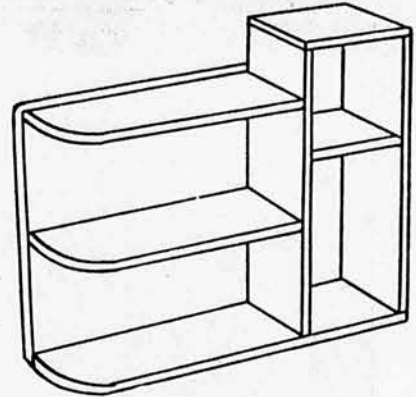
Work for Winter Days

Winter days when the farm work is not rushing are ideal for spending a little time in the workshop. Attractive modern furniture, the kind that is comfortable and convenient, can be made by any craftsman with a few tools and a small amount of material. A few small pieces of furniture will do much to "dress up" your home.

Blueprints for the modernistic end table, shown above, and all the other articles listed, are only 10 cents each. The plans are complete and detailed, yet can be used alike by the skilled and unskilled craftsman.

Blueprints which can be had from our Service include:

- End Table
- Radio Stand-Book Rack
- Kitchen Work Table
- Modernistic Book Case
- Plate Rack and What-Not Shelf
- Nest of Tables
- Dressing Table and Bench
- Combined Toy Rack and Wardrobe
- Smoke Stand-Book Rack



- Studio Couch End Table and Work Bench
- China Rack and Book Rack
- Modernistic End Table
- Breakfast Table
- Breakfast Bench
- Bedside Night Table and Clothes Drier

Order these blueprints by name from the Kansas Farmer Blueprint Service, Topeka, Kan. Just enclose 10 cents for each blueprint wanted.

—KF—

A Record for Contouring


Thirty-five tons of green feed to the acre and 20 bushels of grain in contour rows is the outstanding record made last year by C. F. Marker, Jefferson county farmer. The crop was Atlas sorgo.



TO BETTER LIVING
TO BETTER FARMING
TO MORE PROFIT

PLOWING — Model B Tractor pulls 16-inch moldboard plow up to 4 miles an hour; covers more acreage than four horses. No. 116 Moldboard Plow \$85.50 f.o.b.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. 19, Tractor Division, Milwaukee, Wis.
Gentlemen: Please send FREE books on units checked. I farm.....acres.

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full 2-plow, air tires, starter, lights, \$960 f.o.b. factory |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Implements for B | <input type="checkbox"/> Implements for RC | <input type="checkbox"/> Implements for WC |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> No. 40 All-Crop Harvester
(for Models B and RC) | <input type="checkbox"/> No. 60 All-Crop Harvester
(for Model WC) |

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Quick-Hitch one-row cultivator \$50.25 f.o.b. Quick Dodge, full-view. Covers up to 50% more acreage than a single-row horse or mule cultivator.



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No more binder or thresher bills. No. 40 All-Crop Harvester cuts and threshes all small grains, beans and seeds—up to 1 acre per hour. Only \$345 f.o.b. factory





Fertilizer? Railroads need it too!

SOMEWHERE around 200 million dollars are spent each year by American farmers for fertilizer.

That is a lot of money when you look at it in total. But it's mighty well spent, when you consider what would happen to the land without it.

Now railroads are something like farm lands. They need "fertilizer" too. They need to have money put back into them, if they are going to keep on giving the finest transportation service in the world.

Even during the past eight years—which were lean ones for railroads—about 2 3/4 billion dollars have been "ploughed back" into developing better service and more efficient operations. This is over and above the more than 9 1/2 billions spent during the same period for maintenance of roadway and equipment—all of which has made possible faster, safer

and more dependable freight and passenger schedules.

When you look at figures like these, you can see that railroads need more than bare running expenses. Unless they can keep on making improvements, their cost of doing business will go up and their service to farmers and other shippers will go down.

That's why the railroads have worked out a program which calls for such common-sense treatment as this:

Treat the railroads as a business. Give them reasonable freedom to "price" their only product—transportation service. Give them greater freedom to adjust rates to meet competitive situations, to adjust services to the demands of traffic; and to adjust expenses to the condition of their business. And give them equality of treatment and opportunity—equality with other forms of transportation in matters of regulation, taxation, subsidy and the like.

