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KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE





Here's how America gets the *power* to go ahead!

WHAT do you see here? Just a lot of railroad coal cars? Listen—

You're looking at the greatest source of energy in America.

Coal is the No. 1 source of power in the nation's factories.

Coal is the No. 1 source of warmth in the nation's homes.

Coal gives us iron and steel. Coal generates most of the electricity used in this country. And just a handful of coal contains enough energy to pull a ton of freight a mile on America's railroads.

Did you know that it takes more than a million tons a day to supply the nation's demands for light and heat and power?

Did you know that the annual value of the bituminous and anthracite coal mined in the United States exceeds that of all other minerals combined?

But without adequate transportation from mines to the rest of the country these coals would have little value. Few people could enjoy their warmth and comfort—most manufacturing plants would have to be located near the mines.

It is only because railroads provide quick, dependable, cheap transportation to every corner of the land that people can use this inexpensive fuel, and that manufacturing and power plants, producing for our daily needs and for national defense, can be located long distances from the coal fields and still be sure of a steady flow of fuel.

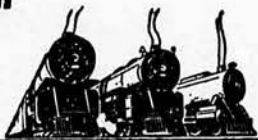
To meet the nation's needs, railroads every day are called upon to haul enough coal to make a train 150 miles long.

No other form of transportation could come close to handling so great a job so smoothly or economically. All by itself the movement of the nation's No. 1 fuel from mine to consumer would be a notable accomplishment. But at the same time, the food you eat, the clothes you wear, most of the things you use every day—and most of the supplies for the nation's factories—flow with the same smoothness—by rail.

No wonder thoughtful people recognize the railroads as the nation's No. 1 transportation system—not only in the volume they handle, but in the skill with which the job is done.

SEE AMERICA—by Rail

You can take your car along too
NOW—TRAVEL ON CREDIT
See your ticket agent about
Grand Circle Tour!



ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS

Help Eliminate Tuberculosis

TERRIBLE disease kills 175 citizens of the United States every day!" What a headline our newspapers would give if that were something new! Or even if infantile paralysis or smallpox made such inroads! But it applies only to tuberculosis, and creates no alarm because the number, tho still appalling, does grow less year after year.

Christmas Seals, thru their annual sale year after year, may well receive credit for being the chief agent in bringing this improvement. Their most telling appeal is the safety of our children. But it must be remembered, too, that modern methods cure large numbers of adults each year, people whose condition would have been definitely hopeless in the early years of this century.

A few figures from 2 of our states show that the need for buying the Christmas Seals is still urgent.

In 1939, Missouri lost 1,821 by death from tuberculosis. That means nearly 50 out of each hundred thousand of the population. In Kansas the 1939 death rate was lower, being less than half that of Missouri. But even Kansas

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



Bathe for Blackheads

Will external applications cure the pimples and blackheads of acne? If not, what can be done in a case in which face and back have been affected for months? Does this mean poor blood?—B. J. D.

Pimples and blackheads are common complaints with young people and do not indicate poor blood but are symptoms of disturbance of the excretory glands of the skin. It is well for the patient to practice an abstemious diet, especially in regard to fats and sweets. It is also necessary to keep the bowels active by eating fresh fruits and vegetables and drinking plenty of fresh water. No external application should be used but the face washed thoroly in hot soapsuds so as to remove all oil and dirt once daily. The skin of the whole body must be kept vigorous in circulation. This may be encouraged by taking a sponge bath every morning, followed by a brisk rub with a rough towel, until the skin of the whole body is in a good glow. These measures are not so easy as taking medicine but are much more effective as well as cheaper. I recommend them highly.

Hissing in Ears

Am annoyed with a hissing sound in my head. In order to clear up my hearing I have to pinch my nostrils and fill up with air. Can you advise me?—R. J. S.

Your symptoms indicate disease of the middle ear, probably of a catarrhal nature. It is serious, for it may result in deafness. There is real economy in consulting an ear specialist. Meantime, get lots of rest, good food and sunshine. Watch for changes in weather and protect your body, especially the feet, from chills.

Diabetes Is Suggested

My aunt has a running leg and the doctor has cured her of it. Now she has a cataract on her left eye and is nearly blind with it. Is there any cure of it? She thinks it is caused from her leg. What do you think of it?—B. J. M.

The combination of leg ulcer and cataract indicates some deep systemic disturbance—perhaps diabetes. There should be a thoro urinalysis and general physical examination. If diabetes is the trouble the doctor may do much with insulin and diet. Even if it is not diabetes perhaps a doctor's examination can discover the cause.

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.

CHRISTMAS SEALS



Help to Protect Your Home from Tuberculosis

lost 424 people—lost them by reason of a preventable disease that can be absolutely controlled.

These are reasons why Kansas Farmer joins the Tuberculosis Association in urging that you buy Tuberculosis Christmas Seals liberally and use them on your letters and packages. When you personally do this you have a hand in wiping out a plague that still is terrible.

Trench Mouth Contagious

Please tell me the description of trench mouth.—R. B. M.

Trench mouth is an ill-fitting word that means anything or nothing. It is usually applied to inflammation of the gums and mucous membranes of the mouth. Treatment is by antiseptic washes and building up general health. It is contagious. Take precautions to see that it does not spread.

Heart Fools Patient

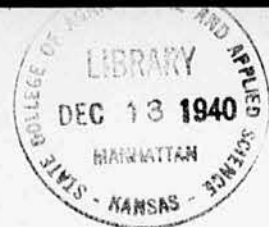
As a reader of Kansas Farmer, I would like to know what causes my heart to do as it does. It beats real heavy all the time, then it will stop a bit, then beat real hard for 2 or 3 times. There is no pain and I don't notice it when at work as I do when lying down.—E. L. B.

There is no organ in the body about which people are so likely to deceive themselves as the heart. You are wrong to attempt to make any self-diagnosis or to depend upon anything that might be written to you by any person who does not have the opportunity of making a thoro and careful examination. In any case of heart disturbance give your doctor plenty of chance for a thoro examination and abide by his decision.

Infant Care

The Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor issues some helpful bulletins on infant care. The information is reliable. A copy of any or all of the folders listed below will be sent free to any one requesting them. Address Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

No. 1—The Expectant Mother.
No. 10—Out of Babyhood into Childhood.
No. 11—Why Sleep?
No. 19—Mother! Nurse Your Baby.



Hybrid Chickens Are STEPPING UP PRODUCTION

By ROY FREELAND

Tests conducted by the nation's leading poultry scientists show that hybridization can combine desirable characteristics of different breeds. This shows Dr. D. C. Warren removing a hen from a trap nest in one of the many breeding houses at the Kansas State College poultry farm.



NEW-MODEL chickens are appearing by the thousands in Kansas poultry yards.

Like new-model autos, they feature latest designs for shape and performance. Skillfully "forged" by breeding experts, these modernistic birds combine valuable qualities of different breeds to step up production of meat and eggs.

They are commonly spoken of as hybrid chickens, altho you may prefer to call them cross-breeds. Their origin is simple—it consists merely of a first-generation cross between pure-breeds of 2 different breeds. Comparing this with the breeding procedure used in obtaining hybrid corn, you might immediately say the cross-bred chickens are not true hybrids.

However, poultry breeders point out it is in connection with corn that the word hybrid is not used in exact accordance with genetic definition. Such is the testimony of Dr. D. C. Warren, of Kansas State College, who is one of the nation's leaders in poultry genetics.

Dr. Warren says the meaning of hybrid has not been definitely settled, but in general a true hybrid is the result of cross breeding, either between 2 breeds or varieties, or between birds or animals of 2 different species. True hybridization does not call for in-breeding and crossing of strains, as practiced in developing hybrid corn.

But regardless of whether you call the chickens hybrids or cross-breeds, flocks of this kind are extremely popular in many Kansas areas. Their numbers are increasing like wildfire thru-out the state. Hybrids have met with greatest favor in ordinary farm flocks where poultry values are based primarily on the size of weekly produce checks.

FROM the standpoint of fancy appearance, hybrid chickens do not rate well. Many crosses provide "2-tone color effects." Altho you may admire this in some of the new auto models, it is not always so well received in poultry circles. Along with the disturbing color variations, most crosses play havoc with other fancy points developed thru years of hard work by purebred breeders.

It is not surprising then that, taken as a whole, those least enthusiastic about cross-bred chickens are probably the purebred flock owners. Many contend mixing of breeds is certain to result in a general lowering of quality in our state's poultry population.

As these matters are argued pro and con, actual tests and experiences are proving the advantages and disadvantages of using hybrid chickens. In fact, enough is already known to give you a rather definite idea of whether or not they would be the most profitable kind to raise on your own farm. The information comes from farmers, hatcherymen, purebred flock owners and research specialists.

Nearly all agree that hybrid chickens offer extra profits to average flock owners who do not specialize in the poultry business. Experiences of Mrs. Blake Ziegler with her farm flock in Geary county are typical. After past experi-

ences with purebred Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, and Barred Rocks, Mrs. Ziegler now has a profitable flock of Austra Whites.

This is the result of crossing White Leghorn females with Black Australorp males, probably the most popular of all combinations now used. They are white with black spots, and mature Austra Whites average about 2 pounds heavier than White Leghorns.

Combining high egg production of White Leghorns with meat qualities of the heavier breed, Mrs. Ziegler declares her Austra Whites are far superior to any purebreds she ever had. She relates that last winter her flock of 140 Austra White hens laid as many as 122 eggs a day, and production never fell below 70 dozen a week, even in the most extreme weather.

Following White Leghorns, Austra White hens registered a sudden improvement in the grade of eggs sold by Mrs. Ziegler. This was due to a marked increase in egg size. Mrs. Ziegler



"My hybrids are the hardest birds and the best producers I have ever owned," says Mrs. Blake Ziegler, farm flock owner of Geary county, who displays one of her outstanding Austra Whites in a discussion with Paul Gwin, county agent.

Seen leaving the laying house with this bucketful of eggs from his purebred flock, Ralph Upham, of Junction City, is confident that White Leghorns can lay more eggs than hybrids can, under specialized production methods. For average farm poultry flocks, Mr. Upham recognizes profitable advantages of well-bred hybrids.



testifies Austra Whites are the hardiest birds she has ever raised. Baby chick mortality is extremely low, and the chicks grow more rapidly than purebreds do. Hens are especially adapted to "taking the rough spots" without death losses or seriously reduced production.

Results obtained by Mrs. Ziegler and other farm flock owners are backed by experimental results obtained in poultry breeding work. The poultry department at Kansas State College is a pioneer in this field, having initiated cross breeding experiments about 14 years ago. Dr. Warren, who helped us clarify the meaning of hybrid, has taken an active part in the hybridization work from the time it was first started.

He believes there is a definite place for hybrid chickens on Kansas farms, and he believes they are here to stay. His tests have shown hybridization will successfully combine the good points of 2 breeds of chickens. The experiments indicate rather conclusively that hybrid birds are superior in hatchability, livability, rate of growth, and production. Dr. Warren observes that reduction of mortality has been the most outstanding improvement. Mortality decreases are more pronounced in baby chicks than in adult birds.

One of the principal handicaps of cross breeding, Warren relates, is the intermediate color of eggs, resulting from crosses between light and heavy breeds. Because many markets prefer either white eggs or brown eggs, it is objectionable to mix the 2 and get a color half way between. Rating Austra Whites as the most numerous hybrids in Kansas. Dr. Warren mentions 2 other crosses as highly popular. One is a cross between White Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks. The other is a cross between Rhode Island Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Warren has noted that the value of hybrid chick- [Continued on Page 20]

Comment

BECAUSE it is the most important subject in the world today I have decided to devote a part of the limited space at my command to discussing the utter stupidity of war and the supreme necessity of our keeping out of it.

Almost ever since the beginning of the present European war there has been a rather slow but constant progress made toward active participation by the United States. That a decided majority of the people of the United States oppose active participation in that war is certain, but just the same the progress toward active participation has continued.

At first we were told that we were not expected to send an army or navy to Europe but the Allied nations did want the privilege of buying what they needed in the way of arms and equipment. They expected to come here and get what they needed; that was all. So our neutrality law was amended to furnish the Allied nations with that opportunity. But that was not all they wanted, and it was not all they got.

As the victories of the Nazi armies of the land and in the air continued with amazing rapidity and astounding effect, the demands on the United States increased until now we are faced with the ultimate and logical result of the propaganda to which we have been and are being subjected. The next step in the direction we are going will make us not mere sympathetic bystanders but our ships and our men and our bombing planes will be over in Europe in active participation.

Taking the history of this war back, not only to the beginning of actual fighting, but back of that of the prewar events which led up to actual fighting, and it seems to me to reveal an almost unparalleled governmental blindness and unbelievable stupidity. It would seem to me that no nation is justified in going to war unless it is actually attacked, in which case it may be forced either to fight or surrender, whether it was prepared to fight the attacked or not.

That would mean, of course, that the governmental leaders must know what the resources of the enemy are and what the resources of their own country are. We know now that England and France went into the present war ap-

parently ignorant, not only of the resources of the Nazi government, but of their own resources as well.

It certainly was evident that the war would be largely waged in the air. It was also possible to know, at least with reasonable approximation, how well Germany was prepared to wage a war in the air, and on the other hand how ill-prepared were Britain and France.

Col. Charles Lindbergh told the people of England and France that Germany had an air force more than equal to that of the British and French and Polish governments combined. Instead of heeding what he said, he was vilified and abused and accused of being in sympathy with the Nazi government. To prove accusation against him the fact was cited that he had been decorated by the German government, altho the decoration had been given him before there was any serious talk of war.

However, the important point is not what the sympathies of Colonel Lindbergh might be, but whether he was telling the truth. We all know now that he was telling the truth. But the English leaders still stuck to the old British tradition that the war would be on the water and not in the air.

Hitler's first positive demand after he had been given his own way in Czechoslovakia, with the consent of the British government, was the giving up by Poland of the Polish Corridor. That corridor was never worth fighting for and should have been given up without a fight, first, because it was perfectly evident that Poland would not be able to hold it against the German armies and battleplanes, and, second, that if Poland was attacked England would not be able to come to its assistance.

It may be said that if the Polish Corridor had been given up Hitler would have overrun Poland just the same. Possibly this is true but no one except Hitler knows whether it is true, and even if true the result so far as Poland was concerned could not have been as bad as it turned out to be with Poland's feeble resistance.

The hard fact is that the British government and the French government plunged into the most horrible of wars with no definite understanding of what each could do, with every prospect that Germany would have an overwhelming advantage in the air and with not even a 50-50 chance of winning on the land. With the chances against them what possible gain could there be in going to war? Did these leaders not know that if Germany should win the war civilization would probably perish? Did they not know also that the horrors of the war would be unspeakable? Did they not know that a war in the air meant the death of more women and children than any war in either modern or ancient history? If they did not anticipate a good deal of the horror of this war then they were stupid almost beyond imagination. If they did not anticipate them then they were guilty of unprecedented ignorance and stupidity that is unforgivable.

I am aware that we have been fed with war propaganda to the extent that many of our people believe that active participation in the European war by the United States is inevitable. I do not believe that. We can get in and possibly will get in, but if we do it will be the fault of our government leaders, not an absolute necessity.

How Estate Is Divided

Husband and wife are A and B. They have 3 children. B, the wife, dies without will. All the children were married when B died. A has 80 acres of land in his name and B had 40 acres in her name. What share of the property will each child get, also the husband? If A has property and is almost blind, can he get assistance from the government? The income from the property is not sufficient to pay the taxes.—Inquiring.

At the death of B, the wife, without will, owning property in her own name, one-half of her property would be inherited by her surviving husband, A, and the other half would be inherited by their 3 children. Each of the children would inherit one-third of the one-half of their mother's property, and the husband would inherit the other half.

If A is almost blind he may be entitled to receive assistance under the provisions of our Social Welfare Law, which provides that assistance shall be granted to any needy blind person subject to the general eligibility requirements as set out in subdivision A. The requirements in subdivision A for eligibility for assistance are first, that the applicant has not sufficient income or resources to provide a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health; second, has resided in the state of Kansas 5 years during the 9 years immediately preceding the application for old-age or blind assistance and has resided therein continuously for one year immediately preceding such application; third, is not at the time of receiving assistance for blindness an inmate of any public institution.

It is not necessary that the person receiving aid as one who is blind, shall be totally blind. The person desiring such assistance shall make application to the county welfare board which consists of the board of county commissioners and the county director.

Tax Deed in 4 Years

I own some lots in an addition to Wichita. What is the Kansas law in regard to back taxes? How long can they run before the lots are sold for taxes?—Colorado.

Under our revised tax sale law a tax deed cannot be issued for 4 years after the land is sold for taxes. Then if the taxes are paid for one year the first year of delinquency, the time of issuing the deed is extended for one year.

Before Old Santa Comes

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

There always is a mystery
As Christmas Days approach,
For Santa's Day and Christmas Day
Prove that he is no hoax.
Old folks recall the happy days
When Santa used to call,
And how the little folks tiptoed
And made no noise at all.

Old Santa Claus was old! Yes, old!
When grandma was a girl,
She still remembers, too, quite well
A dolly with a curl
That Santa brought her Christmas Eve
A long, long time ago!
He also left a real knife
For Pa and Uncle Joe.

Good Santa Claus loves little folks
And wants them to be good
And never be afraid to work
Or do the chores they should.
He used to drive his reindeer then,
And how they danced with pride,
But now he flies above the clouds
And lets his reindeer ride!

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Farm Matters

MY PRINCIPAL aims for the immediate future are three:

1. To keep the United States out of the European war.
2. To protect the farm income of those producers of export crops who are bound to suffer the most immediately from the shutting off of foreign markets due to the war and other causes.
3. To prepare for the time when we can work out a national farm program based on abundance instead of on scarcity—frankly, I believe this may have to wait until the war emergency is over.

As of today, and probably until the war ends, the biggest farm problem has to do with those farmers who produce major export crops—wheat, cotton, corn-hogs, flue-cured tobacco, some fruits, such as apples.

Reports from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics show that the prices on grains, cotton, tobacco, apples, range from 25 per cent below parity for cotton to 56 per cent below parity on rye. Wheat is 39 per cent below parity; apples 41 per cent below.

On the other hand, prices of meat animals, truck crops, dairy and poultry products, range right around parity.

What that means, as I see the picture today, is that government subsidies will have to be continued, perhaps even increased, for those farmers engaged in the production of surpluses for export, unless these are to be forced out of business. They will need soil conservation payments, parity or some similar form of subsidy payments, commodity loans, and perhaps even price fixing, before the war emergency is over.

I had hoped the next Congress would be able to settle down to the job of working out a permanent farm program, in place of the present emergency program, helpful as that undoubtedly has been. But with the war emergency on, I would be holding out false hopes if I predicted much major farm legislation of a permanently helpful nature at the coming session of Congress.

Changes in the present farm program may deal with the financing of parity payments,

providing the coming session votes parity payments for wheat, cotton, corn-hogs. In the present session, parity payments received a bare majority in the House, after a long hard fight.

I don't know whether Secretary of Agriculture Wickard will be continued in office during President Roosevelt's third term or not. His appointment, when Henry A. Wallace was nominated for Vice-President, was regarded by some as a stop-gap appointment. At any rate, for the time being he presumably reflects the Administration attitude on the farm program.

Secretary Wickard, I am informed, is in agreement with my own views just now expressed, that the real problem in the present and immediate future is the maintenance of farmers' income in the face of disappearing export markets. He sees necessity for maintaining or increasing prices; promoting increased domestic consumption; storing surpluses.