You'll find the whole program interesting. Send for your copy today.

SAFETY FIRST—
friendliness too!

**ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RAILROADS**

WASHINGTON, D. C.



**Write a Line
FOR THIS VALENTINE
\$75.00 CASH
AWARDS**

You probably have not sent a valentine for a long time but you still thrill when you think of the ones all covered with lace and hearts that you used to get. Write a line to finish the verse of this valentine and send it to us before February 28, 1939.

\$25.00 First Prize!

For the best line received we will give \$25.00. For the twenty lines judged next best we will give \$2.50 each. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in case of ties. In addition to the cash prizes we

are also going to give free for promptness twenty-one sets of Silverware to the cash prize winners. Write your line today for the valentine on a postal card or sheet of paper and mail it to:

MY VALENTINE
202 Copper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

I may not be so very old
But you must grant me this—
My object here, as you will see,
.....?
.....?

Administration Puts Changes In Farm Program Up to Opposition

—By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Farm legislation is on the waiting list in the early days of this Congress.

Secretary Henry A. Wallace of Agriculture, and the Farm Bureau groups, who have initiated the various AAA's of the last 5 years, have checked it to opponents to spring the substitute for the AAA of 1939. And the opposition, while vociferous in attack, is not yet coherent as to what should be done.

The only definite plans announced in the opening week of the session came from Sen. Joshua Bailey, of North Carolina, and Sen. E. D. (Cotton Ed) Smith, of South Carolina.

Senator Bailey announced, instead of a proposal to repeal the AAA of 1938, that he intends to have the dairy (McNary-Boileau) provision of the act eliminated. This provision is intended, thru threat of loss of benefit payments, to prevent surplus acres taken out of production of major crops from being used for dairy production in any way, shape or form.

Fight on Dairy Program

Senator Bailey insists that his people ought to be encouraged to diversify, and to go into dairying. Wisconsin and Minnesota, New York and the Northeast generally, insist that they should continue to supply dairy products for the United States market. The dairy interests are as insistent upon being protected from Southern and Western competition as from Canadian competition.

Senator Smith is less definite in his program, but he intends to get more money for cotton, do away with New Dealisms, and let the rest of agriculture look out for itself.

Politically, the stage appears to be set for a big battle over the present Farm Program, but only minor changes in it.

All the Administration can do, logically, is to ask for and try to get what it considers improvements in the present program. It cannot well admit failure; it holds the program is fundamentally as sound as can be devised.

On the other hand the Republicans, from a strategic standpoint, will be content in the next campaign to have the present AAA to oppose. They are convinced it is unpopular with both farmer producers and city consumers—and what more could you ask in a political campaign.

Indications are that the Republicans, joined by anti-New Deal Democrats, will work out a measure before the close of this session based on the Domestic Allotment plan—cost of production for that proportionate part of a farmer's production required for domestic consumption, surplus to be disposed of by export if possible.

A possible variation being given consideration is to limit subsidies to production of a "family size farm."

The opposition may get together on a program, but it probably will be rather late in the winter or perhaps not until spring.

Increase Consumption

Meanwhile Secretary Wallace himself, and his corps of thinkers and workers in the Department of Agriculture, are toying with the idea of switching the emphasis and objective of the Farm Program from control of production to increase of consumption, but retaining production control while the increased consumption program is being worked out.

This was originally announced, or perhaps allowed to be dropped, as a "two price plan," a lower subsidized price for consumers in the lowest income bracket.

That name is being discarded as rapidly as possible. Instead, the title, "subsidized consumption" is being substituted.

Right now the United States is faced with huge unsalable surpluses of farm products, and at the same time one-third of the population is underfed and under-nourished, ill-clad and ill-housed.

If this lower third could be made into consumers of adequate supplies

of food and clothing, there would be created a tremendous market for many farm products, especially meats, vegetables, milk and fruits. Domestic consumption of wheat would not be materially increased; as a family's income increases its consumption of bread does not increase.

The Farm Credit Administration has issued regulations for crop and feed loans for 1939. Such loans are to be made to those who have necessary lands and equipment to continue farming operations, but are unable to obtain funds to carry on this year from any other source.

The Regulations

High spots in the regulations include:

Loans must be secured by a first lien on the crops to be produced, or upon the livestock to be fed.

Applicants must agree (1) to use seeds and methods approved by the Department of Agriculture; (2) to plant a garden for home use; (3) to plant a sufficient acreage of feed crops to supply feed for work stock and subsistence cattle.

Maximum loan is \$400; minimum \$10. Loans to tenants of same landlord shall not exceed \$1,000, except that in the following counties of Kansas, such loans shall not exceed \$2,500: Clark, Cheyenne, Decatur, Finney, Ford, Gove, Graham, Gray, Greeley, Grant, Hamilton, Haskell, Hodgeman, Kearney, Lane, Logan, Meade, Morton, Ness, Norton, Rawlins, Sherman, Sheridan, Scott, Stanton, Stevens, Seward, Thomas, Trego, Wallace and Wichita.

No loans will be made to (1) any standard rehabilitation client of the Farm Security Administration; (2)



ROY CARLING

"This is my first case—do you have any idea where the appendix is located?"

any client who can obtain a loan from any other source including a production credit association; (3) to any one who has application for production credit loan pending; (4) to any one who has failed to undertake to meet a previous crop or feed loan or who has failed to live up to other requirements conditional on the previous loan; (5) to any one in excess of immediate cash needs for crop production or feeding of livestock; (6) to more than one member of same family unit or living or farming with one whose application has been rejected.

Feed Allowances

Maximum allowances for feed-for livestock (not work stock) follow:

Stock horses, \$3 a month; dairy and breeding cows, \$4 a month; stock cattle, 1 to 2 years old, \$2 a month; sheep, 50 cents a month; breeding hogs, \$1 a month.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has published normal yields of wheat, by counties, to be used in figuring AAA yields and payments, for Kansas. They may be had from your local county committee.

Planning Ahead for Poults

(Continued from Page 3)

small grain that they prefer the cereal pasture, for they will not harm the tender alfalfa plants, even if they feed on the volunteer all day. In late fall they will scratch in a grove for green bluegrass, even when newly seeded alfalfa is available.

The question of crooked breasts stumps many breeders, and investigation reveals this deformity may be largely avoided by buying from select flocks, or keeping your own flocks free of crooked breastbones. Feeding balanced feed, keeping the poults off roosts to a later age, and construction of roosts to reduce bruising, will prevent most of the crooked breasts even in poults that inherit a tendency toward this fault. Prevention by breeding and selection is, of course, the best in the long run.

Many farmers took up turkey raising as a protection against grasshoppers in recent years, or because they saw the opportunity of a good supplementary feed in the abundant supply of 'hoppers. The question arises as to possible profits from turkeys when the grasshopper plague has abated, and the poults have to grow out on their virtue as consumers of farm grain.

On this point, M. A. Seaton, extension poultry specialist at Kansas State College, is optimistic about the future of turkey raising. Of course, the efficient producer will take in the most money, may be the only one to show a profit. But Kansas seems admirably adapted to turkey raising. It has a dry climate, plenty of range which is a great help, good marketing facilities, and normally produces enough grain on every farm to supply that part of the ration. Kansas farmers who specialize in wheat often have considerable time on their hands which they would like to turn to some profitable end. In fact, the Kansas farmer can produce turkeys as cheaply as anybody in the United States, and perhaps they will fit better into the farming set-up than some of the accepted crops or livestock. Over-doing the turkey business is possible, but this doesn't seem near enough to prevent moder-

ate expansion of turkey production at this time.

—KF—

Heading Off Chick Ills

(Continued from Page 3)

of diseases isn't exactly the only important item in success with poultry, but it is certainly the first necessity to success. And to actually control diseases, sanitation must be had.

Both of the men mentioned here buy good healthy chicks from flocks which have been tested for bacillary white diarrhœa. It is time now to get an order in for good chicks this coming spring.

These men use an all-mash ration and keep the feed before the chicks at all times. There is no time in a chicken's life when good mash will pay better than during the chick stage. The balanced ration habit, acquired then by both chick and owner, and followed out thru the year, brings in by far the most eggs and the most pounds of poultry.