There are 4 proposals under consideration for maintaining prices: (1) Price fixing; (2) higher commodity loan rates; (3) direct appropriations by Congress to make up difference between income from low sales prices and "deserved prices"—whether parity, cost of production, or percentage of national income; (4) financing parity, or production cost or "deserved price," payments by the income certificate plan, which is just processing taxes under a different name and slightly different form.

Food Preparedness, Also

ON THE AFTERNOON before Thanksgiving I know that baskets of food were delivered to needy families. The same thing will happen on December 24, and again on December 31. Hungry people in a land of surplus food! It sounds ridiculous, but unfortunately it is true.

In the matter of American preparedness, this problem must be solved. Not only for the sake of preparedness against threatening forces from without. But also for the kind of preparedness that will insure every American family a decent standard of living for all time.

I scarcely need to tell you that records show fewer than one-third of our people get grade A diets; fewer than one-half of them get grade B diets; and many get grade C diets, which fail to meet average minimum requirements for proper nutrition.

Frankly, I believe preparedness against hunger in this country is as important as building stronger armed forces. Well-fed people are more likely to be clear thinkers and more capable of meeting emergencies. Well-fed youth will develop into the best kind of mature citizens. As an army travels on its stomach, so democracy itself thrives on ample food supplies, well distributed.

We are sufficiently aware of this problem of undernourishment to do something about it. We have surplus foods. Marketing them at decent prices will aid agriculture which, in turn, will exercise its stronger buying power to put more men to work in factories, producing things people need and want. Get this thing started and it will move with increasing power.

I think the place to start is by encouraging business to expand. Not just to take care of our preparedness campaign. But to expand and put more men to work on permanent jobs.

Getting men back to work on permanent jobs, so they can pay farmers decent prices for their products, will be the best kind of preparedness for building a prosperous agriculture, for keeping our people physically and mentally fit; and not the least of all, it will be the best kind of preparedness for handling our rapidly-increasing debt load. We haven't made much progress in eliminating our relief situation.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

FROM THE NEW POINT

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

I understand that it looks as if hog prices would be good next summer. Would it be a good idea to buy feed now for use next summer?—J. M., Marshall Co.

Yes, it is doubtful if feed prices will be any cheaper. Corn prices will tend to be held near or above present levels by the loan program. Grain sorghums are a cheap feed at present prices if they can be secured dry enough for storing. Oats and barley probably will not be cheaper until a new crop is in sight.

What is likely to be the effect of the present war on exports of dairy products and dairy prices?—J. L., Shawnee Co.

Before the present war started, this country exported about .2 of 1 per cent of its production of manufactured

dairy products on a milk equivalent basis. In 1941, if the war continues, we will export huge quantities of dairy products—probably 5 to 8 per cent of domestic production on a milk equivalent basis. This, together with a rising level of business activity, should cause prices of butterfat and most other dairy products to be substantially higher than 1940 levels.

I have some dairy cows that are not paying enough for their feed and extra labor. I have bred these cows to a good beef-type bull and they will calve in early 1941. Should I sell these cows in January or carry the cows and calves thru until fall? I have plenty of rough feed and pasture.—C. B. R., Mo.

Considering the fact that you have a large amount of rough feed and pasture, you probably will be ahead to carry these cows and their calves thru 1941 and into the late winter, or early spring of 1942. Prices for the lower grades of cattle are usually highest in the spring months, and the spring of

either 1941 or 1942 is not expected to be an exception. It now appears highly probable that expanding consumer incomes will maintain a relatively high level of prices for dressed beef, at least thru the early part of 1942. Furthermore, a probable further decrease in the hog population in the spring of 1941 should result in less competition for the lower grades of beef.

I have some good calves that weigh 450 pounds. Should I sell these calves in finished condition by April 15 or should I sell them as feeders off grass in July? I have plenty of good cane and barley.—J. S., Ellis Co.

Of the 2 possibilities you suggest, your net returns probably will be the largest by having these calves in slaughter condition by April 15. Prices of good-grade slaughter cattle are expected to hold up unusually well thru the early spring months. However, an alternative that probably will be somewhat more profitable and that would utilize your pasture and rough feed would be to follow the deferred system

of feeding. Details on feeding aspects of this program may be obtained from the Department of Animal Husbandry, Kansas State College. From a price standpoint, it will mean that you will have good-grade, well finished cattle on the market in a period when prices are relatively high in the fall of 1941.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$13.50	\$13.00	\$11.00
Hogs	6.05	6.15	5.35
Lambs	9.10	9.40	8.75
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.11½	.11½	.09½
Eggs, Firsts	.29	.23½	.17½
Butterfat, No. 1	.32	.30	.25
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	.85¼	.86½	1.03¾
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.61¼	.60	.56¾
Oats, No. 2, White	.39½	.38	.42¼
Barley, No. 2	.53	.52	.56
Alfalfa, No. 1	15.00	15.00	18.00
Prairie, No. 1	9.00	9.00	8.50



CROSS COUNTRY BREEDING

By CECIL BARGER

A HEALTHY, vigorous, Jersey calf, the result of an aerial union of a bull in San Francisco and a cow in New York, was born recently near Glendale, Arizona. An airplane raced 3,000 miles for 16 hours to link the parents of America's first "transcontinental test tube calf." The precious germs of life were carried in a refrigerated glass tube.

Only a few months ago a Holstein calf was born at the University of Nebraska, the sire of which never has been closer to the Cornhusker state than his home in Delaware. The semen was shipped by regular air mail.

Dr. Fred F. McKenzie, authority on animal breeding, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has bred by long distance a Montana mare with a stallion in Maryland. This is a distance of more than 2,000 miles.

Farmers up to the present act have always been limited in their animal breeding operations to sires within their locale. But now comes artificial insemination, airplanes, automobiles and new scientific methods, to make any sire in the United States available for herd and breed improvement.

Not only within the borders of the United States, but eventually the inheritance of great sires may be carried around the world. The U. S. D. A. has made a shipment to Argentina. Shipments have been made successfully between Holland and England.

At present, however, animal breeding specialists are interested in spectacular long flights only as they demonstrate the possibilities of the future. They are more concerned with artificial insemination as applied to the small breeder and the use of sires in his community.

Artificial insemination as a method of impregnating dairy cows has given such encouraging results that it has been adopted by many dairy farmers all over the country.

Dr. H. Ernest Bechtel is doing a good deal of artificial insemination work in the dairy herd at Kansas State College. He reports good success with the process in his operations.

As long as 30 years ago E. L. Becott, of

America's first successful transcontinental artificial insemination of a dairy cow was accomplished recently. Semen, from a bull in San Francisco, was flown to New York, and Ira B. Duck, of the American Jersey Cattle Club and an Air Express representative, met the plane.



Solomon, Kan., made a business of breeding by artificial insemination. It is reported that he impregnated 278 mares with semen collected from 2 stallions.

One of the outstanding breeding establishments at present using artificial insemination is that of the Herndale Stock Farm at Fayette, Mo. They have on hand some fine jacks and stallions, an Aberdeen Angus bull, and a Hampshire ram. They have facilities for trucking semen long distances to mare and cattle owners, but they prefer that ewes be brought to their farm. Many counties and communities are setting

up artificial breeding units. The first artificial breeding society in America was organized in New Jersey in 1938, with 102 dairymen, owning 1,050 Holstein cows. Two more units were organized in that state later that year.

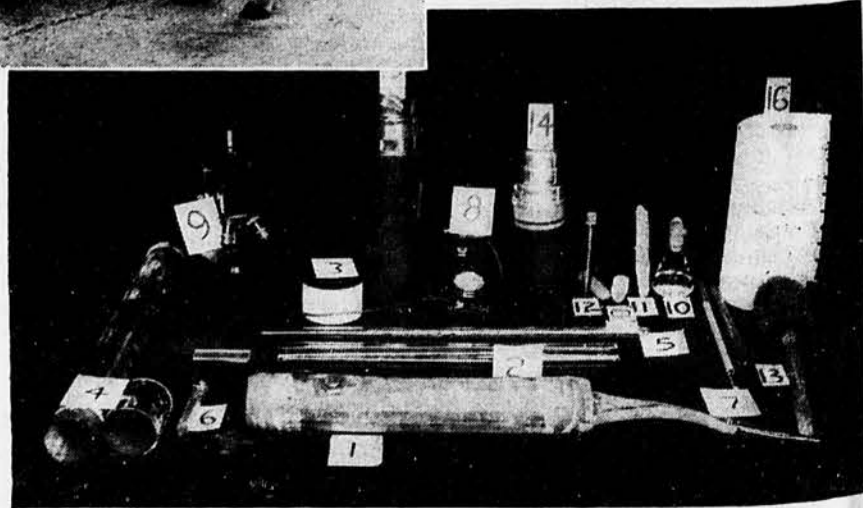
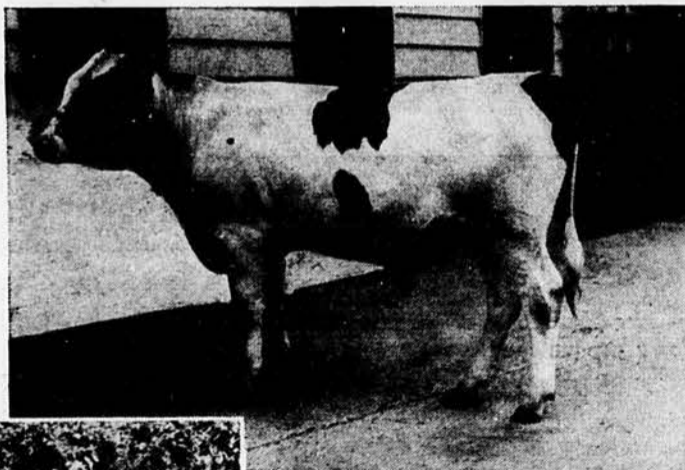
About the second co-operative project was set up in 1938 by the Farm Security Administration at Hughesville, Mo. Cows on 2 co-operative farms and 30 individual farms within a 10-mile radius are served by 3 bulls, all kept on one farm. When a member wants a cow bred, he telephones the bull-keeper. The semen is transported by automobile to the farm where the cow is bred. A small fee is charged to cover the expense of keeping the bulls.

New York state has 5 artificial breeding circuits, and organizations have been established in several other states.

Russia is responsible for the recent widespread development of artificial insemination. Altho Arabs

[Continued on Page 21]

First calf produced by artificial insemination at Missouri's state experimental farm, left. Now a 3-year-old, this bull heads a herd in St. Louis county.



Equipment necessary shows the need for having a trained operator or veterinarian for artificial insemination. Included are artificial vagina, glass speculum, syringes, microscope, vials, brushes, soap and sponge.

Kansans Earned Attention At International Show

By RAYMOND H. GILKESON

TOP Kansas spot in the International Live Stock Exposition, at Chicago, November 30 to December 7, was earned by Wayne L. Good, 21, of McCune, in Crawford county. He placed first among the boys in 4-H leadership competition. Not only was this a top Kansas spot, but it also was a national championship, because he was selected as the outstanding boy leader, along with Geraldine De Laney, 18, of Corvallis, Oregon, as outstanding girl leader, from the 1,380,000 boys and girls enrolled in 4-H Club



Wayne Good, McCune, outstanding boy 4-H leader of the nation. Last year Wayne won a \$150 scholarship presented by Senator Capper thru Kansas Farmer Mail & Breeze.

work thruout the entire nation. This fine pair earned the Moses leadership trophies and the Wilson \$300 scholarships.

Wayne has been in Club work 9 years. He has held key offices in his local Club, served as president of Who's Who in the 4-H Club, gave 43 talks at schools and various meetings, attended 12 camps, tours and special events.

And he won the \$150 scholarship, presented by Senator Arthur Capper thru Kansas Farmer Mail & Breeze for 1939. This was announced in the February 24, 1940, Kansas Farmer. Wayne now is a freshman at Kansas State College. He was a member of his county chorus, played in the high school, 4-H Club and college bands, and took part in 5 Club plays, being named star actor of 1938 at Chanute. Wayne's Club ranked first this year on the largest number of exhibits at the state fair, winning more placings than any other. He coached 4 judging teams, one of which was awarded high honors at the Kansas State Fair, while the others received good placings. Quite a worthy record, indeed.

Good Company

Of course, Wayne had some mighty good company at Chicago in the persons of other Kansas winners. In the toughest competition the International Club Congress ever experienced, 14 of our fine boys and girls were among the winners.

Billy Lichtenhan, of Dwight, and Grant Poole, of Manhattan, won blue ribbons in poultry judging, while Leonard Rago, Junction City, took a red. Louise Morgan, of Alta Vista, earned a blue ribbon in home improvement. A blue went to Charmian Gish, El Dorado, in clothing on "outfit for best wear." Christine Winsor, of Wellington, won a red ribbon in wash school dress competition.

It is utterly impossible to outdo Kansas cooks, young or old. In the 4-H show at Chicago, Helen Ramsour, Junction City, won red ribbon honors on canning. You may remember that Helen also won a \$150 scholarship presented thru Kansas Farmer by Senator Capper. She won the award for outstanding girl in Kansas, at the same time Wayne Good received his Capper scholarship. She also has a long list of honors to her credit. In the canning end of the show, Bernice Keast, of Larned, took a white ribbon. In food preparation, Lorraine Corke, of Studley, and Louise Parcel, of Coldwater, both earned red ribbons.

Honor winners in home furnishing judging were Norma J. Lembright, Dodge City, and Constance Underwood, Greensburg, both with red ribbons. Dorothy Simmons, of Ashland, won a blue ribbon spot in clothing judging, with Louise Tasker, of Caney, earning a white ribbon. You probably remember reading the story about Dorothy Simmons on Page 16, of your November 16, Kansas Farmer. And if you will turn to page 9, of that same issue you will see again the names of the many 4-H folks from Kansas who went to Chicago. Every single one of them is a winner because the International trip was part of their prizes. Busy as bees all week, our Kansas 4-H'ers matched the best of the 2,500 Club folks in Chicago from over the whole United States.

High Honor to Girl

Most dramatic event of the entire International also put the 4-H Clubs in the spotlight. It came as a thrill to thousands of onlookers as "Sargo," a Hereford steer fitted and pampered by Evelyn Asay, 18, of Mt. Carroll, Ill., won an extremely close decision to be named the 1940 open class grand champion steer of the entire show. You may recall that 2 years ago another girl won this cherished honor. She was Irene Brown, also of Illinois. So only twice in the entire history of the International have 4-H girls walked off with this highest of show honors.

By the way, it is interesting to note that this was Evelyn Asay's first year of Club work, and "Sargo" was the only steer she ever fed and showed. This grand champion steer weighed 1,060 pounds, and sold to the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company for \$3.30 a pound or a total of \$3,498. To that Evelyn could add the amount of \$835 in awards and prizes, making the tidy sum of \$4,333 which she announced would be used to help buy her father a farm and to pay for her education.

Livestock entries at Chicago totaled 11,548 head from 32 states and Canada. And Kansas was right in the swim with James B. Hollinger, of Chapman, walking off with a nice string of placings on his internationally known Aberdeen Angus herd, topped off with senior champion female on Chimera of Wheatland 9th. Miles-of-View Farms, of Kenneth, did a good job of representing Kansas in the breeding Shorthorn classes, Foster Farms, of Rexford, offered keen competition in Hereford lines, and Dan D. Casement, Manhattan, turned attention to Kansas with his Herefords in the carload of feeder cattle classes. While Kansas is recognized as a leading tractor state, horses are not a thing of the past, as Ralph L. Smith, of Stanley, proved by taking some good spots in Belgian and Percheron classes with his entries. Crowning event of the show for Mr. Smith was his senior and grand champion Percheron stallion placing on Marceau.

Entries in the grain and hay section of the International came from 20

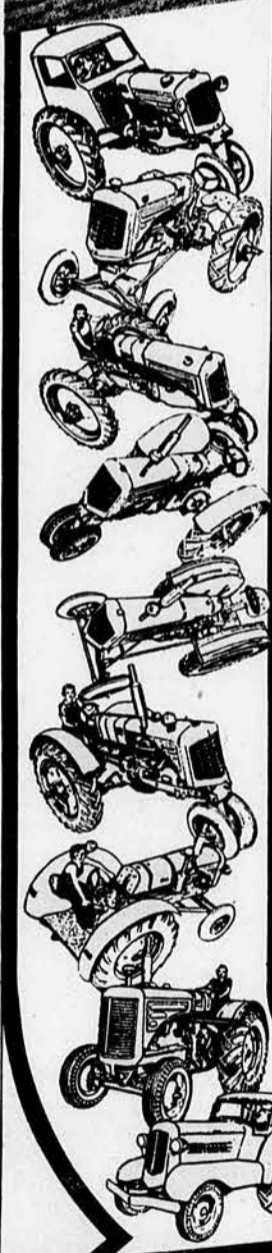
(Continued on Page 18)



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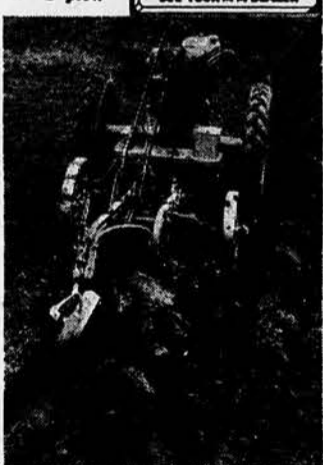
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MAN OF MONEY

By RAYMOND WEST

WILLIAM HENRY JONES was self-satisfied with himself as a business man. There was nothing that gave him a greater thrill than the feel of those little packages of paper money between his fingers. His closest friends always remembered him in that characteristic pose they so often found him in when they dropped around for a chat, leaning back in the old swivel chair, whistling "Darling Nellie Gray" while he dreamily fingered a bunch of dollar bills.

"Bill," Jim Wright, the banker, had told him last year, "you really shouldn't be so careless about showing off your money. That is why those young fellows robbed you the other day."

"Well, Jim," laughingly replied William, "remember that time the teacher stood you in the corner for offering her advice on how to teach school?"

"You're the one who wore out the dunce cap in that same corner, tho," Jim came back, "but since you don't have any wife to take care of you, I'm going to. Come back in the office, I have something to give you."

Most of his competitors sarcastically called him "Old Dollar Nellie Gray." Most people didn't consider Bill Jones much of a business man, they even went so far as to make fun of him at times, but William Henry Jones didn't care much as long as he made enough money so he could play with it, and so long as he had no more worries than were his. Life had been kind to him. His father had built up a prosperous

year-around business selling coal in fall and winter, and ice in spring and summer. He paid his men well and they gave the public a service that seldom lost a customer.

Even tho he was rather small of stature, sitting in the big chair behind the big desk his father had used, with those big horn-rimmed glasses down on the end of his nose, he considered his appearance that of a real business man. Maybe his friends didn't think so, but William knew better, the mirror had told him so, and he had a fairly healthy bank account to prove it.

"Be sure to get that letter off on the afternoon train, Miss Margery. It is important the order gets to Chicago as soon as possible," William advised his assistant in the office, as he finished dictating a letter.

"Very well, Mr. William," was her quiet reply. She always answered his every request with the quiet, "Very well, Mr. William." Miss Margery had only missed being at the office one working day during the 15 years since his father's death. She was a stenographer, secretary, telephone girl, office janitor, and general manager. William often wondered what he would do without her to help him run the office. True she didn't spend a lot of money on clothes and fixing up like a lot of these modern secretaries, but William was almost 40, so it never worried him. Anyway it was always the fellows that started worrying about how some girl looked or felt that soon found themselves

getting married and settling down for good. William had never thought much about marriage, but he did admit to himself that Margery's eyes were the prettiest blue he had ever seen, and her deep throated quite voice was soothing on his nerves, it never interfered with his taking a nap occasionally.