—KF—

Wins 4-H Award

Walter J. Campbell, Wilsey, was presented a silver trophy last month by the Collegiate 4-H Club of Kansas State College for being the Membership Champion of 1938. The club now has a record membership of 400 students. The silver cup is awarded every year to the member who signs the most members into the club. This year Glenn Kruse, Brown, was second.

—KF—

Puts Life Back in Them

Hyposulphide of soda—a teacupful in a quart of warm water—is used by Fremont Slefel, Norton, as an antidote for sorghum poisoning of cattle. Mr. Slefel says he has administered the mixture to animals which have already undergone stiffening of the neck muscles, and in a few minutes they have been up and looking for a fight.

Cleaning and Treating Makes Better Seed



First, Flynn barley seed is cleaned and fanned, as Keith Garman lends a hand at the crank, on the Charles farm, Republic. This usually means an evener job of drilling and better stand. Next, Mr. Garman is assisted by Tudor Charles, as the seed is poured back thru a gravity seed treater with Improved Ceresan dust which gets the smut and stripe of barley, and the smuts of oats, wheat and sorghums.

PIONEER HYBRID CORN

WILL MAKE A CROP BEFORE HOT WEATHER

Plant our Cold-Resistant PIONEER Varieties extremely early . . . Particularly South of the Kaw River . . . and they will be dented by the Fourth of July . . . BEYOND ANY DANGER OF SEVERE DAMAGE.

In order to encourage you to plant EARLY we are issuing this Replanting Agreement with every bushel of PIONEER Hybrid Seed Corn Sold.

Replanting Agreement

If, because of cutworms, floods, or ANY other reason, the stand of corn upon any field planted with our corn shall be so impaired or diminished that the customer discs up and replants it to corn, we will furnish him free of any charge, except transportation costs, a quantity of Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn equal to that required for such planting. To take advantage of this benefit, all the customer needs to do is to notify in writing the Company, or its sales representative through whom the seed was purchased in time to permit inspection of the field before it is disc'd up.

If we have no seed of suitable maturity available for replanting, we reserve the right to furnish an equal amount of Pioneer Hybrid Seed FREE for 1940 planting.

Garst & Thomas Hybrid Corn Co.
Coon Rapids, Iowa

You Get These Advantages With

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The Quality Hybrid

FIRST: Eight years' experience in the Southwestern Cornbelt Area.

SECOND: Wide distribution of experience over the Southwestern Cornbelt.

THIRD: A grand crop with good weather . . . and some corn even under the most adverse season.

In Northeast Kansas there is more likelihood of rain in July and August and at least half the acreage should be planted with our late Pioneer Hybrids at normal planting time. The unsold supply of these late Pioneer varieties is extremely limited. We recommend your placing an order at once.

If you don't know the PIONEER Sales Representative in your locality . . . write direct to

GARST & THOMAS HYBRID CORN COMPANY

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CHEAP WATER is the desire of every farmer. Cheap water is exactly what you get when you install a Johnston Pump. Compare the first cost, power and miscellaneous costs with the amount of water lifted and the potentially increased value of land and crops, over a period of years, and you will order a Johnston Pump installed without delay. Write for information and free literature.



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First Mortgage 5½% Bonds (10-year)

Denominations \$50.00, \$100.00, \$500.00 and \$1,000.00.
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SHOPPING CENTER

Here is where to shop for your coming purchases. Everything you want to know about any product advertised in Kansas Farmer is contained in an advertisement in this issue or can be obtained from the company. Do your shopping this easy, convenient way.

- Take especial note of the Standard Oil Company ad on page 2.
- And don't hesitate to mail the Caterpillar coupon on page 7.
- Read carefully the Farmall advertisement on page 8.
- Mail the coupon for the free Case catalog and folders offered on page 9.
- For your free copy of Ful-O-Pep chick method, see the Quaker Oats Co. ad on page 11.
- Be sure to see the interesting offer of the Lancaster County Seed Company on page 11.
- There's a gift for everyone offered in the DeLaval ad on page 11.
- Check the coupon on page 11 and mail it today to Zenith Radio Corporation.
- See the Letz ad on page 12 and send for their catalog.
- Your old lamp is worth money. See the Aladdin ad on page 12.
- Are you irrigation minded? See the Western Land Roller Co. advertisement on page 12.
- Get complete information on both products.
- Fill out the big Allis-Chalmers coupon on page 13.
- Read the Garst and Thomas ad on page 15 carefully.
- Note the information and free literature offer by Johnston Pumps on page 16.
- If you are also minded, read the McPherson Concrete Products Company ad on page 17.
- And follow the suggestion on the coupon of the Cudahy ad on page 17.
- There's free, illustrated literature for you in the Dempster Mill Mfg. Co. ad on page 17.
- And prizes are offered by the American Seed Co., also on page 17.
- Be sure to check your needs in the Massey-Harris coupon on page 20.

**And When Writing to Advertisers, Always Mention
KANSAS FARMER**

This Is What Happened At the Farm Convention

By **RAYMOND H. GILKESON**

KANSAS agriculture spoke its collective mind this week at Topeka, in the 68th annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, January 11 to 13. This annual farm week brought delegates from every recognized farm organization in Kansas. More than 350 farmers, farm organization heads and agricultural experts in various lines made up the official convention, but hundreds more attended because of the definitely helpful and informative program arranged by Secretary J. C. Mohler, of the Board of Agriculture.

The meetings opened with the annual "Get-Acquainted Dinner" at which Governor Payne H. Ratner, new governor of Kansas, exhibited his sincere interest in agriculture by appearing as one of the feature speakers. Justice Hugo T. Wendell, of the Kansas Supreme Court, also addressed the diners.

This year's guests of honor included F. W. Bell, Kansas State College livestock judging team coach, and members of the 1938 team, who, in competition with 27 other state teams at the International Live Stock Exposition, at Chicago, won the bronze trophy, emblematic of highest honors in inter-collegiate livestock judging. Members of the K. S. C. team include Jess R. Cooper, Preston; John P. Perrier, Olpe; Gay S. Tuis, Fredonia; John W. Lewis, Larned; Robert Shepherd, Alden; Willis R. Wenrich, Oxford, and William G. Alsop, Wakefield. Due to the achievements of these young men, and the winnings of Kansas teams in the preceding expositions of 1936 and 1937, the coveted bronze trophy comes to Kansas for good and all. This indicates that K. S. C. students are superior livestock judges; also that coach Bell is champion coach of the United States.

Guy D. Jossierand, of Copeland, president of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, presided at the meetings. If the usual rule is followed, the next president of the state board will be P. A. Wempe, of Seneca, who has been vice-president during the past year.

On Current Problems

Speeches this year were to the point, based on current problems. Starting off, Dr. F. A. Pearson, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., explained "Money in Relation to Market Stabilization." He explained how deflation and declining prices mean economic retreat; how violent gyrations in the price of wheat and other commodities cause all manner of injustices; array nation against nation, state against state, and class against class. "Most of the variation in the agricultural income," he said, "is due to changes in prices and not to variations in volume of production."

And he went on to explain that the general price level is primarily a result of the relative abundance or scarcity of the monetary stocks of gold. He doesn't believe, by the way, that city folks benefit from low prices of farm commodities, because low farm prices make it impossible for farm folks to buy a large enough volume of manufactured goods, therefore city employment suffers because of lack of enough demand for things they manufacture.

"Trade Barriers Between States" were ably discussed by Chester H. Gray, director of the National Highway Users Conference, Washington, D. C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado farmer, gave his observations regarding hybrid corn, which is of growing importance to Kansas as articles in previous issues of Kansas Farmer have indicated.

What chemistry can do for agriculture and with farm crops was discussed at length by Dr. William J. Hale, National Farm Chemurgic Council, Midland, Mich.; Dr. Leo M. Christensen, president, Chemical Foundation of Kansas Co., Atchison; and Claude Speck, a farmer of Nortonville. President F. D. Farrell, of Kansas State College, gave an exceedingly interesting address on the "Essentials of a Practical Farm Program for Kansas." Some of his points include:

That we all recognize clearly the advantages and the disadvantages of

Kansas as an agricultural state. "It seems to me," he said, "that the people of Kansas underestimate the advantages and exaggerate the disadvantages of the state." He didn't spare us on the disadvantages of weather and debt, for example, but he proved that the advantages greatly outweigh the disadvantages.