"All right you two, this is a stick-up. Put up your hands, and keep your mouths shut before I plug you."

There by the door was a robber, a red bandanna over the lower part of his face. His eyes had a dangerous glare in them, and his 2 guns looked large and menacing to William Henry Jones.

"All right, you blond dame, you don't know enough to pound a typewriter, see if you know enough to lay on the floor."

THIS was too much for William; no one could come into his office and insult Margery that way.

"Say, how dare you insult—," growled William in the most important tone of voice he could muster, as he took a step towards the gunman, but a crooked finger hovering over the trigger of the gun pointed his way stopped him short.

"You too, you Wall Street millionaire, there's room for you on the floor, too."

"No, you don't. Put those bills on the desk."

What money the thief would get didn't worry William much, but it was humiliating to have to lie on the floor at the point of a gun, and before Miss Margery, too. He'd get even with that bum some day; in fact, he might even get a chance now if he watched and moved fast enough.

The robber picked up the bunch of bills William had been playing with and turned to the cash drawer, but he didn't seem to have much luck figuring out the way to release the lock. He was stooped over trying to find a secret lock release, when William started moving the fastest Margery had ever seen him. In a wink he was on his feet [Continued on Page 21]



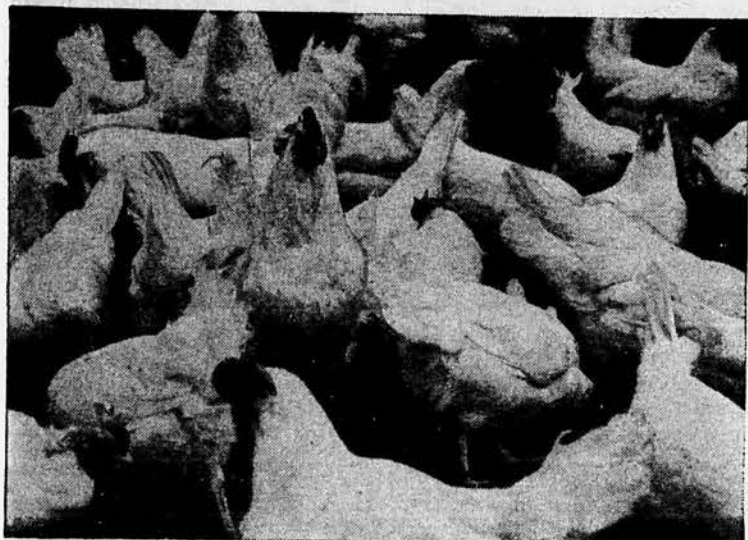
Moving the fastest Margery had ever seen him, William was on his feet leaping toward the thief.

Myron Hawley is a poultryman from way back. His father was one of the first poultry raisers in Whatcom County, Washington — a county that now ranks in the top brackets among egg-producing counties of the nation. When the elder Hawley started, in 1910, the flash of White Leghorn chickens was almost unknown in this country.

Myron's own ranch — 45 acres at Lynden he bought in 1922 — is near the home place where his mother and brother have carried on since the elder Hawley's passing. "I bought just raw land

without a building on it," Myron Hawley told me. "Everything you see here has come from hard work and the income from my chickens." What I saw was a modern, spick-and-span poultry layout with a capacity for about 7000 birds. Mature hens are kept in the laying houses while young birds used for replacement are kept separate to prevent spread of disease. For high quality hatching eggs Mr. Hawley maintains a pen of fine breeding hens. He uses pedigreed roosters obtained from a cooperative chick association

Myron F. Hawley tells his methods for Success With Poultry



"Cull out continuously — replace continuously — that's my slogan," said Myron Hawley. "But if you do that all year," I queried, "how do you get heavier laying in the fall when egg prices are usually highest?" Myron Hawley had his answer ready. "I use the forced moult system," he explained. "If you take food and water away from the birds for several days you can force them into a moult or rest period at almost any time of the year. Poultrymen around here do this forced moulting in early summer so the hens rest during midsummer and then lay heavy during the fall months." Although most of the Hawley ranch is planted in grain, 45 acres is not enough land to grow feed for his hens. He buys the bulk of his feed through the cooperative



The Hawley daughters — Rhoda Lou, 11, and Carolyn, 15—enjoy life on the ranch. Carolyn loves flowers and keeps the gardens around the home in colorful bloom. Rhoda Lou is president of local girl farmer group

A SAFEWAY FARM REPORTER INTERVIEW OF INTEREST TO KANSAS FARMERS



I'd like to introduce you to pleasant Mrs. Hawley, too

"Raising poultry is almost a science these days—it takes most a man's time keeping up with the latest production developments," Myron Hawley said to me. By this time we were sitting out on the lawn admiring a grand view of snow-topped Mt. Baker.

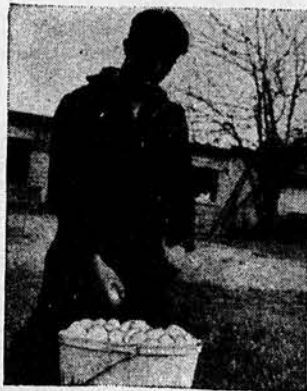
"It's a fortunate thing we poultrymen hereabouts get plenty of marketing aid. We have help from what I consider one of the best-managed farm cooperatives in the country. And in addition we get constant selling support from food store chains like Safeway.

"Safeway's policy of paying top prices for eggs means a lot to us producers. I've learned that the Safeway method works for us in more ways than one.

"By getting eggs to consumers efficiently Safeway can sell at attractive retail prices. This way oversupplies are not so likely to pile up and affect the price to producers. The Safeway people understand problems we farmers have and they cooperate closely with us to work them out."

THE SAFEWAY FARM REPORTER

Here's an efficient producing-marketing combination Myron Hawley calls "hard to beat"



Weekly the Hawley flock of White Leghorn hens produces from 50 to 80 cases of eggs (30 dozen to the case). This snapshot shows Hugh Hawley, 14-year old son of the family, inspecting a basketful of these new-laid eggs



Marketing of Hawley eggs is through the Washington Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association of which popular Ray Slade (shown here) is the Lynden branch manager. Mr. Hawley is active in this well-run farm cooperative



Safeway and other chains provide a dependable market for a good percentage of the eggs handled by his co-op, Mr. Hawley says. Jim Burnett (shown here) manages the Safeway store in Lynden where the Hawleys trade

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With a Sparkling, Gay Evergreen

WHAT would Christmas be like without a Christmas tree? Santa Claus wouldn't feel at home if there wasn't a gaily-decorated tree to welcome him. So if you want to "tree" Santa, prepare the gayest, most Christmasy-looking tree you can find.

For weeks the axes of woodsmen of the Northern states and Canada have been whacking away at countless hundreds of evergreen trees. These trees have been loaded on trains and shipped hundreds of miles, so that we could have a tree, trimmed in best Yuletide fashion, to welcome the spirit of Christmas.

Perhaps the tree in widest demand is the balsam fir. This tree is grown in our Northernmost states and Eastern Canada. Spruce is the next choice. Some hemlock, cedar, and pine are also used. On the Pacific slope Douglas fir is more in demand.

There are several reasons why many people like the balsam fir. Its form is symmetrical and cone-like. It has fairly rigid branches that are well adapted to supporting lights, decorative tinsel, and ornaments. In a warm room the lustrous dark green needles are retained longer than are the needles of most other species. The balsam emits a characteristic fragrant odor that adds to the Christmas atmosphere.

But the native cedar tree should not be overlooked. A tree brought home from the store may be pretty, but no tree could hold the interest or provide more memories in years to come than a tree cut by the children themselves. What could be more fun than a trek to the woods or pasture, selecting the tree, cutting and dragging it to the house?

Moisture Makes Fireproof

Time between cutting the tree and decorating it should be as short as possible. Trees on the market that have lost a great amount of their moisture will rapidly lose their needles when taken into the heated dry rooms of the ordinary home. Moisture loss can be retarded by placing the base of the tree in water or wet sand and by keeping the tree in a cool, damp storage until ready to be used.

Various experiments have been tried to make Christmas trees fireproof. After much investigating the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., has reached the conclusion that keeping the trees standing in water is about the most satisfactory and convenient way to keep the fire hazard low and, at the same time, keep the needles from discoloring or falling.

Purchase a tree that has not been allowed to dry out after being cut. Cut off the end of the trunk diagonally, at least 1 inch above the original cut end, and stand the tree at once in a container of water, keeping the water level above the cut surface during the entire time that the tree is in the home. A tree will absorb about a pint of water daily.

If started in time, this treatment not only prevents the needles from drying out and becoming inflammable, but will also keep them fresh and green and retard their falling. Freshly-cut spruce or balsam fir trees standing in water cannot be set on fire by candle or match fires, but, of course, cannot withstand a big flame.

Some chemical treatments have been found fairly satisfactory, but no more successful than the water treatment. And, of course, water is much cheaper.

There is no need to worry that cutting of countless thousands of trees each year will diminish forest numbers. Christmas trees are, in the main, seedlings and their removal in proper number need not cause any shortage of growing stock. In many cases the young stand is actually so dense as to call for thinning to assure satisfactory growth of timber. Planting and growing trees especially for the Christmas tree market is practiced.

New Decoration Angles

In Northern New England a large part of the trees are from those that have sprung up in pastures. It is estimated that 10 million Christmas trees are sold annually in the United States. At an average price of 10 cents each to the producer, their contribution to rural income may be reckoned at 1 million dollars.

Decorating the tree is always a highlight of the Christmas season. Children probably get more enjoyment out of stringing tinsel on the tree than from playing with the new drum or doll, so by all means let them help. Even if their efforts are crude, let them do their best so they may feel they have played an important part in making it beautiful. A sparkling tree bedecked with ornaments that Santa Claus brings may dazzle the children on Christmas morning, but they will enjoy it more if they have helped in its making.

For the same reason, do not buy all the decorations from the store and take them home ready to hang. It is much more fun to string popcorn and cranberries at home, with the family gathered around the fire.

Try some new angles in your decorations this year. String 3 kernels of popcorn, and then 1 cranberry, for a rope of white interspersed with red beads.

Color popcorn with dye made from soaked jelly beans or red hots, for a vari-colored string. Make icicles from macaroni. Break them into 3-inch pieces and add them to your popcorn chains.

Wrap homemade candy in brightly-colored cellophane or tinfoil and hang on the tree. Open English walnuts carefully in halves, remove meats, glue halves back together after inserting a string for hanging, and then brush with gold or silver paint, or cover with tinfoil. Brush starch on pine cones and



Getting the ax is another of the 10 million trees that will help tree Santa this year.

then sprinkle with artificial snow, or paint the cones with gold or silver and hang on the tree.

For an unusual effect, spray aluminum paint on the tree; then trim with blue decorations. Appropriate for this year would be a patriotic tree. Trim in red, white, and blue, and top the tree with a small American flag.

But suppose a real live evergreen tree is unavailable, or suppose you want to try a new kind of tree. Then make a jelly bean tree. Cut a small limb from a hedge or thorn tree, mount in a small flower pot, and then stick a jelly bean on each thorn. This makes a colorful table decoration. Children will love it.

A tumbleweed dipped in starch and sprinkled with artificial snow with a few tufts of cotton will make an "icy" tree. A branch from an evergreen may be treated the same way to make a small tree for a table.

Whatever the tree, be sure to have one of some kind, for without it Christmas will not be the same and Santa will be up a tree for some place to leave his gifts.

Bill Limits Speculation

Ten new commodities, cottonseed meal, cottonseed oil, lard, tallow, soybeans, cottonseed, peanuts, peanut oil, soybean meal, and soybean oil were placed under the supervision of the Commodity Exchange Administration recently when H. R. 4088, known as the Pace Bill, was signed by President Roosevelt. The provisions of the bill became effective December 9.

These commodities were placed under the Commodity Exchange Act to assure fair trading practices and to provide protection against price manipulation and unregulated speculation. All exchanges conducting futures trading in these commodities must comply with certain requirements before being designated contract markets. All futures commission merchants handling orders for customers and floor brokers executing such orders must be registered with the Secretary of Agriculture. The Commodity Exchange Commission is authorized to place limitations upon speculative trades and open commitments, if found necessary, to prevent excessive speculation causing unwarranted price changes.

Road Show Takes Shape

The annual road-show puzzle is now being worked by Fred G. Wieland, general manager of the Southwest Road Show and School, who is assigning space to exhibitors for the fourteenth annual exhibit at Wichita, February 18 to 21. This becomes more difficult each year as the number of exhibitors increases.

This is also true of the educational displays. Not only will the United States Bureau of Public Roads, the Republic of Mexico, the state highway departments of nearby states and the universities and colleges have educational and safety displays, but states that have never before made this show are now seeking space.

Home Meat Curing

The 1941 edition of the popular Morton meat curing book is just off the press. It contains 100 pages, 225 pictures, and clear directions covering every step of butchering, trimming and curing pork, beef and lamb. A new feature this year is a section on the preparation of cured smoked turkey. The book is recognized as one of the most practical and complete handbooks on home butchering and meat curing. Sold previously at 25 cents, the price has been reduced this year to only 10 cents a copy. Send to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Lost Art Survives

By CHARLES A. HAGEMAN



Stacking his oats supplements the combining of Homer Enz, Wilson county.

STACKS of oats in the above picture prove that Homer Enz, a farmer in Duck Creek township, Wilson county, is an expert in stacking oats, barley or wheat. This is almost a lost art with many farmers; however, it is proving of value to Mr. Enz who does not want to wait on the combine so that he can work in the fields.

This year, Mr. Enz and his son Archie, stacked 98 acres of oats, 16 acres of barley, and 9 acres of wheat. After threshing, Mr. Enz reported his oats made 56 bushels an acre.

Mr. Enz takes pride in his other

farming operations as well as stacking grain. He has 250 White Leghorn hens as a profitable poultry project; he also raises Duroc Jersey hogs and Hereford cattle. He is a believer in crop rotation and is using lespedeza, Sweet clover and alfalfa as soil builders and feed producers for his livestock. He limes his ground for legumes and uses considerable barnyard manure. This past season he spread 8 loads of barnyard manure an acre on 21 acres of his land.

Mr. Enz has this to say about his farming operations: "Archie and I

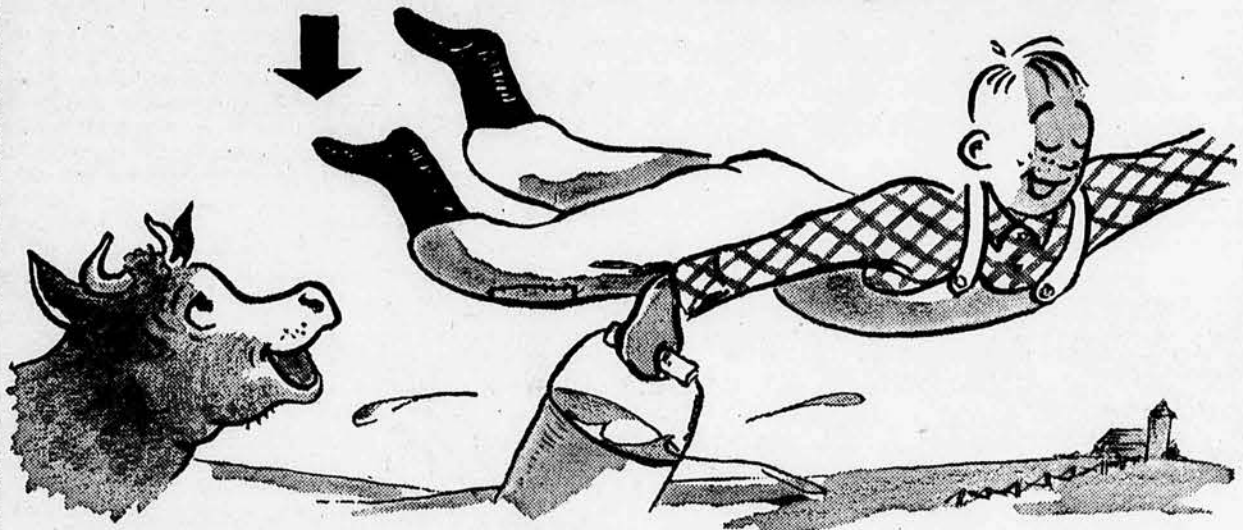
operate together. He lives on a rented place, and we farm 460 acres all together. We use 1 tractor and 4 horses. We have a combine but prefer cutting and stacking oats especially, using the combine for wheat and barley. Archie combined the wheat and barley. I and 3 men started stacking oats and as soon as the ground was cleared, Archie started disking the ground. This put it in excellent condition for plowing. Our main crops which we grow are corn, oats, wheat, barley and flax."

Farmers who take as much interest and pride in their work as Mr. Enz has done, as indicated by the well built stacks of oats, enjoy their work and have more profit from it than others who take less interest.

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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 separately. 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.
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Fly through chores in the footwear that's light—
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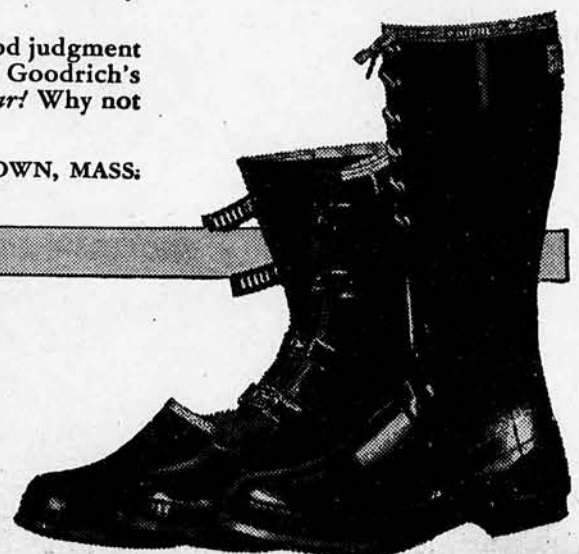
OF COURSE, you won't really be able to float through the air! But what a relief when you change to the Original Goodrich Litentufs! When you feel how light and flexible they are—how they stretch—how easy they are to slip on and off. So comfortable—always snug at heel and instep—actually giving with every movement of your foot!

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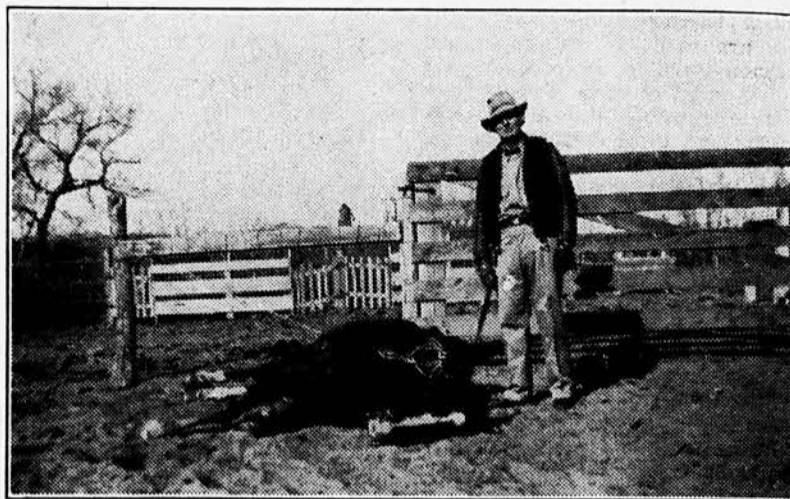


MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.
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HORSE SENSE

Brings Dollars for Roy Shupe

By RUTH McMILLION



On Roy Shupe's orders, this ladies' riding horse lay as still as a big sleeping dog, until he was told to get up.

BLOOD will tell, for altho Roy Shupe's horses and 1,400 acres of ranch land are far from the polo grounds of a clubhouse, the bridge paths of the fair socialites, and the parade and training grounds of the United States Cavalry remounts, his thorobred horses complaisantly take their rightful place among all, and race, canter, and jump with the best of them.

Mr. Shupe, of Ashland, specializes particularly in 3 types of thorobred horses; namely, polo horses, cavalry or army jumping horses, and ladies' riding horses.

But Mr. Shupe does not pick out just any young colt and say, "Of him I will make an army jumping horse." That would be a mistake, for perhaps that particular colt is shy, timid, easily frightened, definitely unsuited for the running, jumping, and hurdling that is required of the cavalry horse.

In training his horses Mr. Shupe never employs drastic means such as harshness or the use of a whip. Desired results are successfully attained by kindness, understanding, and a never-ending patience. When the colts are young, Mr. Shupe breaks them to lead. At 2 years old he breaks them to ride, and sometimes they are ready to sell at 3, but generally he keeps them until they are 4 years old.

A bit is never put in the mouths of the young horses, when first breaking them to ride. Instead, a hackamore is used. A hackamore in reality is a glorified halter. To show one to us, Mr. Shupe led forth a beautiful sorrel from the stable. This young aristocrat of horsedom stepped lightly and gracefully out. His every motion defied anyone present to question the gentility of his birth or the blueness of his blood. He is the grandson of "Young Martin," which, at 2 years old in 1924, set a new world record at Belmont Park, N. Y., by running the one-half mile in 45.5 seconds, thus making his winnings for

that one year amount to the sum of \$14,100.

This particular horse was being trained for a ladies' riding horse and he seemed aloofly aware of the fact, as he daintily stepped about for us to admire him. He had on a beautiful silver-studded halter and, as we immediately commented on it, Mr. Shupe explained that this was a hackamore.

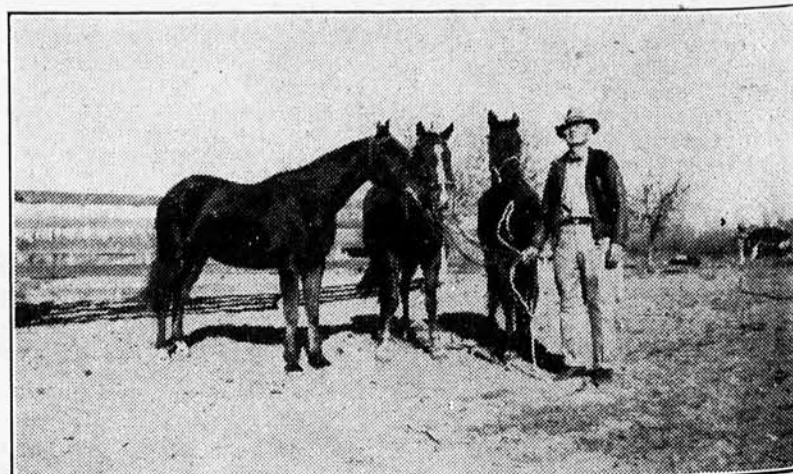
Training and qualifications of a ladies' riding horse consist first in choosing one of gentle nature and a lovable disposition. They are then taught to stand quietly while being mounted, allow anyone to mount them, and to even kneel or lay down if necessary, so that a child could climb on them.

In verifying this statement, Mr. Shupe led the horse to a nice sandy plot of ground in the corral and commanded him to lay down. The horse not only laid down immediately, but allowed Mr. Shupe to sit on him, and laid perfectly still until permission was given for him to get up.

Second type of horse which Mr. Shupe exhibited was the cavalry horse. The horse used for this demonstration was a powerfully built and high-strung bay. He too was the grandson of a well-known thorobred. A grandson of the famous and nationally known "Swing-loose."

For training this type of horse Mr. Shupe's ranch is perfectly located. The large modern bungalow is cozily tucked away amid native shade trees, and is typically flanked at the rear by numerous barns and stables, surrounded by high board corrals. The ranch itself lays along the Cimarron river, and the rich subirrigated land has a fine sandy top which makes a perfect landing for the jumping horses. The loose soil serves as a cushion when they light from the jump and, consequently, the horses are never injured or "stove" up after practice.

A unique method of teaching the young horses to jump is employed by



Roy Shupe, of Ashland, has found training young horses a profitable undertaking. From left to right is an army jumping horse, ladies' riding horse, and polo horse.

Mr. Shupe, and the physical make-up of his land serves him well for this method. Stiff, thorny sandplum bushes, typical of Western Kansas, grow generously over the pastures and surrounding country. Mr. Shupe uses these natural hurdles of nature for the horses to jump, rather than making artificial barriers. When the young horses are raced thru these bushes they soon learn to jump over them, rather than going thru them and getting their legs and sides scratched by brambles and thorns. Soon they are not only jumping the plum bushes, but also tall clumps of sagebrush and Russian thistles.

When we went to the pasture with Mr. Shupe, to watch his horse jump, we took our camera to get a few action shots. The photographer settled himself near the hurriedly constructed wall of sagebrush, thistles and plum briars, to get his pictures. The high-spirited horse, realizing that something unusual was going on, snorted and stamped about, shying away from the camera and consequently the hurdle.

Mr. Shupe, however, patiently coaxed the quivering horse nearer and nearer to the cameraman. When they reached him, Mr. Shupe dismounted, took the photographer's hat and let the doubtful thorbred familiarize himself with the scent of it. Putting the hat back on the man's head, Mr. Shupe again took it, let the horse nose it about, then waved it vigorously back and forth in front of the questioning animal. During this process the tense horse seemed to relax, and soon Mr. Shupe rode, what seemed to be, an indifferent horse away for the run.

Time after time they raced toward the hurdle, and time after time the powerful creature sailed beautifully over the wall, each time gaily thudding back up the sandy grass for another try. Presently, Mr. Shupe decided that the sorrel had worked enough for one day, so he dismounted, led the warm, eager horse back to the stable, and put him away.

This time as Mr. Shupe emerged from the stables he led a haughty young filly. She is the granddaughter of "Caberllero," a registered, thorbred government stallion. She was a proud, sensitive creature, not as powerfully built as the cavalry horse or the ladies' riding horse, but with some of the temperament of both. She was fine of bone and graceful of carriage and was being trained for a polo horse.

Main thing in training the polo horse is to get them so they are "easy on the bit," or easy to handle, easy to turn, and to stop. Mr. Shupe carries a long-handled mallet when riding to familiarize them with it.

One of Mr. Shupe's biggest buyers of polo horses is Willy Jones, of El Reno, Okla. Others of his horses go to riding academies in New York, but his main line and purpose in training his horses are for the government remounts and United States cavalry schools.

What Do You Think?

Would you favor selling your eggs on a grade basis? Have you had any experience along this line? Would poultry and egg producers be willing to agree on raising about 4 to 6 breeds of poultry so Kansas could ship uniform white and brown eggs to Eastern markets? Do you think it would be wise for Kansas wheat farmers to reduce the number of varieties they grow down to 6 instead of the present 30 or more?

Kansas Farmer as well as many thousands of farmers and farm wives would like to know what you think about these questions. Write a letter and make known your stand. All letters will be taken into account, and many will be printed in Kansas Farmer. Address The Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Handles Land as His Own



O. I. Oshel, of Johnson county, believes tenants can profit by handling other people's land just as tho it were their own. Mr. Oshel is seen here plowing a field which he terraced on his landlord's farm.

IF ALL tenants were like O. I. Oshel, of Johnson county, the tenant-landlord problem might be solved once and for all. Mr. Oshel, who operates a 160-acre farm under a 50-50 stock-share lease, has found that it pays to handle any land as if it were your own, regardless of whether you are owner or tenant.

In keeping with this idea, Mr. Oshel

has built 8,150 feet of terraces on the farm which he now operates. He is careful to farm on the contour. He pays particular attention to the job of rebuilding fences and repairing buildings.

Mr. Oshel reasons that handling a farm in this way encourages a longer lease period, which is always an advantage in that it saves expenses of

moving. Moreover, after a tenant has done his best in improving a farm, he soon begins reaping the benefits of higher productivity, convenience and self-satisfaction.

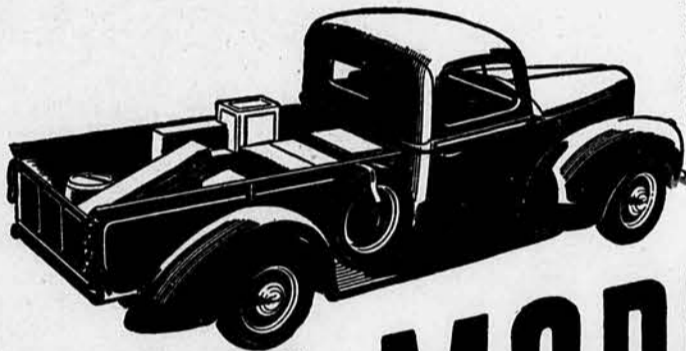
According to Mr. Oshel, terraces are worth the building, even if you get to use them only a short while. He emphasizes the value of keeping soil where it belongs and of capturing rain to boost crop yields.

Mr. Oshel who has been a tenant on the farm for nearly a decade, has 14 acres of alfalfa, 4 acres of Bromegrass, and 47 acres of pasture. Nearly 25 acres are devoted to timothy and lespedeza. The grain crop acreage is used to raise Clarkan wheat, Club kafir, Midland Yellow Dent corn, and Kanota oats. He raises Atlas sorgo for forage feed.

With this layout he maintains a herd of 22 Shorthorn cattle, part of them purebreds. About 30 hogs are fattened each year and a nice flock of nearly 250 White Leghorn hens help provide an income thruout the year. Mr. Oshel follows a careful system of crop rotation, and he uses phosphatic fertilizer on crops that will benefit. Tenants like Mr. Oshel can make good, while serving as a valuable asset to both landlord and community.

NEW THIS YEAR! 4-CYLINDER SUPER-ECONOMY ENGINE!

For 1941 FORD offers a new 4-CYLINDER SUPER-ECONOMY ENGINE. The new "4" is available in all commercial cars, 3/4-ton and 1-ton trucks. It is specifically designed to give extra-high economy on the type of light duty and multiple stop delivery service needed by bakeries, food shops, etc. If this is your need, here's a new money-saver you'll want to know!



PULL MORE PROFIT OUT OF '41



Haul better! Haul for less! If you're buying new equipment now, check these great Ford trucks for '41. Check through 42 body types, 6 wheelbases, 3 different engine sizes for the one on-the-button unit for your job in size and power! Check the value... the V-8 power, the chassis features typical of high-price trucks, the rugged frames and dependability that are yours at low Ford prices. Check the record... for low operating costs, for low upkeep with the Ford low cost parts exchange service. *Then check results right on your job!* Arrange with your dealer to test the new Ford under your loads and with your driver. There's no obligation!

FORD TRUCKS AND COMMERCIAL CARS FOR 1941

CHRISTMAS IS COOKIE TIME

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

JUST so sure as Christmas looms around the corner, everyone from Grandma down to Baby Dumpling begins to think about Christmas cookies. The gay holiday season wouldn't seem right without these toothsome dainties.

Christmas cakes and cookies are far from a modern innovation. They are survivals of olden holiday customs when gifts of confectionery were sent to the Roman senators, and fancy cakes and cookies were given to the poor people who sang carols on the streets of England.

Almost every family has its favorite cookies to be made at Christmas time; some handed down from great-great-grandmother's day, some distinctly modern. It is one time of the year when the entire family is willing and eager to have a hand in the cookie making. Thus, thruout the land tantalizing odors are wafted from kitchens and have really become an integral part of Yuletide fun.

But there's no fun in making cookies just for "home consumption." Besides, it's really but little more work to make scads of them. So why not do it? Let Patsy take a box of the goodies to her music teacher, Bobby to his home room idol. Give some to your own friends who adore homemade cookies, but just never seem to have time to make them! There are people like that.

Pasteboard or tin boxes of various sizes and shapes may be used as containers for these gift cookies, and every attic will disclose many such boxes. Round ones look their prettiest if they are set in the middle of squares of cellophane—red or green, preferably—and the edges pulled together directly over the center of the box. A gay bow of ribbon of some contrasting color completes the picture and it is surprising how effective such a simple wrapping is. Flat handkerchief boxes are ideal for that lone person who wouldn't eat many cookies, anyway, and these may be enclosed in any holiday wrapping desired, altho our family leans heavily toward cellophane, probably because it is so crispy and fresh looking. However, silver boxes wrapped in clear cellophane, plain ones enveloped in silver and tied with red or blue, and red or blue wrapped ones, tied with silver, are all good looking. Even the gaily decorated paper plates found in the dime store are satisfactory. Pile them high with cookies, set upon squares of red or green cellophane, tie with contrasting ribbons, attach cards, a tinkling bell, or a spray of holly—and deliver your cookie gift in person.

If you make 2 or 3 kinds of cookies of the same size, it is rather interesting to pile them 6 or 7 high—alternating the different kinds of cookies—and then wrap them in cellophane, tying the package at the top with narrow cellophane ribbon and allowing a "collar" of the paper to stick out all around. This is a good idea if there are several youngsters in the family who want to "take some cookies" to their friends, since only a few of the tidbits make a grand and attractive showing. These same "bags" are excellent on the Christmas tree, and may vary in color to suit one's taste. Here are a few of our favorites:

Christmas Crisples

3 squares of bitter chocolate	3 cups of dry flake cereal
1½ cups of sweetened condensed milk	¼ teaspoon salt 1 teaspoon vanilla

Put the chocolate and milk in the top of a double boiler, add salt and leave until the



With the aid of a few fancy cutters and a little imaginative decorating, cookies take on a Christmasy air—and there's as much pleasure in the making as the eating.

chocolate is melted and the whole well blended. Cool, add flakes and vanilla. Drop by teaspoonful on a greased baking sheet. Bake at 375° F. for 15 minutes.

Chinese Christmas Cakes

¾ cup butter	3 cups of flour
1 cup sugar	½ teaspoon salt
2 eggs, well beaten	1 tablespoon vanilla

Cream butter and sugar, add beaten eggs, then the flour and salt sifted. Add vanilla and mix well. Pinch off a little dough for each cake, form into small round ball, flatten on top and place a blanched almond on the flattened surface. Bake in a moderate oven—350° F. for 15 minutes.

Cranberry Cookies

½ cup shortening	2½ cups flour
1 cup sugar	2 teaspoons baking powder
¼ cup milk	¾ cup chopped cran- berries
2 eggs, beaten	Grated rind of 1 orange

Cream shortening and sugar, add eggs and milk, then orange rind. Sift flour and baking powder together, add, mix well, and lastly add the chopped cranberries. Mix well and drop from a teaspoon onto a greased cookie sheet. Sprinkle with sugar and bake in a moderate oven 10 minutes.

Yuletide Yum-Yums

3 egg whites	1 tablespoon flour
½ pound powdered sugar	2 teaspoons vanilla
½ cup cocoa	½ cup coconut

Beat egg whites until stiff, then add the sugar, cocoa and flour, which have been sifted together. Add vanilla and coconut and mix well. Drop from a teaspoon onto a greased cookie sheet and bake 15 minutes in a 425° F. oven. Store in tin containers as the soft centers improve them.

Stars of Bethlehem

½ cup of butter	1 cup chopped nut meats
1 cup of sugar	¼ cup chopped citron
3 eggs, well beaten	¼ cup chopped candied cherries
¾ cup of flour	1 teaspoon vanilla
1 teaspoon baking powder	

Cream the butter and sugar. Add beaten eggs, then flour and baking powder sifted together.

Blend well, then add nuts, citron and cherries, and vanilla. Roll to ¼ inch in thickness and cut with a floured star cutter. Place on a greased cookie sheet and bake 20 minutes in 300° F. oven. Sprinkle the stars with colored sugar while hot, and insert a silver dragee in center of each star.

Lebkuchen

½ cup honey	2½ cups flour
½ cup molasses	½ teaspoon soda
¼ cup brown sugar	1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 egg	1 teaspoon cloves
1 tablespoon lemon juice	1 teaspoon allspice
1 teaspoon lemon rind, grated	1 teaspoon nutmeg
	¾ cup chopped nut meats

Mix honey and molasses, bring to a boil, then cool. Add sugar, the well-beaten egg, lemon juice and rind. Sift flour, soda and spices and add, then add nuts and store the mixture in the refrigerator overnight. In the morning, roll to ¼ inch thickness and cut with an oblong cutter about 3 inches long. Place cookies close together on a greased baking sheet and bake 15 minutes in a 350° F. oven. Tops may be decorated with finely chopped nut meats, if desired.

Cherry Macaroons

1 cup blanched almonds, ground	3 egg whites, unbeaten
1 cup sugar	¼ pound candied cher- ries, cut very fine

Rub the almonds to a paste with the sugar, add the egg whites and then the cherries. Mix well and drop from a teaspoon onto a greased cookie sheet. Garnish each cookie with a piece of candied cherry and bake in a moderate oven for 20 minutes. Store in tin container. Yield, 3 dozen.

Molasses Christmas Cookies

¾ cup shortening	1 teaspoon ginger
¾ cup molasses	1 teaspoon salt
3 cups flour	1½ teaspoons soda

Cream shortening and add molasses, then heat until creamy. Mix and sift dry ingredients and add. Chill thoroughly. Roll to ¼-inch in thickness and cut in fancy shapes. Decorate in any desired way as with shredded coconut, colored sugar, etc. Yield, 7 dozen small cookies.

And a Merry Christmas to you!

Santa Claus

You wonder if there is a Santa Claus,
You've never seen him, you say?
Child, he's been traveling over the world
For two thousand years and a day.
Haven't you found his spinning tops,
His dolls and his round red drums?
Then certain it is that once a year
The King of the Far North comes!

Never you'll see his crimson cloak
As red as a candy cane;
Never you'll hear his reindeer's hoofs
Rattle the window pane.
But when did you see the Man in the Moon,
Or fairies or goblins or elves?
Yet you believe when you read of them
In books on your nursery shelves!

The only things that are real and true
Are fantasy, faith, romance,
And the magic ring by the wishing tree
Where the feet of the pixies dance.
Always there's been a Santa Claus
Since that day in an Eastern land
When the angels sang to a newborn babe—
Child, do you understand?
—Helen Welshimer.

Christmas Garden Lights

By MRS. FAITH NORTON

The practice of lighting evergreen trees on our lawns or in the gardens for the Christmas season, using colored lights, has spread rapidly the last few years.

However, if one does not have evergreen shrubs in the yard, any bush or shrub will answer the purpose, if the lighting is nicely arranged. Any young man or his father, familiar with lighting, may easily work out a very charming decorative scheme for lights. Sometimes arbors and other trellises for climbing shrubs, when properly wired, make very nice looking Christmasy effects.

Of course, not all farm homes have electric wiring facilities, but if you are on a power line, or have a lighting plant of your own, see what you can do to light up for Christmas this year. Wouldn't it look nice to see farm homes along the highway lighted for Santa just as city homes are?

Little Things Count!

By COUSIN JANE

I've been thinking of the little things I might sprinkle along the way this Christmas. I can't do big things but there are probably a million or so others who are rowing along in the same boat with me. And if we can't do big things we can be big enough to do small ones.

So putting on my thinking cap recently I found there were many small things I could do. Buy Red Cross seals. Send a money gift to a friend whose husband has been out of work. A card to a lonely lady who lives alone. A bit to the Christmas fund for the needy. And then, something special for some needy child or person.