President Farrell cautions that farming is more than a business; that reserves of feeds and funds must be built up in good years to insure against poor years; that we should depend more on improved methods of farming and living than on high prices for farm products and on legislation.

Certainly one of the highlights of the program was the talk, "What I Think," by Ray Myers, a life-long farmer near Lebanon. "Had the farm distress been equalled in any other vocation," he said, "it would have been settled long ago." He believes the cause of the farm trouble is war; he wants to keep our soldiers and our war munitions at home, and prepare to defend ourselves if "any nation or group of nations come snooping around to invade our land."

Defends Small Farms

Mr. Myers advocates a farm well balanced with crops and livestock, and family-size farms. He doesn't like the present Farm Program—the wheat part of it—because it "is no good to the small farm. I am unqualifiedly opposed to compulsory control." Kansas will be better off with more farmers speaking their mind, no matter which side of a question they take.

An interesting discussion of the world wheat situation was presented by Alonzo E. Taylor, research director, General Mills Inc., Minneapolis, Minn. "Substitute Feeds Which the Drouth Has Caused us to Use," as presented by H. J. Gramlich, secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Chicago, added many good bread-and-butter facts to this week's farm convention.

Mr. Gramlich brought out the importance of such feeds as grain sorghums, barley, wheat, oats, rye and molasses in taking the place of corn. "We can now say that stockmen of Kansas have a number of feeds normally available, together with a few shipped-in products, which can be used in the satisfactory production of beef, pork and lamb.

"The drouth years," Mr. Gramlich said, "have taught us the tremendous value of silage; not only because of its nutritive value but because of the ease with which it can be made available at all times. Silage does not deteriorate with age. At the Colby Experiment Station some silage was recently fed which had been at the bottom of a silo about 15 years."

—KF—

Spring Water Into Home

A natural spring supplies water to the house, barn and lots of E. L. Shepard, Wayne. The spring is located on a hillside across a creek from the buildings. Water is piped underground, with an outlet or two in the lots, to the basement of the house. The water level is just right to keep a tank in the basement properly filled. From this tank, water is pumped with an electric pressure system and forced to the living quarters of the modern Shepard home.

—KF—

Market for Bluestem Seed

Word from the Soil Conservation Offices, Salina, indicates this service will be in the market for 10,000 pounds of Bluestem seed this winter. The soil conservation service buys all its seed on bid. Any farmer may submit samples and the price he asks. In filling this requirement the seed must be at least 20 per cent Bluestem—Big of Little—20 per cent Switch grass, Indian grass, Side Oats and Blue grama. William L. Giles, Nursery Manager, Soil Conservation Service, Manhattan, Kan., has charge of the purchases for Kansas.

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Program Schedule For Station WIBW

- (Daily Except Sunday)
- 4:30 a. m.—Roy Faulkner
 - 5:00 a. m.—Devotional Program
 - 5:15 a. m.—Al Clauser's Okla. Outlaws
 - 5:45 a. m.—Daily Capital News
 - 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Roundup
 - 6:45 a. m.—Checkerboard Boys (M-W-F)
 - 7:00 a. m.—News—Hybrid Corn Co.
 - 7:15 a. m.—Al Clauser's Okla. Outlaws
 - 7:30 a. m.—Henry and Jerome
 - 7:45 a. m.—Hymns of All Churches
 - 8:00 a. m.—Unity School
 - 8:15 a. m.—Pappy and His Boys
 - 8:30 a. m.—The Party Line
 - 8:45 a. m.—Betty and Bob
 - 9:00 a. m.—Olson Rug Program (T-Th-Sat)
 - 9:00 a. m.—IGA Program (M-W-F)
 - 9:15 a. m.—Myrt and Marge
 - 10:30 a. m.—PROTECTIVE SERVICE
 - 10:40 a. m.—Weather Bureau
 - 10:45 a. m.—Judy and Jane
 - 11:00 a. m.—Kitty Keene
 - 11:15 a. m.—Grandma Travels
 - 11:30 a. m.—Dinner Hour
 - 12:00 p. m.—H. D. Lee News
 - 12:15 p. m.—KANSAS FARMER MARKETS
 - 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
 - 2:00 p. m.—Life Can Be Beautiful
 - 2:15 p. m.—The Spotlight
 - 2:30 p. m.—Scattergood Baines
 - 2:45 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
 - 3:15 p. m.—This Day Is Ours
 - 3:30 p. m.—Hilltop House
 - 3:45 p. m.—Edmund Denney
 - 4:00 p. m.—Ma Perkins
 - 4:15 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch
 - 4:25 p. m.—Highway Patrol Bulletins
 - 5:30 p. m.—Jack Armstrong
 - 5:45 p. m.—Dick Tracy
 - 6:00 p. m.—Captain Midnight
 - 6:15 p. m.—Sophie Tucker (M-W-F)
 - 6:15 p. m.—Sunflower Coal News (T-Th-Sat)
 - 10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell—News
 - 10:30-12—Dance Music