And then there's Merry Christmas wrapped up in a warm smile. That doesn't cost a thing. Yes, if we'll all do a little it will add up to a lot.

Sure to Make a Hit

By MRS. BENJAMIN NIELSEN

Whether it be for a gay party or a dessert for the Christmas dinner the children will heartily approve of the Christmas sleighs. For each sleigh you will need a square of sponge or angel food cake, 1½ by 2 by 3 inches. 4 gum-

drop sticks, a square of ice cream, slightly larger than the piece of cake, a bit of shredded coconut and tiny gumdrops in assorted colors. To form the body of the sleigh cut a square from the center of the cake. Ice with confectioners' sugar butter icing colored bright red. Make runners by fastening gumdrop sticks together with toothpicks. Place horizontally under sleigh body and fasten in place with toothpicks. Fill sleighs with tiny gumdrops or other appropriate candies. When ready to serve, place square of ice cream on plate, top with a sleigh and sprinkle coconut around the runners to resemble snow.

Why Is It Plum Pudding?

By MRS. M. B. MATTHEWSON

It is interesting to learn just how many familiar things began. And so, why is it called "plum pudding?" when there are usually no plums in it!

Some patient person delved in old books and records and discovered that the first mention of plum pudding appeared in ancient cookery books in 1675!

Previous to that a sort of plum porridge was served as the first course at Christmas dinners, and it was made by boiling beef and mutton in broth, which was thickened with a sort of brown bread. When half cooked, they added prunes, raisins, spices, ginger and other condiments. After much more boiling it was served as a sauce with meats—so says George H. Ellwanger in his book, "Pleasures of the Table." Frankly we are a bit skeptical as to the pleasures derived from such a concoction.

Many of us know plum pudding is an English dish. We also read in the Oxford dictionary that "plum pudding gradually came into the bills of fare in the early part of the 18th century. It is a general pudding, containing all sorts of dried fruits, spices and many meats. Once it was called plum potage. In its earliest form it was much like our mince pie, always containing meat and suet."

You will remember from your Mother Goose that Jack Horner, who was addicted to sitting in corners, "put in his thumb and pulled out a plum, saying 'What a good boy am I!'" So at least plum puddings in those days really contained plums.

Keep Little Hands Busy

By MOTHER OF THREE

When mother is rushing to get everything done, at the last minute, little hands may get into mischief. But they won't if you let them make Christmas elves. Show them how to pull out a fig, just so, to use for the body. Insert 2 wires, criss-cross thru the body, the ends of which serve for arms and legs. Slip pitted dates on the wires for arms and legs and raisins for hands and feet. Draw features on a marshmallow head, dip the top in sirup and crown with toasted coconut hair. Attach to body with a toothpick neck. Then go serenely about your last-minute preparations, knowing just what the kiddies are doing. They will be happy in knowing they are doing their part in the Christmas preparations. And you may find little elves dangling from the boughs of the Christmas tree, or reposing impishly on lace paper doilies—and they make the nicest favors for the Christmas dinner table.

Novel Kitchen Curtains

By MRS. A. A. R.

In the home of a friend, the other day, I saw some of the cleverest kitchen curtains. She had used a white, exquisitely sheer material for the curtains. Odds and ends of vari-colored bias tape were shaped to form rings, some large, some small, and these gay bubbles—for that's just what they were!—were stitched flat, in hit-and-miss fashion to keep them from floating away. Hems were stitched in red.

Good-to-Eat Gifts

By MRS. MARY WARREN

For family gifts, jars of jam, jelly, marmalade, relish, honey, fruit, tomato juice and other such goodies from the cupboard shelves make very acceptable gifts. Nuts, dried fruits and similar food products from the storerooms may be gaily wrapped to become attractive holiday gifts.

For students and young workers living in cities and away from home, such a gift box will be especially welcome. Many city folk prefer wholesale, edible gifts rather than commercial articles which possibly may not fit their needs.

For such gifts it is suggested the package be tied in several strands of cotton twine, using red, green and yellow together as one cord; or other varied colors. This makes a secure, strong, but colorful tie for the package.

Done in a Hurry

By SALLY ANN

Next time your recipe calls for broken or coarsely chopped nut meats try placing the kernels between 2 sheets of heavy oiled paper and using the rolling pin on them. You will find the nut meats will be crushed evenly—no pieces popping here and there, all over the floor and table, as they insist on doing when the chopping knife or paring knife is put into use. No dishes to wash—just burn the paper. Do try this when making your Christmas cookies and candies!

The Gift of ALADDIN!
brings Everybody Joy!

Why not "chip together" and buy an Aladdin for the house. Or give it to mother or dad. How their dear eyes will shine with appreciation. And how often they'll remember your gift as they enjoy modern light, and eye strain is lessened.

\$100 allowance for old lamp
Aladdins are *always reasonable*, but the value is even bigger if you turn in an old lamp for the \$1 trade-in your dealer gladly allows.

Aladdin gives modern white light. Unsurpassed by electricity for steadiness and quality. Burns only 6% oil and 94% air. Economical, safe, dependable. One gallon of kerosene gives 50 hours of beautiful white, room-filling light!

Don't miss this offer
Don't miss the chance to trade in an old lamp for \$1 toward a beautiful new gift Aladdin. Folder of the new Aladdins and shades FREE on request. Mantle Lamp Company, Chicago, Ill.

Aladdin
Mantle Lamps

You Could Do No Finer Thing!
The Copper Foundation for Crippled Children is maintained by voluntary contributions. Ministers unceasingly and sympathetically to restore unfortunately handicapped boys and girls to health and happiness. It needs your help. Address: **COPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN** 20-B Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

This IS THE FAMOUS MORTON WAY OF HOME MEAT CURING

It makes the job easier and surer than ever before. No bone taint. No gray, under-cured spots inside... no hard, salty meat on the surface. Wonderful flavor, tenderness and color. Nearly a million farm folks now use the MORTON WAY with Morton's Sugar-Cure and Tender-Quick.

FIRST... Pump with MORTON'S TENDER-QUICK
Mix Tender-Quick with water and pump this curing pickle along the bones in hams and shoulders. It starts the cure INSIDE, avoiding bone taint or souring.

THEN... Rub with MORTON'S SUGAR-CURE
This rich, honey-brown Sugar-Cure strikes in fast from the OUTSIDE — curing toward the center. Morton's Sugar-Cure gives meat a spicy goodness and appetizing wood-smoke flavor. Tender-Quick and Sugar-Cure used together, contain everything necessary for the finest cure — a perfect curing combination.

DELICIOUS SAUSAGE
With Morton's Sausage Seasoning there is no guessing—no measuring—no weighing. A 25¢ can seasons 30 lbs. of sausage. Full directions on each can.

FREE!
MEAT CURING FOLDER
How to cure hams, bacon, corned beef, etc. Illustrated in color. Ask your dealer for a copy, or write—Morton Salt Co., Chicago, Illinois

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

EXTRA VALUE IN A New LOW PRICE MILL



SAVE FEED SAVE MONEY

Get more for your money in Gehl's new No. 40 low-cost hammer mill. Compares favorably with higher-priced mills. Big capacity at low speed, saves power. The 42 swinging hammers may be turned to use all four corners. Positive action—no clogging. Sturdy all-steel frame construction. Write today for free folder and name of nearest dealer.

Gehl Bros. Mfg. Co., 734 Water Street, West Bend, Wis., or to **MARTIN & KENNEDY COMPANY** Kansas City, Mo.


Hogs Big Industry

Kansas' hog business is more than a 50-million-dollar industry. That is the average annual gross income in normal years from Kansas hogs. Only 8 other states have a higher annual income from swine. Altho hog numbers are influenced by the corn crop, Kansas does not have to depend on corn alone for fattening hogs. Wheat and grain sorghums are fed in large quantities.

Another favorable circumstance is alfalfa. To produce pork cheaply, alfalfa pasture is used to put on the first 50 to 100 pounds, a decided advantage over producers who use all grain.

The 3 highest hog-producing counties from 1935 to 1939 were Nemaha, Sedgwick and Butler. The 18 high-producing counties account for 37½ per cent of Kansas hogs. The largest hog-producing area is Northeast Kansas. The second largest area is the north line of counties.

THE NEW Duplex ROTARY SCRAPER



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

FREE! Five Days Trial Low as \$50

Write today for details and illustrated literature. **DUPLEX CONSTRUCTION CO., Dept. 21 and Locust Street Dept. 9, East Omaha, Nebr.**

Winter brings opportunity to fix farm telephone line



OUR 'PHONE LINE NEEDS SOME WORKIN' ON ALL RIGHT, JACK. I'LL BE OUT TOMORROW TO HELP YOU FELLOWS FIX IT UP. I'VE GOT A LITTLE SPARE TIME NOW, ANYWAY

LET'S PUT UP SOME POLES AND MOVE THE LINE OFF OF THIS OLD FENCE

NOW LET'S TRIM THESE TREES SO THAT THE BRANCHES WON'T RUB AGAINST THE LINE. WE'LL BE ABLE TO HEAR A LOT BETTER IF WE DO

YOU KNOW, THIS IS A GOOD TIME TO WORK ON OUR LINE—WHEN WE DON'T HAVE A LOT OF OTHER THINGS TO DO

When crops are in and you have some spare time, why not invest a day or so on your farm telephone line. Farmer-owned telephone lines, after all, are partnerships, and a little co-operative effort by all members of the line will yield big returns in improved service.

If you own your line and get service from a town served by Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, ask for your free copy of the book "How to Build and Repair Your Farm Telephone Line." It's yours for the asking.

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

PUT AN END TO TROUBLE

Road Graveled Thru Efforts of Women's Club

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

BECAUSE they chose as their club project, the rejuvenation of a neglected cemetery, it would be a mistake to assume that members of the Iowa Point Farm Bureau Unit are not live wires. Quite the contrary, for since 1937, when this unusual undertaking was begun, there has been no time for any member to go to sleep on the job.

The original idea was to establish an endowment fund, the interest from which is to provide means for the permanent care and upkeep of this ancient burial ground. When the project was proposed, members pledged \$11.50 at once toward the establishment of such a fund. By means of bazaars, grab bags, auctions and food sales this sum has grown to \$241.07.

However, the women were not put to their real test until 1 year later, when they undertook to rock 1 mile of road leading to the cemetery. It is rugged country in the Iowa Point community. The hills are steep and more than one funeral cortege has bogged down in bottomless mud. The club members determined to put an end to this.

The county engineer was consulted. He estimated the project would cost \$200. Joint meetings were held with the township board and the school board. The road that was to be improved ran past the school house. It was finally agreed that the township board and the school board would each contribute \$50 if the Farm Bureau club would guarantee \$100.

Money Is Raised

This they agreed to do. But raising the money was another matter. They met with discouragement on every hand. Many expressed doubt that it could be done. But, undaunted, the women considered every knock a boost and proceeded to raise the required amount. They were determined not to touch their endowment fund for this purpose, so they solicited donations from people who had departed relatives resting in this 1-acre graveyard. Property owners who would be benefited by the road were solicited. Many letters were written to absentee landlords. Some of the money was raised by selling chances on a quilt at the Sparks picnic. The fund was swelled by bingo parties, ice cream socials and amateur contests.

In just 1 month from the time the agreement was made the women had matched the combined pledges of the township board and the school board. The whole community and even the women themselves were astonished at what they had done.

But raising the money was only half the accomplishment. Actually getting the work done was the other half. The township board did the grading and preliminary work. This had to be approved by the proper authorities, for the women boosters had been able to obtain WPA assistance. This kind of labor was used in getting out the rock and feeding it into a crusher. This machine was rented from the nearby town of Highland. As it moved along the road, tons of crushed rock spewed out.

This was smoothed by a township grader. While on this job, WPA time gave out, and it was necessary for the women to hire local workers to finish the project.

Of the money raised, \$122.50 of it was paid out for the use of the rock crusher; \$15.50 went for dynamite. Hauling the rock cost the club \$19.20; and \$18.20 was used for gas and for transporting the WPA workers to and from their job. They paid \$6.93 for 231 yards of rock. The total amount expended on the project was \$182.26.

To Hire Caretaker

With the completion of this work the women are not resting on their laurels but are looking forward to still further accomplishments. Further plans include the hiring of a year-round caretaker. With the help of L. M. Copenhaver, extension landscape specialist, to lay out the plans, it is hoped to do some extensive planting of trees and shrubs. It is the intention to co-operate with World War veterans in their efforts to locate all soldiers' graves.

Mrs. Charles Harness, president of the club, Mrs. James Dutton, vice-president, Mrs. John Williams, Jr., treasurer, and Mrs. Will Harness, secretary, have worked tirelessly at this worthy community project. The cemetery, like the Iowa Point Community itself, is old, dating back at least as far as 1854, which is a date found on one of the weather-beaten monuments.

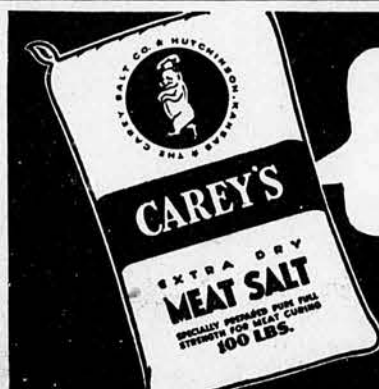
At one time Iowa Point was a river port of no little importance, being the second largest town in Kansas in population. It boasted a \$10,000 brick hotel and several large wholesale houses. Historically, the place is famed as the only spot in Kansas territory where a Negro slave was ever sold at auction. Today there is nothing to mark its former glory, save the crumbling remains of a few brick houses.

The Iowa Point Club, however, is not the only Farm Bureau unit in Doniphan county having completed an outstanding community project. The Golden Rule Club and the Farm Bureau Boosters have each sponsored the painting of all mailboxes on 3 rural routes out of Wathena. More than 500 boxes were made to look like new with aluminum paint, and the farmers' names stand out in readable, black letters. By their uniformity and neatness the painted boxes add a touch of orderliness to the countryside and they have proved an incentive, in many cases, for a general clean-up of the premises. It is a pleasure and satisfaction to drive along the country roads where these improvements have been made.

The Apple Blossom Unit, north of Wathena, has purchased an abandoned rural church building and made it over into a community center where all neighborhood gatherings may now be held at any time desired.

Sorghum Questions

Grain sorghums deserve great consideration as hog feed in Kansas. But remember this: There is a "best" variety for your particular section of the state. If in doubt about the variety you should grow, ask KANSAS FARMER about it. Two Kansas Experiment Station bulletins you should have include, "Sorghum Production in Kansas," and "Varieties of Sorghum in Kansas." If you wish either one or both, just drop a post card to KANSAS FARMER at Topeka, and these free bulletins will be sent to you promptly.



CAREY'S

EXTRA DRY MEAT SALT

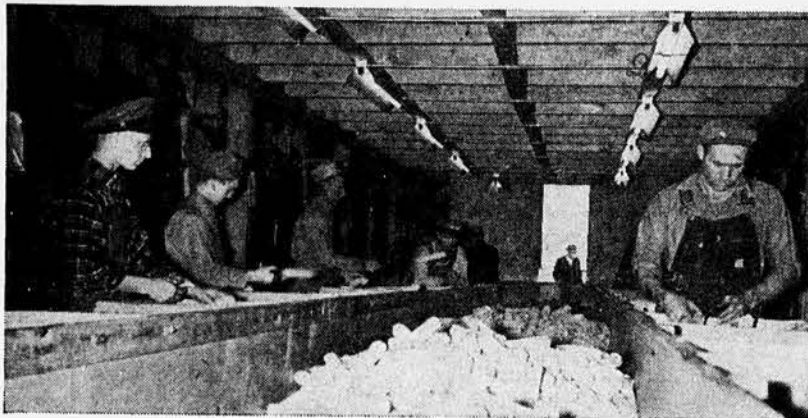
SPECIALLY PREPARED PURE FULL STRENGTH FOR MEAT CURING 100 LBS.

THE BIG COST COMES IN THE RAISING. PROTECT THAT COST; QUALITY-CURE with...

CAREY SALT

HYBRID SEED CORN

Handled With Best Scientific Care



Sorting seed ears by hand in a modern hybrid seed company processing plant. Every bad kernel is discarded.

A FEW years ago when hybrid corn was first introduced into Kansas in commercial quantities, a lot of folks thought the seed was too high.

"Wait a few years," they said, "and hybrid corn will be selling as cheap as any other corn."

This has proved anything but true, for instead we find some companies have offered seed at even higher prices—this for single cross corn and that with 3 parent strains instead of the usual 4.

It is doubtful whether hybrid corn will ever be any cheaper. The costs of producing and processing it will keep the price at a fairly standard price.

As you read this, hybrid seed for next year's planting is being processed by the major hybrid companies. In some instances much of the work has already been completed, and the corn is sacked ready for delivery to you next spring.

A few weeks ago we visited one of the largest hybrid seed processing plants in the Corn Belt. We spent a day seeing some of the seed fields and all the steps that this corn goes thru before it reaches you.

We could not help but contrast all this hustle and bustle and scientific preparation with the old way of tying a sack behind the shucking wagon and dropping in an occasional ear that looked extra good. A lot of corn growers didn't even do that well; before spring they paid a visit to their crib and sorted thru the corn on hand for nice, big ears.

Even with field selection, the grower could only know the mother of the ear. The male parent of that seed ear was an unknown quantity—it might be another good healthy plant, or it could have been a dwarfed stalk capable of producing only nubbins.

Now, with the complicated process that produces hybrid seed, every ancestor for several years back is known. The inbred lines that make up the parent stock are known, and selected for their definite characteristics. And when two of these are crossed, and then crossed again to produce the hybrid seed we buy, we know that every kernel in the sack had the same breeding.

Interesting as this process of breed-

ing is, that's not the whole story of hybrid seed as it is produced by the major hybrid companies today. After a visit to a large processing plant you are surprised at how much you get for your money in hybrid seed, rather than how high it is.

In the seed field only the stalks that have been detasseled are husked. The male plant, or the stalks with tassels, naturally pollinize themselves, and as they are inbreds they produce only nubbins. As a rule 3 out of 4 rows of corn are husked. A champion corn shucker wouldn't feel at home shucking hybrid seed, for all the shucks possible are left on the ear, to protect the precious grains of corn. Bangboards are padded, and every care is taken with the ear.

The corn is trucked into the processing plant and elevated into large bins.

At the plant visited, these bins remind one of large self-feeders, feeding down into "mangers" where the corn gets its first sorting.

Every ear is hand sorted, just about every kernel. Off-type, damaged ears are discarded, as are cracked kernels. The good ears are put in large boxes, emptied into large troughs and sorted again, "ear-by-ear." In other words every ear is examined carefully twice.

Next the corn is dried in another building. Hot air is forced thru large cribs holding the corn. This drying aids in keeping the germination high.

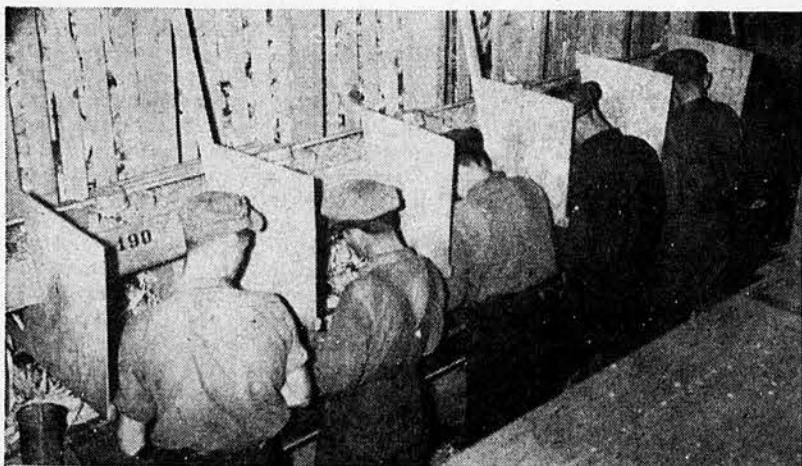
After being dried the corn is shelled, then run thru grading machines which sorts the kernels in as many as 6 sizes.

This grading is an aid in even planting. By buying corn planter plates to fit the grade of corn purchased, an even drop is assured.

After being treated with chemicals for fungi, the corn is sacked and stored, awaiting shipment to you.

Wrenches Easy to Find

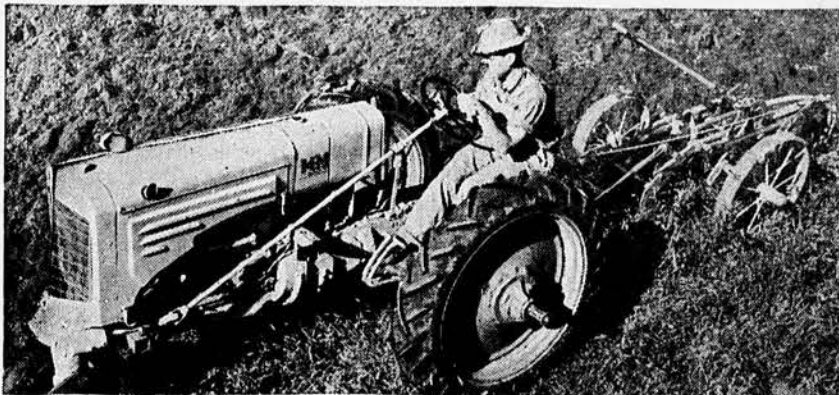
After much time and temper were wasted looking for wrenches, hammers, shovels and the like, in my husband's workshop, he painted the handles a bright yellow. This color can be seen farther than any other, thus making it easier to find the tool needed. —Mrs. U. B. Fox.



Hybrid seed corn gets a second "ear-by-ear" sorting by trained experts. Modern hybrid seed is a product of the latest methods of handling seed.



Here is a Sinclair man -- one of over 2,000 Sinclair agents who supply gasoline, kerosene and lubricants...



...for farm use. These Sinclair products are recognized in 41 states for their dependability. And that dependability is one reason why they help farmers to avoid equipment breakdowns due to faulty lubrication. You'll find that thousands of...



...trucks carry a full line of Sinclair products along R.F.D. routes every week. Just phone or write the nearest Sinclair Agent. Below is a list of some of the Sinclair products that, over a season, will save you money on your farm.

Tractor Fuels—Distillate, Kerosene, Gasoline... Cup and Axle Grease...
 Cream Separator Oils... Harvester Oil... Gear & Chassis Lubricants...
 Pressure System Grease... P.D. Insect Spray
 Stock Spray **SINCLAIR** Motor Oils



UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY
 ROCKEFELLER CENTER · 1230 SIXTH AVENUE · NEW YORK

Women Will Cheer This Glorious News!

War Headache to Farmers

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent



HAVE you ever unwittingly used yeast that has been frozen and thawed out and found yourself with a baking failure? Have you ever been ready to bake but found yourself with useless frozen yeast? And how many times have you had to put off baking because you had no yeast on hand and the weather was so cold and blustery that you couldn't make a trip to the store?

Housewives had these common yeast worries year after year—but now a new yeast ends these troubles. The new Maca yeast does not require refrigeration—keeps on your pantry shelf! Hence freezing risks are eliminated. And because Maca yeast keeps for weeks you can always keep a supply handy! Maca is a fast acting yeast too. Just stir in lukewarm water and it's ready to go to work!

Maca yeast makes a real "hit" with menfolks because of the glorious texture and rich, old-fashioned flavor it gives to bakings. You'll notice this the first time you use it. And you should try Maca soon. You can get it at your grocer's. Or mail the coupon for a full-size package FREE!



Dated For Your Protection

Northwestern Yeast Company
1750 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Please send me FREE, a full-size package of Maca Yeast. KF 12-14-40

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Address.....
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For Joyful Cough Relief, Try This Home Mixture

Saves Good Money. No Cooking.

This splendid recipe is used by millions every year, because it makes such a dependable, effective remedy for coughs due to colds. It's so easy to mix—a child could do it.

From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex, a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its soothing effect on throat and bronchial membranes.

Then make a syrup by stirring two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. It's no trouble at all, and takes but a moment. No cooking needed.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle and add your syrup. This makes a full pint of cough remedy, very effective and quick-acting, and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and is very pleasant in taste.

You'll be amazed by the way it takes hold of coughs, giving you quick relief. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American farmers, during the months, perhaps years, just ahead during the present emergency, likely will be divided into 2 classes.

First, those producing commodities on a domestic market basis—where the production approximately equals the domestic demand.

For these there apparently is an era of at least comparative, tho perhaps temporary, prosperity just ahead. The war boom has just barely started. Factory payrolls are on the way up. National income will go to 85, 90, perhaps 100 billion dollars by the end of 1942, it is predicted.

Now historically, factory payrolls and farm income go up and down together. Well-paid workmen feed their families well; exceedingly low income groups spend 1 dollar a week a person for food. Put 8 or 9 million unemployed to work, and these will easily spend an additional billion or so dollars for foodstuffs.

As Chester Davis, former AAA administrator, now representing the RFC and Agriculture on the National Defense Advisory Commission, put it in a recent address:

More Demand for Food

"Prospects for the next year indicate that the demand for commodities produced chiefly for domestic use—vegetables, some fruits, dairy and poultry products, and meat animals—should be materially improved as a result of defense activities."

Second—and Kansas is as much interested in this class as in the first—those farmers producing commodities for the export as well as for the domestic market. The market price for these is determined largely by the world price—when there is a world market. When there is no world market, the prices go to the bottom, unless artificially sustained. This is basic; the law of supply and demand in a price system based on supply and demand to determine the price.

"Demand for commodities produced in large part for export—cotton, wheat, flue-cured tobacco, lard and certain classes of fruits—is hurt rather than helped by the war abroad," says Chester Davis. "Where export crops predominate, the picture is dark. Any improvement on the domestic side for these major export crops is virtually certain to be more than offset by the loss of foreign markets."

Wheat in Bad Spot

Kansas wheat is in a bad spot, under war conditions, whether that war does or does not involve the United States.

What the foregoing means in the way of price can be seen by a glance at the following figures:

As of October 15, the following commodity prices were below parity by the percentages shown: Wheat, 39 per cent; corn, 27 per cent; cotton, 25 per cent; hogs, 36 per cent; apples, 41 per cent.

On the other hand, these commodities are getting around parity or better: Beef cattle, 12 per cent above parity; veal calves, 6 per cent above parity; wool, 20 per cent above; lambs, 2 per cent above; chickens, 8 per cent below parity; eggs, 10 per cent below; and butterfat, 11 per cent below.

Truck crops prices were 99 per cent of parity; average of all farm prices, 99 per cent of parity.

Another point to bear in mind is that the prices farmers pay for many raw materials, manufactured products, farm labor—and taxes—are almost certain to advance. This means that along with increased income for those farmers who get the benefit of increased payrolls will come increased living and operating expenses. Also,

that along with decreased incomes for those farmers who suffer from the ruin of exports markets—will come the same increases in living and operating expenses.

The war is a headache for the general farmer—for the farmer who produces export crops, it is a body blow.

What this adds up to, is that the farmers producing wheat, cotton, flue-cured tobacco, corn-hogs, no matter how little they like it or want it, are likely to be more than ever dependent upon government aid to insure them living incomes during the next few years.

The farmer wants to be independent; he doesn't want to get his income from the federal treasury. But the farmer producing crops that require an export market probably is going to have to look to the public treasury for a part of his income for some time to come.

Foreign Affairs for Roosevelt

Also, he may have more trouble getting that help from coming Congresses. Wheat and cotton farmers have been getting the so-called parity payments for 3 years now. But the 1940 appropriation of 225 million dollars was barely squeezed thru; many farm leaders are doubtful if the coming Congress will make such an appropriation. The wheat, cotton, corn-hog, and tobacco belts are numerically weak in the House of Representatives. And the general farmers and dairy farmers east of the Mississippi do not see the need for parity payments—they don't get any of them, because their own prices are at, or around parity. This year most of the congressmen from these districts voted against parity payments—3 eastern Kansas congressmen voted against them. It took the "big city"—mostly organized labor districts—to vote parity payments in the 1940 House, and then the margin was narrow.

This observer doesn't profess to know what the next Congress will do about the farm program, but he is convinced that the producers of export crops are going to require benefit payments, plus commodity loans—perhaps even absolute price fixing—and also either the parity payments or some other form of subsidy, to weather the storm, unless world conditions change very much, and change for the better instead of for the worse.

President Roosevelt's great interest in the coming session of Congress promises to be in foreign affairs. He may even aspire to extend the New Deal from the United States to the rest of the world. Looking backward for 8 years, the farmers' hopes of getting government aid for agriculture are—well, give it to Franklin D. Roosevelt (and this may be due in large part to Henry A. Wallace, vice-president elect) the one thing he has stood for consistently during all that time, is that the farmer is entitled to government help to make up, in part at



"Dried up 20 years ago? Well! That explains this dad-blamed dust!"

least, the admitted deficiency in farm income. And much as FDR's foreign policies, and his desire to centralize all governmental power in the White House or under White House control disturbs us, we do not believe President Roosevelt will desert his position that adequate farm income is essential to the national welfare.

Indications are very strong that the days of the Roosevelt "rubber stamp" Congresses are over—except where foreign policies are concerned.

But as foreign policies are expected to overshadow domestic policies in the President's program—and in most quarters, foreign policies will hold first place in public interest—the exception will be more important than the rule in at least the early months of President Roosevelt's third term.

Evidence: The House of Representatives refused to adjourn, despite strong administration pressure.

Both Senate and House passed the Walter-Logan bill despite strenuous administration pressure to kill the measure. But it is not likely the measure can be passed over a veto.

The foregoing situation seems to mean that President Roosevelt's best chance of controlling Congress is to have a war—or to have William Allen White's committee propaganda force a war upon the country.

The preparedness program is not living up to the speed advertised in the advance notices, but all things considered, this observer believes real progress is being made. Bottlenecks in machine tools, airplanes, steel, and several other places were inevitable. Nevertheless, Congress is worried about the slow progress being made.

Trapping Season Opens

Fifteen thousand Kansans are preparing their traps for the Kansas trapping season, which opened December 1 and closes January 31. The fur bearers that can be legally taken, according to the director of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, Guy D. Josseland, are muskrats, opossums, skunks, mink, raccoons, red and gray fox, swift or prairie fox, and civet cats. The number of traps that can be legally used is limited to 30, which must be visited at least once daily.

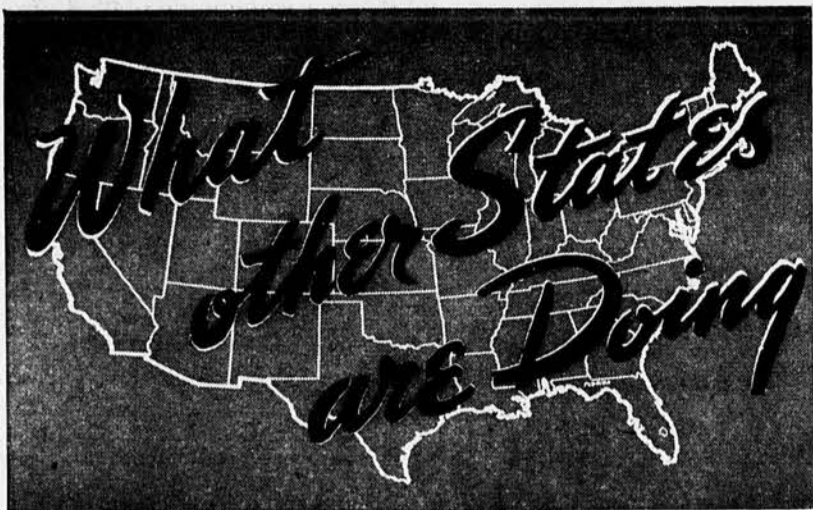
Fur prices this year, thinks Josseland, should be more attractive than those paid last year, due to the closing of many European fur markets.

Kansans Earned Attention

(Continued from Page 7)

states, including Kansas, and Canada. Two first placings were earned by Claassen Brothers, of Whitewater, on Sweet clover seed, and M. S. Brechiesen, of Welda, on "Prairie and other hay." Honorable mention also goes to the following for good quality exhibited in the grain show: G. W. Geiser, Beloit, on Blackhull wheat; Leonard Pierce, Riley, on Tenmarq wheat; Bruce Cunningham, El Dorado, on yellow corn; E. W. Hayden, Clements, on kafir; F. W. Chamberlin, Carbondale, on milo and threshed kafir; Alfred Hanson, Topeka, on grain sorghums; A. G. Siegrist, Hutchinson, on threshed grain sorghums; Harold E. Stadt, Ottawa, on soybeans; Howard E. Hanson, Topeka, on early oats; and A. G. Siegrist, and Walter Cedarberg, of Herndon, on hard red winter wheat.

Kansas State College, Manhattan, placed second in the collegiate crops judging contest; also second on judging seed; third on commercial grading and on identification. Emerson Cyphers, Henry Smiles, and Don Crumbaker made up the team. When it came to cattle our Kansas State College team beat 30 other states, and Eugene Watson, of Peck, tied for first place among individuals. Other Kansas livestock judges included: Hobart Frederick, Burrton; Boyd McCune, Stafford; Warren Rhodes, Silver Lake; Stanley Winter, Dresden, and Mack Yenser, Saffordville, Prof F. W. Bell, of the college, coached the boys.



4-H Stamp on Eggs

GEORGIA: Housewives are learning they don't have to worry about the quality of store-bought eggs with the 4-H stamp. That's the result of the state wide Egg Marketing-Leadership contest. Contestants follow the latest methods of marketing eggs, including candling, grading and packing. The boys and girls keep daily records on their home flocks of hens. All the eggs are candled, graded and packed in cartons at home, and later stamped with a special 4-H inscription. They are marketed thru the local store of a grocery chain, which is sponsoring the contest.

For Better Apple Color

NEW YORK: To improve the color of harvested apples, it was found that 3 layers of cheesecloth suspended 18 inches above the fruit on the ground gave good results. A location beneath a large, low-headed tree is considered best. McIntosh apples were used. Many growers make a mistake when they expose the fruit to the direct rays of the sun.

Carries Half Ton of Water

NORTH CAROLINA: Much has been said of the drudgery of carrying buckets of water in the farm home, when no water is piped into the house. It has been figured in this state that a housewife carries the equivalent of about 1,000 pounds of water—half a ton—every time the laundry work is done without a modern water system.

Without Alarm

PENNSYLVANIA: We get a bit weary of the extravagant statements which imply that all our good earth is in danger of being washed or blown out to sea. We don't question the importance of the problem of soil fertility, but we do question such statements as imply that we are facing a national calamity by having wasted it. The big crops which alarm sundry brief thinkers were not wasted or washed or blown away. For at least a century good farmers have been trying to improve their soil, more of them every year. And the fact that average yields

School Lunch Recipes

There are many suggestions for using canned foods in school lunches in the new bulletin published by the home economics division of the National Canners Association. A week's menus with recipes for simple nutritious plate lunches, each serving 25 persons, are typical of what can be done with canned foods. These recipes may easily be cut down to serve a proportionately smaller number. If interested in having a copy of this booklet, please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

to the acre have increased, altho still not high enough, is some evidence that many of them have succeeded in improving it.—Pennsylvania Farmer.

Bees Are Lazy

CALIFORNIA: Bees are not always "busy as a bee." Sometimes they are downright lazy. California entomologists rigged up a device which relieves bees of their pollen loads as they go into the hives. This proves that when a bee is "as busy as a bee" she is that way because abundant food supplies are available for harvest. When supplies are light she takes life easier and doesn't bring home much pollen, either for immediate use or to mix with honey for storage as bee bread. Strong bee colonies gather 30 to 40 pounds of pollen a year. The brood, from which replacements come, requires pollen for food, and the birth rate appears to be limited by food supplies.

Grass Farming

VIRGINIA: Farmers are proving that cattle, sheep, and horses can be produced profitably on good pasture and forage crops, including legumes and grass silage, without grain feed or the need of plowing up their steeply-sloping land which would make it subject to serious erosion.

In Movies and Mothballs

GEORGIA: Some 500,000 pounds of camphor are used by the movie industry every year in making films. Twenty years ago, camphor was imported from Formosa. Now it is made from turpentine which comes from southern pines. We didn't know that camphor, formerly an ingredient of mothballs, had gone into the movies, but we are convinced that some of the movies should be put in mothballs instead of on the screen.

Many Good Grasses

KENTUCKY: Experiment station tests begun 3 years ago to compare several species of perennial grasses outside of the Bluegrass region of the state showed that such commonly-grown grasses as orchard, redtop, timothy, and Kentucky bluegrass produced good stands and covers on land well-limed and fertilized with phosphate. Canada bluegrass and meadow fescue also proved satisfactory. The grasses were not pastured but were clipped frequently to represent grazing.

Makes Living at Home

OKLAHOMA: Jess Kennon, of Ellis county, has made a success of a live-at-home program. Kennon started from scratch 9 years ago. He went in debt \$1,800 for his land and had about \$500 cash when he moved on the farm. Today Kennon owes only \$400 on his land, and has 6 head of work horses, 40 head of cattle and his farming equipment which is all free of debt.

During his spare time, Mr. Kennon made cement blocks. Last summer these blocks were used to build a new

4-room house at a total cost of about \$700. This year Mr. Kennon sold \$400 worth of turkeys and each week has a can or two of cream to sell, as well as a few cattle. And all because his doctor told him to move to the farm and recuperate or his life was in danger.

Grass-Corn Silage

WISCONSIN: Use of ground corn or corn-and-cob meal instead of molasses or phosphoric acid in ensiling alfalfa was found to be satisfactory, reports Wisconsin College of Agriculture. These materials were not quite so efficient as 65 pounds of molasses or 20 pounds of phosphoric acid to the ton in developing the preservative acidity, yet they produced good silage of high palatability. Last year the use of 150 pounds of ground corn to the ton of alfalfa made good silage, palatable to dairy cows, and the same amount of corn has been used in making this year's alfalfa silage. The use of 200 pounds or 200 to 250 pounds of corn-and-cob meal gave excellent results also. Tests showed satisfactory acidity and preservation of protein and carotene in the silage.

Professor Bohstedt, of the college, says: "Ground corn does not seem a logical preservative with legume or grass crops to be ensiled, for the reason that the starch of corn is only slowly converted to sugar and acid. . . . At times, you know, a certain process is no good according to theory, but it may pay to give it a trial, which sometimes calls for a revision of the original theory." And willingness to "give it a trial" is one of the signs of a real scientist.

Making Skimmilk Wool

OHIO: At Farmdale, a new industry may grow into profitable importance. An evaporated milk company's by-products plant is experimenting with the production of artificial wool made from skimmilk.

Community Vacuum Cleaner

TENNESSEE: The Sunnyside Community Club, Obion county, has purchased a vacuum cleaner as club equipment. They gave a cakewalk and recreational party and made about \$25. Each person in the community using the cleaner is to pay 50 cents for a day's use until it is paid for, according to Miss Erin Tice, home demonstration agent.