- ### Highlights of the Week's Schedule
- Sunday, January 15 and 22
- 8:00 a. m.—From the Organ Loft
 - 8:25 a. m.—Press Radio News
 - 8:30 a. m.—Wings Over Jordan
 - 9:00 a. m.—Reading the Capital Funnies
 - 9:30 a. m.—Aubade for Strings
 - 10:00 a. m.—Chas. Paul at the Organ
 - 10:30 a. m.—Major Bowes Family
 - 11:00 a. m.—First Methodist Church
 - 12:00 p. m.—Daily Capital News
 - 12:15 p. m.—Elsa at the Organ
 - 1:00 p. m.—Americans All—Immigrants All
 - 2:00 p. m.—Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra
 - 5:00 p. m.—Christian Science, Jan. 22
 - 5:15 p. m.—Daily Capital News
 - 6:30 p. m.—SENATOR CAPPER
 - 6:45 p. m.—Negro Festival Choir
 - 7:00 p. m.—Old Fashioned Revival Hour
 - 8:00 p. m.—Ford Sunday Hour
 - 9:00 p. m.—Melody and Madness
 - 10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell—News
 - 10:15 p. m.—American Legion

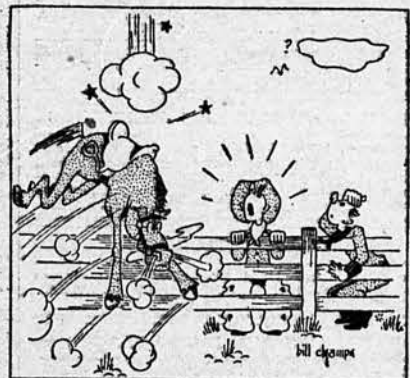
- Monday, January 16 and 23
- 6:30 p. m.—Marling's Musical Newsy
 - 6:45 p. m.—Pentecostal Tabernacle
 - 7:00 p. m.—Crime Patrol (also 8:30 and 10:15)
 - 7:30 p. m.—Model Minstrels
 - 8:00 p. m.—Kansas University Band
 - 8:45 p. m.—K. P. & L. Program
 - 9:00 p. m.—Lady Esther Serenade
 - 9:30 p. m.—Cantor's Camel Caravan
- Tuesday, January 17 and 24
- 6:30 p. m.—Marling's Musical Newsy
 - 6:45 p. m.—Voice of the Farm
 - 7:00 p. m.—Big Town—Rinso
 - 7:30 p. m.—Al Jolson—Lifebuoy
 - 8:00 p. m.—We, the People
 - 8:30 p. m.—Camel Caravan
 - 9:00 p. m.—Dr. Christian

- Wednesday, January 18 and 25
- 6:30 p. m.—Colgate Ask It Basket
 - 7:30 p. m.—Paul Whiteman's Orchestra
 - 8:00 p. m.—Texaco Star Theatre
 - 8:30 p. m.—Prayer Meeting
 - 9:30 p. m.—Sport Review

- Thursday, January 19 and 26
- 6:30 p. m.—Joe Penner
 - 7:00 p. m.—Kate Smith's Hour
 - 8:00 p. m.—Major Bowes
 - 9:45 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies

- Friday, January 20 and 27
- 6:30 p. m.—Marling's Musical Newsy
 - 6:45 p. m.—Voice of the Farm
 - 7:00 p. m.—Campana's First Nighter
 - 7:30 p. m.—Burns and Allen
 - 8:00 p. m.—Campbell Playhouse
 - 9:00 p. m.—Grand Central Station

- Saturday, January 21 and 28
- 6:30 p. m.—Joe E. Brown
 - 7:00 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
 - 9:00 p. m.—Your Hit Parade



"Wearin' that parachute WAS a right smart idea at that."

BARNYARD INTERVIEWS



Five Out of Ten

At the recent International Livestock Show the extra finish, smooth and glossy coats of hogs shown by Karl and George Hoffman of Ida Grove, Iowa, were partially responsible for winning five out of ten possible prizes.

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1939

Until Dinner Is Ready----

BY THE EDITORS

Cock Sure: It doesn't always pay to try to crow too loudly, even if you are a rooster. Mrs. John Tolliver, Bethany, Mo., watched her young Rhode Island Red try to make his initial crow. He threw back his head and put his best into his efforts, which were too much. He toppled over, with a broken or dislocated neck, but was revived by a massage.

Magic Yarn: Plans are being made to build a 10-million-dollar plant in Virginia, for producing synthetic yarn. Looks like more competition for sheep wool. Maybe wool can be changed into something else profitable. Not an unreasonable idea in view of skim milk being turned into wool, and sawdust into glass.

Milk Marvels: Government research men have perfected and patented a process for making textile fiber from milk, have developed a method of extracting resin useful in paints and varnishes, and now are working on a process that will make plastic glass one of Bossy's products.

Spend-thrift: A Memphis, Tenn., cobbler faces the task of spending \$30,000 in 90 days. His mother in Italy has left him a fortune, but he can take none of it from the country. As he is a naturalized American citizen, he can obtain only a 90-day passport.

Nosy Police: "Noseprinting" of cattle in a manner similar to the fingerprinting of human beings, is now suggested by Royal Canadian Mounted Police as a means of protecting farmer's herds from theft. It is claimed that all noseprints of cattle differ.

Who's Stung: Thieves drove a truck to the country estate of Mrs. M. H. Tucker, near St. Louis, and hauled away a beehive in a large piano box, 15 pounds of honey and the entire colony of bees. "I'm the one who got stung," commented Mrs. Tucker.

River Talk: Ol' Man River will report his own flood stages as he rolls along in the future at Memphis, Tenn., and by telephone. A device automatically registers the river stages and responds to a series of clicks when dialed, just like a telephone.

Fire! Fire!: Losses from fires on farms this year will amount to \$95,000,000, which is approximately 5 per cent more than last year, it is estimated by the National Fire Protection Association.

Illegal Whiskers: The Huron County Council, of Ontario, Canada, has adopted a resolution making it unlawful to wear a mustache resembling that of Adolf Hitler.

Busy Beavers: In Idaho, beavers are caught by trappers and put to work building dams. The beavers can do about \$300 worth of dam building a year at a cost of \$8 a head.



"No, I can't plow or do the milking, but I could gather eggs, or empty the mailbox or something like that!"

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2—No matter what the volume or condition of the crop, it is fed in an even, uniform flow to the full width, 5-foot, rasp-bar cylinder and adjustable concave. The rasp-bar cylinder brings "big combine" quality threshing to your farm—delivers more and better grain to the bin.

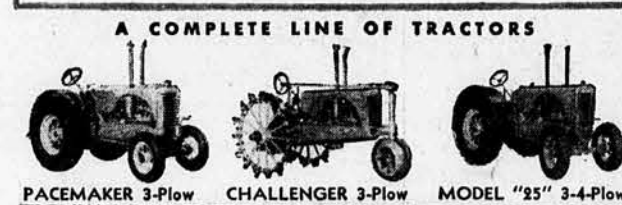
3—As the straw leaves the cylinder, it immediately enters the separating racks without the aid of carriers or elevation—travels over a separating area equal to most 12-foot machines. AND, most important, the straw never changes its course from cutter bar to discharge point. There are no corners to stop its even flow—to increase draft, or clog the machine.

You'll agree that the "Clipper" is the most combine you ever saw for the money, and it's backed by Massey-Harris' 35 years' experience in building reaper-threshers. See it at your Massey-Harris dealer. Mail coupon for complete literature.

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