Sawdust Logs

CALIFORNIA: A Pacific Coast lumber company is making sawdust, wood chips, and shavings into fuel logs by compacting these wastes under tons of pressure.

FAST ACTION HELPS PREVENT MANY COLDS

From Developing Right at Start

At the first sign of a cold, put a few drops of Va-tro-nol up each nostril. Its stimulating action aids Nature's defenses against colds. . . . And remember—when a head cold makes you suffer, or transient congestion "fills up" nose, spoils sleep, 3-purpose Va-tro-nol gives valuable help as it (1) shrinks swollen membranes, (2) relieves irritation, (3) helps flush out nasal passages, clearing clogging mucus. Enjoy the relief it brings.



STORING Cured ROUGHAGE For Profit

New Way to SAVE WORK and FEED

Let Letz show you the newest, most profitable way to save winter work, time, feed, storage space—how to prepare better, more profitable feeds at NEW LOW COST. New LETZ Mills—equipped with Timken Bearings, big wide finger-feed self-feeder with hinged sides, "stay-sharp" knives and 20 OTHER GREAT NEW FEATURES cut feeding and labor costs. 5 NEW MODELS—NEW LOW PRICES Letz handles ALL feed preparing jobs—only mill with grain separator to save beans, grain, increase mill capacity 30% and prevent pulverizing.—Send today for "STORING CURED ROUGHAGES." Mailed FREE.

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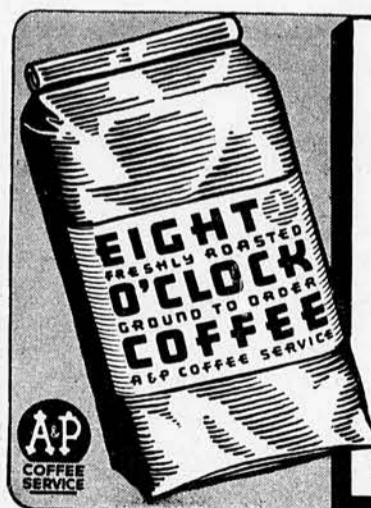
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*A natural Vitamin D, from fish livers. AOAC-tested, carried with the B-G complex vitamins of milk in dry product form.



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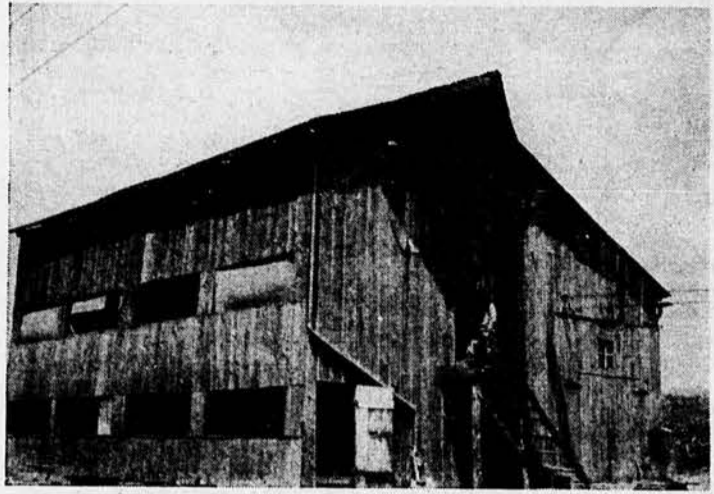
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HENS IN HAY BARN



Dry years may rob your stand of hay crops, but that is no excuse for letting your hay barn go unused. Norris V. Wakeman, of Doniphan county, converted his hay barn into a double-decked laying house, as shown here. At little expense, windows were made in the south side, nests and roosts were installed, and the building was ready to accommodate a large flock of hens divided between the 2 floors. Electricity from a highline provides light to assure the hens a full-length working day.

Hybrid Chickens

(Continued from Page 3)

ens is determined largely by quality of purebreds involved in the cross. This emphasizes the continued need for outstanding purebred flocks for crossing purposes, even with universal adoption of hybrids. Like hybrid corn, the crossbred chickens are not recommended for breeding purposes, so you are advised not to save hatching eggs or roosters from a flock of hybrids.

Considering the present trend in chick hatching, this is not a serious objection. In fact, the chicken business is particularly well adapted to hybridization because more than two-thirds of all Kansas chickens are the product of commercial hatcheries anyway.

Those who buy their chicks can buy hybrids as easily as they can buy purebreds. Unlike the latest autos, these new model chicks can be purchased at prices near those asked for the usual offerings. With the further advantage of sexed chicks, you can buy hybrid pullets or males, for production of laying flocks or broilers.

Kansas farmers are taking mass advantage of these new developments. C. J. and Jerome Koepke, operators of a modern commercial hatchery at Junction City, report that about half of their orders are for hybrid chicks. This is significant when you consider that 6 years ago, few of their customers, if any, had ever heard of hybrid chickens.

The Koepkes report strongest demand for Austra Whites. However, many chick buyers prefer other kinds. A particularly popular hybrid in that area is the one resulting from a cross between White Leghorns and Black Minorcas. Hybrids of this kind are remarkable producers of pure white eggs. Joseph Nailleaux, of Cloud county, who raised more than 600 of them last year, reports he never had chicks look so healthy and grow so fast. Pullets purchased in April began laying during the first week of September.

Another leading hybrid is the result of crossing White Leghorns with Rhode Island Reds. This combination produces outstanding dual-purpose chickens. For strictly meat birds, a relatively new hybrid is being developed by crossing White Wyandottes with White Rocks. Birds of this kind have proved especially desirable for production of broilers. A feature of this cross is the fact it combines 2 heavy breeds, both with white feathers, a characteristic highly desirable to the poultry buyer. Another hybrid rather common in Kansas features the crossing of Single Comb Rhode Island Reds with Rose

Comb White Wyandottes. This makes a good cross of the heavier type.

For a breeder's opinion about hybrid chickens, probably no one is better qualified to comment than Ralph Upham, a Geary county farmer and poultryman. Mr. Upham, who has a high-producing flock of White Leghorns, is considered one of the outstanding chicken breeders of Kansas. He contends good purebred White Leghorns are capable of outlaying hybrids, in the specialized poultry flock, where egg production is given careful attention as a major enterprise. He also observes that many purebred breeders have lost pride in quality of their flocks since the coming of hybridization.

At the same time, Mr. Upham recognizes there is a place for hybrids in our state's poultry industry. He praises the hardiness and rapid-growing qualities of hybrid chickens, and he considers these qualities make them well adapted to general farm use. In fact, Mr. Upham declares, "For the average commercial flock, handled under ordinary farm conditions, Austra Whites are the most suitable kind of chickens that can be obtained." For specialized broiler production, he advises use of a hybrid which features the crossing of 2 heavy breeds.

Mr. Upham's opinions might well serve as a summary of the hybrid situation. Undoubtedly, hybrid chickens are the hardest and the best producers under normal farm conditions, but outstanding purebreds will continue as high producers for specialized egg production, and they are essential as a foundation for breeding of profitable hybrids.

Almond Coffee Cake

Hoska or Almond Coffee Cake is easily and quickly made with a new rapid yeast on the market, and is an answer to one of the many problems confronting the busy housewife during the holiday season. Three other recipes in the little booklet entitled "Oven Melodies," are Butter-scotch Rolls, Pecan Rolls, and Prune Bread. The booklet contains 23 additional recipes, which are all tried and tested. For a free copy of Oven Melodies, address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Man of Money

(Continued from Page 8)

leaping toward the thief. The first gun to swing his way went crashing thru a window as William gave a vicious kick. But the man ducked out of the path of William's lunge and, whirling, pulled the trigger of the remaining gun. There was a mighty roar and the robber ran out the door and dashed away in his car.

William put both hands to the right side of his head and fell over backwards, his head landing squarely in Margery's lap as she was starting to get up.

"Oh, William! Are you hurt badly? You are bleeding! Talk to me, dear! Oh, you were so brave!"

William wasn't conscious of much pain, but he was certainly conscious of the coziest sensation he had ever registered. It was wonderfully satisfying to have Margery hold his head in her lap, and cry about his being hurt. She reminded him of his mother.

"He only nicked an ear, Margery. I didn't know you cared so much about me," he said as he smoothed back her disheveled locks.

"You old blind man, why do you think I've worked for you for 15 years, while I've had plenty of chances to get more salary from others?"

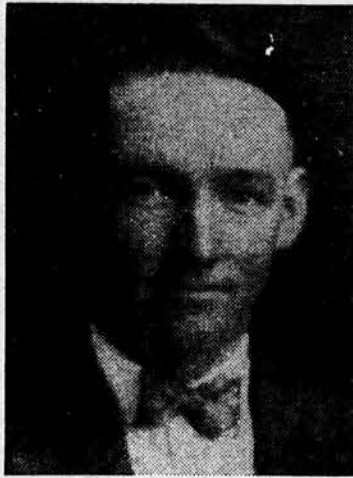
"You have?" William was sitting up now and was holding Margery's head against his shoulder. "Tell you what I'll do, Margery dear, if you'll marry me I'll make up all the back pay by giving you half interest in the business."

"Say, what in thunder's going on here? Which one of you is hurt?" shouted Jim Wright as he came into the office and rushed over to them.

The other side of William's face blushed so red it was hard to tell on which side he had been shot. But he smiled up at his old friend. "Well, Jim, these hold-ups aren't so bad after all."

"Well, you don't look so hot about it with that hole thru your ear. Did they take the roll of bills?"

Dream Comes True



Raymond West, author of "Man of Money," operates the Clover Leaf Farm. Father of 4 children, 37 years old, and a champion pork producer. Worked in a bank, took short course in an agricultural college, and started farming with father. "I think up the plots and work out the stories mainly while I am milking in the morning," he says. "When you accepted my story, a 20-year-old dream came true."

"Oh, the money! Yes, it's gone."

"Don't worry, I have another bunch of it at the bank. I've been saving it for you, because I knew sooner or later playing with money would get you into trouble."

"Keep your old counterfeit money," replied William. "What I want is a roll of real money, and, furthermore, I don't need you to look after me any more because Margery and I are leaving tomorrow on our honeymoon."

Ready Help for Readers

NOW that we are in the Christmas month, we all have thoughts of things to buy, new items for the home or new equipment. The problem is to be sure it's the right one, correct size, price, and performance.

You can get all these details from the manufacturers of products advertised in Kansas Farmer, many of whom have prepared leaflets or booklets full of material you should know. These are free and easy to obtain, requiring only a letter or postal card clearly made out with your name, address and the subject of the information you desire.

You women who bake at home, send for a free, full-size package of Maca Yeast. Fill in the coupon on page 18 and mail it as directed.

If you are butchering during this season, be sure to send for the Morton Salt Company's folder on meat curing. See page 15 for the address.

The Gehl Bros. Mfg. Co., advertises extra value in a new low-priced hammer mill. Write for a free folder as offered in the ad on page 16.

If you want to move dirt about your farm, send for the details regarding the Duplex Rotary Scraper. See page 16.

"How to Build and Repair Your Farm Telephone Line" is the title of a booklet which will be sent free by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. See the offer on page 16.

According to Papec Machine Company, the Papec Hammer Mills will outgrind any other mills in their respective classes. You will want to include literature from this company in your requests. See page 21.

The Letz Manufacturing Company says it can show you the newest, most

profitable way to save winter work, time, feed and storage space. Write for "Storing Cured Roughages" as directed on page 19 and get this valuable booklet.

Of course, every time you write, mention Kansas Farmer.

Cross Country Breeding

(Continued from Page 6)

centuries ago used the practice in breeding horses, Russian scientists began the practice as we know it. In 1909 the Tsarist government started insemination centers at various centers over the country, and peasants brought their animals to the centers to be bred. At present more than 1½ million cattle are bred artificially each year.

To the livestock breeder, artificial insemination offers an opportunity to have within breeding range the best sires of the country. The long-distance cross country flights demonstrate this. It also increases the usefulness of a superior sire, making it possible to breed several times as many females each year. Greatest possible advancement in breed improvement is facilitated.

Small farmers and breeders, who too often use a sire of mediocre quality because they have to buy within their means, are allowed to dispense with the keeping of a sire and thru the use of artificial insemination participate in the use of a sire of outstanding merit at low cost.

Genital diseases spread by sires are virtually eliminated thru use of artificial insemination. Use of heavy sires on young females is no longer a problem. Because of the regular examination of the semen, infertile bulls are

likely to be detected earlier than with natural breeding. Participation in a better breeding program and the study of mutual breeding problems brings forth the best thought and community spirit for advancement of the breeding business.

Cross country breeding is leading the way to a more rapid progress in the improvement of farm animals.

Try Your Wit

Come on folks, try your wit, and write a last line that will fit! You'll laugh and roar, it's fun galore, and when it's done you'll cry for more! Here's a contest that depends entirely on your cleverness. Absolutely all you have to do is write the best last line for the jingle below.

First, look thru the ads. Get some idea that fits the jingle, and then write the last line. Tell us the ad from which you got your idea. Mail as many entries as you wish. Get the whole family to try. Put all your entries in one envelope or on one post card.

Winner of the November 2 contest is Mrs. Frank McMann, Beloit, and her best line: "For he jilted his jitney for an Oldsmobile." Easy way to win \$2! Honorable mention goes to Mrs. John Wait, Protection; Harriett Carkhuff, Montrose, Colo.; Mrs. J. F. Ehm, Gretna; and Mrs. Reva Jenkins, Pomona.

If you want to save some postage, put the whole family's entries in one letter or on one card. You can even order some bulletins and leaflets at the same time. Just address: Jolly Jingle-club, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

A Christmas gift for Dee Dightenduffs,
Made his face shine bright enough,
Now he floats with ease
On his barnlot trapeze,

BUY THE BEST at new low price

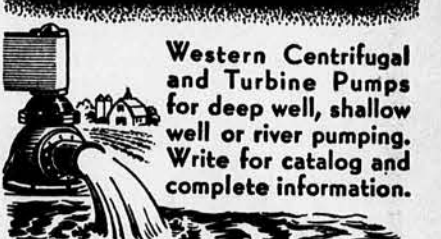
Again this year -- for the 6th season in a row -- more farmers are buying Papec Model X Mills than ever before. And now, you can buy this top quality mill for only a few dollars more than the cheapest.

GUARANTEED to outgrind any other mill in its power class. Larger grinding cylinder; 30% to 50% more screen area; larger drive pulley; replaceable 3-ply hammer tips; positive worm feed to blower; no suction elbow to clog; no knives to sharpen; no burrs to wear or break. See your dealer or send postal now for interesting free booklet on all 6 Papec models. Papec Machine Co., 2412 N. Main St., Shortsville, N. Y.



More Mill for Your Money

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, Nchr.

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THE world's first continuous-flow centrifugal cream separator was a De Laval—and the more than 6,000,000 De Laval Separators built since have likewise been "firsts"—first in cleanest skimming, first in easiest turning and longest life, first in every major improvement, first in lowest cost per year—and first in popularity and number in use.

During its 63 years of leadership De Laval has specialized in the manufacture of cream separators. All of its great resources, highly specialized knowledge and experience have been concentrated on building the best cream separator possible.

See and try a new De Laval without obligation. Easy monthly payments. Get in touch with your local De Laval Dealer or mail coupon.



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The best De Laval Separators ever made—skim cleaner, run easier, last longer. Increased capacities enable them to separate more milk in less time. Can be cleaned in five minutes. Made in four sizes; hand or electric drives.

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Wonderful, low priced, smaller capacity quality separators. Ideal for small herd owner. Will give same service for which all De Laval Separators are famous. Five sizes, with or without stand. **\$24.75 AND UP**

New De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker
This new De Laval Milker is unequalled for fast, clean milking; for its exclusive, uniform, rhythmic action; for convenience and ease of handling and complete sanitation. Has many new and improved features. See your De Laval Dealer or mail coupon to nearest office.

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Riley Wins Again

For the second time, the Be-Busy 4-H Club of Riley county won the \$25 first prize in the state-wide news-writing contest for 4-H Club reporters. Reporter of the winning club was Betty Niemoeller, of Ogden. Second place and \$15 went to the Brookside 4-H Club of Geary county, Helen Ramsour, of Junction City, reporter, and third and \$10, to the Kechi Happy Rustlers 4-H Club of Sedgwick county, Barbara Morris, of Wichita, reporter. Prizes of \$5 each went to fifteen other clubs.

Gas for the Farm



You don't have to live on a natural gas line to enjoy the luxury and convenience of gas heating. The gas can be stored right on your farm. Albert H. Yost, Osborne county farmer, shown with the gas containers outside his house finds this form of gas a labor-saver for the farm home. Used both for furnace heat and for cooking it has proved convenient and effective. Fuel costs about \$35 a year.

Answer to Cow's Prayer

Claude Speck, an Atchison county farmer, describes Brome grass as "the answer to a cow's prayer." Mr. Speck became interested in Brome grass about 5 years ago. His first attempt was not satisfactory, because of dry weather; however, he tried again and was more successful. He now has Brome grass and alfalfa for hay, Brome grass for pasture, and Brome grass for seed production.

"He described a field that was seeded a year ago as a perfect stand," reports L. E. Willoughby, extension service conservationist, Kansas State College, Manhattan. "It was about 6 or 8 inches tall on October 1, 1940, and a perfect fall pasture. He believes Brome grass is the most palatable, nutritious pasture crop that he can grow."

Poultry Classic in Topeka

Poultry breeders of the state will meet in Topeka, January 6 to 11, for the Kansas Poultry Congress and Exposition in connection with the 52nd annual exhibition of the Kansas State Poultry Breeders' Association. The Congress will be held in Topeka's beautiful new Municipal Auditorium. Poultry from many different states will be exhibited in the live bird show. Clinics and educational programs will be features of the exposition. G. D. McClaskey, Topeka, is manager of the Congress.

Norby Wins on Essay

Oscar W. Norby, Pratt, a junior in agricultural administration at Kansas State College, has been declared the winner of the 1940 Swift essay contest. He received a \$50 cash prize to cover expenses of a trip to the International Livestock show, and to attend a special training school sponsored by Swift and Company in Chicago. Seventy-six students in the division of agriculture competed. Judges were: Prof. H. W. Davis, head of the department of English; R. R. Lashbrook, associate pro-

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

fessor of journalism; and Prof. R. J. Barnett, of the department of horticulture. Prof. L. F. Payne was chairman of the Swift essay contest committee.

Due to his outstanding scholastic record and leadership ability, Norby has been the recipient of three Sears scholarships of \$150, \$200 and \$250. He is president of the Kansas State College Sears Scholarship club of 51 members. He is also president of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Christian church. Some of the other organizations in which he holds membership are Alpha Zeta, Dynamis, Agricultural Economics club, Collegiate 4-H Club and Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity.

Wins in Corn Competition

State winner in the 1940 DeKalb Agricultural Association hybrid corn competition is H. O. Sloan, Uniontown, Bourbon county, it was announced recently by officials and judges. More than 10,000 farmers were entered in the national contest from 12 Midwest corn raising states. William Mentjes, of Le Center, Minn., won first in the nation with a yield of 157.69 bushels an acre.

Thirteen to Conference

Thirteen Kansas women attended the national conference of the American Country Life Association and the annual meeting of the National Home Demonstration council at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., November 6 to 9. The women went in 3 groups under the leadership of Mrs. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa; Miss Florence Lovejoy, home demonstration agent, Ellsworth; and Miss Georgiana H. Smurthwaite, state home demonstration leader for the College Extension Service.

Clover Puts on Weight

Value of Sweet clover for putting weight on beef cattle was demonstrated this summer by Walter Peirce, of Reno county. With 30 acres of Sweet clover, Mr. Peirce pastured 115 head of 2-year-old steers and heifers 2½ months. They were turned on pasture about the middle of April.

Carrying capacity of the Sweet clover was increased by use of an electric fence which divided the pasture into 2 parts. Cattle were then alternated between the 2 parts of the pasture. Under this plan, the clover was grazed off evenly and none was allowed to become excessively large and coarse.

College Cow Second

A registered Holstein-Friesian owned by Kansas State College has just completed a record entitling her to second place in the state for senior 3-year-olds on 3 milkings daily, 10-months division, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America announced recently.

Dean Inka Venus, as this Holstein is officially known, produced while on advanced registry test 11,866 pounds milk and 418 pounds butterfat. This production is nearly 2½ times as much butterfat and nearly 3 times as much milk as that of the average dairy cow in the country, according to statistics compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture dairy division in Washington, D. C.

Terraces Help Sudan

It pays to terrace eroding hillside fields, even for pasture crops, according to the experiences of W. R. Lillieqvist, Barber county. Mr. Lillieqvist, a prominent Hereford cattle breeder of that area, found that terracing paid big dividends on a field used for Sudan grass pasture last summer. In addition to preventing further erosion, the terraces held valuable moisture which otherwise would have been lost. On the steep part of the hillside, Sudan was sowed with a drill. On the lower part of the hillside it was planted in rows. In both cases, however, planting followed the contour.

Will Sow Fulton Oats

In planning his cropping program for next spring, L. R. French, of Reno county, will set aside some land for production of Fulton oats. Mr. French explains that oats of this variety produced 90 bushels an acre on his place last season. Kanota oats on the same quality soil in an adjoining field yielded only 72 bushels an acre. Investigating oats of the 2 varieties before harvest, Mr. French discovered that the Fulton oats were taller and heads of this variety averaged 8 or 9 more grains than were found in heads of Kanota oats.

Every Mailbox Needs a Name



It is a service to you and to many others if your name is on your mailbox. In the above picture, this contribution to community betterment is being made by women of the Claypool Home Demonstration Unit, in Butler county. They started a county-wide campaign by "blackening in" the names on all mailboxes in their community. The Butler county advisory committee set a goal for 1940 of putting names on 1,000 mailboxes. This picture taken by Vernetta Fairbairn, Butler county home demonstration agent, is one of many striking photographs in the 1940 contest for Kansas county extension agents.

Poultry Cooking

A new 8-page pamphlet, issued by the Bureau of Home Economics, of the U. S. D. A., contains directions and recipes for broiling, roasting, braising, stewing and steaming fowls. There are several recipes for stuffings, a timetable for roasting chicken, duck, geese, guinea and turkey, one for Casserole Fowl with Vegetables—a grand change from stewed or baked chicken. For a free copy of "Poultry Cooking," please address post card to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

State Grows Good Brome

Brome, a valuable tame grass, can be grown successfully in the eastern third of Kansas, says Elva L. Norris, chief analyst, State Seed Laboratory, State Board of Agriculture. Recent field experiments showing Brome grass seed locally produced superior for seeding in Kansas has increased the demand for Kansas grown seed.

During the current year the State Seed Laboratory has tested a total of 262 samples of this grass. In purity these samples averaged 79.53 per cent, in germination 85 per cent. Weed seeds averaged 6.04 per cent, inert matter 13.64 per cent and other crop seeds .84 per cent. Kansas farmers should strive to produce brome grass seed which is free from noxious weeds, thus insuring Kansas of a marketable seed of high quality, says Mr. Norris.

Seaton Directs Defense

Dean R. A. Seaton, of the division of engineering and architecture at Kansas State College, has been appointed national director of the \$9,000,000 engineering defense training program. His new job is a non-competitive temporary appointment in the Civil Service. His duties will be in the United States Office of Education.

Dean Seaton recently was appointed one of the 22 regional directors of the national engineering defense training program. He will be succeeded as regional director by Dean A. S. Langsdorf, of Washington University at St. Louis. This region includes Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas and Western Tennessee.

Dean Seaton said he had requested the State Board of Regents for a leave of absence and expects to leave soon for Washington, D. C., to take up his new duties. He said it is expected that Prof. W. W. Carlson, head of the department of shop practice, will serve as representative of Kansas State College in the engineering defense training program.

Farmers Face Solidarity

Problems the farmer faces in the building of Western Hemisphere solidarity will be discussed by farm leaders and experts in the field at an Inter-American Institute to be held in Kansas City, Mo., January 10 to 12. The meetings will be held at the University of Kansas City, which is organizing this attempt to spread an understanding of all the factors involved in bringing the peoples of the 2 American continents closer together.

The part agriculture will play in inter-American relations will be discussed by E. N. Bressman, executive secretary of the newly created Committee on Inter-American Co-operation in Agricultural Education. Trade relations will be handled by George Wythe, Latin American expert of the Department of Commerce, Professor D. M. Phelps, University of Michigan marketing authority, and business men in export activities in the Kansas City area. The part that women, youth, professional people, educators and others can take will also be discussed.

No. 17 of a Series



Our Best Wishes for 1941

Each of us associated with Capper Publications, Inc.—some 1,300 in all—from Arthur Capper, president, to the office boys, hope that 1941 will hold everything worth while in store for you and yours.

We realize that whatever progress we made during the past year was due, not only to unexcelled service on our part, but also to the loyal support and whole-hearted cooperation of our 16 million

readers and countless thousands of radio listeners.

We pledge that SAME unexcelled editorial service for 1941, fully aware that we prosper only when you prosper.

In hoping for peace and prosperity for you individually, we appreciate that only through unified effort and sacrifice can we escape the ills besetting most of the world.

We are going to do our part --and we know you will, too!

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Capper Engraving Co.

Household Magazine
Topeka Daily Capital
Capper's Weekly

KCKN . . . Kansas City, Kansas

Kansas City Kansan
Pennsylvania Farmer
Missouri Ruralist
Ohio Farmer

Nothing Safe From Thieves

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

PAYMENT of rewards by Kansas Farmer in the last few days, for the conviction of thieves who stole pecans, corn, tires, tubes, iron pipes and a washing machine engine from posted premises, is proof that just about everything on the farm is subject to theft. Prowlers no longer confine their raids to chickens and livestock. While both of these are still taken at every opportunity, stealers have widened their range to include everything of value that happens to be movable. Farmers should keep this in mind and watch closely for any sign of intruders.

Captured on Fifth Visit

After thieves had made 4 successful raids on the pecan orchard and corn-



field belonging to W. E. North, Che-topa, they finally were captured in the act. North, with the help of neighbors, took 2 men into custody and turned them over to local officers, after a friend, Mrs. Effie Nash, reported the presence of the dishonest persons. Kansas Farmer has rewarded all of those

responsible for the conviction by dividing \$25 among Service Member North, Mrs. Nash, Art Nash, Cloyd Hilderbrand, and Alvin Hilderbrand. The thieves were required to serve 60-day jail sentences.

How Many Signs Must I Post?

It is a well-known fact among Kansas Farmer readers that the Protective Service pays a reward only when a thief is convicted for stealing from a posted farm. A question sometimes arises, tho, as to how many signs should be posted on a farm. The answer is, one should be tacked up in plain view at the main entrance and also at other entrances if there are more than one. Thieves have learned to dread the Protective Service warning sign, and in most cases will not steal from a farm where a metal Protective Service sign is in sight. All members of the Protective Service, therefore, should make sure that proper warning is given against stealing from their

premises. If a public road runs thru your farm or if your farm is divided by intervening land, you should put at least one sign on each division of the farm. Likewise, if you operate more than one farm, you should have not less than one warning sign on each. Prospective thieves not familiar with the ownership of land have no way of knowing they are stealing from Service Members unless warning signs are properly displayed.

Tires Travel to Jail

Disappearance of truck tires and tubes from the farm of C. C. Cammann, Garnett, made him recall a conversation with a former hired man. The employe had been heard to say that the tires in question would fit his truck. Investigation showed that the suspect, after leaving Cammann, began doing commercial hauling, altho his truck was without tires a few days earlier. This evidence led to an arrest, conviction and 60-day jail sentence. Kansas Farmer sent a \$25 reward check to Mr. Cammann with instructions for him to divide with his helpers in the apprehension of the thief.

Leaves Telltale Parts

In his haste to get out of sight, the man who stole a Maytag engine from the posted farm of Ralph B. Cooley, Vinland, left a foot-pedal, which was essential for successful working of the machine. Cooley immediately got in touch with local dealers who handle parts and told them to be on the lookout for anyone who might inquire about a foot-pedal. In a few days, Deputy Sheriff Ernest Pohl found what he thought might be the missing machine at Baldwin, Kan. Cooley examined it and the two together found conclusive evidence that it was the stolen property. While in Cooley's possession, the machine was painted red. It had been repainted after it was stolen and several tests showed the original paint was still under the new coat. The accused was convicted and given a 60-day jail sentence. The Kansas Farmer reward of \$25 was divided between Cooley and Pohl.

Overlooks Warning Sign

So eager was the man who stole a car from C. W. Snyder, Bethel, to get away unseen that he overlooked a Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign which was posted within 20 feet of the vehicle. A little more investigation might have led him to understand he was taking too big a risk. The oversight was discovered too late, and the guilty person will be deprived of his freedom for some time to come. The Kansas Farmer reward of \$25 was distributed among Snyder and his helpers in the capture.

To date in its war on thievery, Kansas Farmer has paid out a total of \$31,197.50 in cash rewards for the conviction of 1,324 thieves who have stolen from the posted premises of members.

If you like your Action Stories well told YOU SHOULD HAVE THIS BOOK

Exciting - Entertaining - Authentic

- ★ "We will give you \$1,000.00 if you save our lives till daylight," said Henry Brown. Why?
- ★ What became of the English Colony in Kansas that was to be an honor to the British Empire?
- ★ Why did the beautiful Carrie Baxter shoot gambler Bob Loudon?
- ★ Bob Dalton was a Deputy U. S. Marshal. Why did he become a notorious bank robber?



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T. A. (Tom) McNeal, editor, lawyer and political figure in Kansas since 1879, knew many of the people about whom he writes. No other living person has a richer store of frontier experiences, and no other writer surpasses him as a story teller.

The Foreword in this book includes this comment by the author:

"I received many requests that these stories be put into book form and this has been done. The stories present, I think, some pictures of frontier life and frontier characters not found in any other book."

T. A. McNeal

A Stirring State History Not Found in Any Textbook!

An autographed copy of Tom McNeal's book is to be especially prized, not only because its author is one of the best known writers in the Middle West, but because the book in itself is an indispensable source of sparkling, thrilling, colorful facts about the Kansas frontier and the people who made it famous. "When Kansas Was Young," is rich in the local color of earlier days. It is a vivid, panoramic view of a great state that struggled, suffered and bled for its principles and emerged with a clear record of achievement.

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Dept. 10, 8th and Jackson, Topeka, Kansas

Enclosed is \$.....to pay for.....autographed copies of "When Kansas Was Young," to be mailed to the address below:

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All Orders Mailed Promptly
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"If you'd listened to me and gotten your chicks thru a Kansas Farmer ad, you wouldn't be getting all these empty shells!"

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

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We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting such advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about satisfactory adjustment, but our responsibility ends with such action.

Publication Dates: Every other Saturday.
Forms close 10 days in advance.

BABY CHICKS

Coombs' ROP Leghorn Chicks. Bring you direct breeding from proved, pedigreed sires, 230-331 eggs. Bred from high livability families. Makes big difference in poultry profits. That's why it's worthwhile to learn how Coombs' Leghorns are bred! Send for catalog. Complete facts, free. 1940 pen Connecticut Egg Contest averaged 246; 250.80 points per hen. Texas pen averaged 244 eggs; 252.90 points. Hen 34-6 established new high record, Oklahoma, 322 eggs; 349.50 points. Save on chicks, sexed chicks, hatching eggs. Big discount if you place 1941 order now. Partial payment plan if desired. Coombs and Son, Box 6, Sedgwick, Kansas.

Sexed Day-Old Pullets, Males and straight run chicks. Popular breeds, produced by Rusk's Famous 7-point breeding program. 18th consecutive year bloodtesting. Early order prices! Per 100: heavy assorted \$5.90; light assorted \$5.40; assorted, all breeds, \$4.90. Surplus White Leghorn cockerels \$3.00, prepaid. Catalog free. Rusk Farm, Dept. 1123N Windsor, Mo.

Before Buying Chicks, get details famous Big Boy Chick Raising Plan. You get proper size oil or electric brooder to use free, at no increased price. Thousands satisfied customers acclaim US-Approved Big Boy Chicks "America's Finest." Easy-payment credit plan optional. Write Illinois State Hatcheries, 333 Jefferson, Springfield, Illinois.

Schlichtman Square Deal Chicks, U. S. Approved, Pullorum tested. Prepaid per 100. Leghorns, Anconas, \$6.25; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas, \$6.50; Brahmas, Giants, \$7.50. Assorted, \$4.90. Pedigree sired and sexed chicks. Free catalog explaining 2-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

Missouri's Finest Purebred Chicks. Strong, healthy, bloodtested. Immediate shipments f.o.b. hatchery. Leghorns \$6.30. Pullets \$11.30. Cockerels \$2.95. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes \$6.30. Pullets \$8.30. Cockerels \$6.30. Heavy assorted \$5.30. Assorted \$4.40. Catalog. Garden City Hatchery, Garden City, Mo.

Super-Quality "AAA" Chicks: Missouri Approved. Bloodtested. 100% live, prompt delivery. Leghorns \$6.40. Pullets \$10.90. Cockerels \$3.50. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes \$6.40. Pullets \$8.90. Cockerels \$6.40. Heavy assorted \$5.75. Assorted \$4.50. Postpaid. Catalog. ABC Hatchery, Garden City, Mo.

Black Minorca Breeding Males—U. S. Approved. Pullorum tested. Covey and LeFrois high production strains, reasonable. Ross Poultry Farm, Junction City, Kan.

Purina Embryo-Fed and bloodtested chicks and Turkey poults. All popular breeds. Write for prices and descriptions. Steinhoff & Son Hatchery, Osage, Kan.

Hawk's Chicks Are Making More Profit Every Where. Free brooder thermometer with orders. Cash discounts. Free bulletins. Hawk Hatcheries, Atchison, Kan.

Cut Price Chicks—Missouri Approved, blood-tested. Big discounts for 1941 orders. Write—Hook's Hatchery, Box 10, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

Chicks: Hardy, Robust Chicks. Hatched to live. Leading breeds. Sexed. Low prices. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 308, Clinton, Mo.

AUSTRA WHITES

45,000 Controlled Breeders. Practically all old customers re-order. Why? Many pullets lay in 4 1/2 months. Hens average 5 1/2 pounds. Many cockerels make plump broilers in 7 weeks. Write for catalog. Land of Vitality breeding, Sunflower Poultry Farm, Newton, Kan.

Big Barron English White Leghorns—AAA Chicks. \$5.90; pullets, \$10.95; cockerels, \$3.50, postpaid. Two weeks pullets, \$14.95, collect. Pedigree sired. Money back guarantee. Heimans Hatchery, Deepwater, Mo.

Super-Quality "AAA" English Type White Leghorns. Missouri Approved. 100% live, prompt delivery. \$6.40. Pullets \$10.90. Cockerels \$3.50. Postpaid. Catalog. ABC Hatchery, Garden City, Mo.

Purebred White Leghorn Cockerels for sale. Ed Isenberg, Benedict, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS

Missouri's Finest White Plymouth Rocks. Bloodtested, healthy purebred. Prompt delivery. f.o.b. hatchery. \$6.30. Pullets \$8.30. Cockerels \$6.30. Catalog. Garden City Hatchery, Garden City, Mo.

TURKEYS

Leading Turkey Magazine, devoted exclusively to turkey raising. Explains newest methods. \$1.00 a year. Turkey World, Desk 62, Mount Morris, Ill.

Genuine Broad Breasted Bronze breeding stock. State approved. Bloodtested. Write—Maynard Zinn, Rt. 9, Topeka, Kan.

Oregon Broad Breasted Bronze Turkeys for sale. Harry Kleweno, B6, Bison, Kan.

DUCKS & GESE

Large Dewlap Toulouse Geese, 30 lb. old stock. Ed Koza, Bruno, Nebr.

SQUABS

Raise Highly Profitable Royal Squabs. Thousands wanted weekly by Chicago firms. Read new 1941 book. Personal money-making experience. Free. Rice, Box 319, Melrose, Massachusetts.

POULTRY MISCELLANEOUS


Dark Cornish cockerels \$1.25. Pekin ducks \$1.00. Narragansett and Bourbon Red gobblers, year old, \$5.00 each. Pearl Guinea 50c. Bantams 50c. Toulouse ganders \$2.00. Sadie Vella, Bucklin, Kan.

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For Sale: I have 3 No. 34 Buckeye Mammoth Incubators, oil heated, 16,000 capacity. Each will sell cheap. Also 3 No. 48-2 Electric Buckeyes, 16,000 eggs each in splendid condition at sacrifice price. Write Box 200, Kansas Farmer.

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Irving L. Bush
personally handles all shipments

MORE ACTUAL CASH RETURNS—enthusiastic customers in 48 states report Bush Chicks as husky, livable, money-making! **YOU WILL KNOW WHY—WHEN YOU SEE THEM.** Bred from strong range-grown flocks in the Heart of the Healthy Ozark Country. Before you buy any chicks, be sure to get BUSH'S LOW PRICES. Actually last season's prices on practically entire run of A, AA, AAA and AAAA Grades. **BIG SAVINGS for All Poultry Raisers!**

1941 Attractive Useful Calendar-Catalog FREE Simply send name and address on penny post card. BUSH'S CHICKS are separately hatched, State Approved, from blood-tested well culled stock—backed by a 40-year reputation. It pays to buy BUSH CHICKS—over 80,000 customers have bought BUSH'S OZARK BRED CHICKS.

295 UP PER 100 F. O. B. C. O. D.

No money down books your order any date. Cockerels \$2.95 up. Unsexed \$4.85 up. Sexed pullets \$8.85 up. SANITARY FEEDERS GIVEN

BUSH HATCHERY Box 110A, CLINTON, MO.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

POULTRY BOOKS

Are Your Chickens Successful? If not, ask me the reason and how to make it right. I know—and will tell you for a trifle. Free booklet. R. E. Vohs, New Knoxville, Ohio.

POULTRY EQUIPMENT

Chicago's Oldest Turkey House established 1873 offers producers and shippers the best marketing service for dressed Turkeys, Capons, Ducks, Geese and Veal. Large sales outlets assure top prices and immediate returns. Write for market prices, tags, dressing instructions and reduced shipping rates. Coogle Commission Company, 1133 West Randolph, Chicago.

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

Roses—2-year, field-grown. Red, Pink, Shell Radiance, Talsman, Pres. Hoover, Sunburst, Etolie Hollande, Columbia, Luxembourg, Castledonia, Briarcliff. All 19c each postpaid. Ship C.O.D. Catalog free. Naughton Farms, Inc., Waxahachie, Texas.

Special! 200 Yellow Free Blakemore or Dunlap plants delivered \$1.00. Free beautiful colored calendar catalog quoting sensational low prices on strawberries and vineberries. Waller Bros., Judsonia, Ark.

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

MACHINERY

We Have Used and Rebuilt Machinery priced to move. Tractors, combines, ensilage cutters, plows up to 4 bottom, combine motors, (Killer Rotary scraper-one year) concrete mixers, concrete buggies, scarifiers, light plants, electric motors, gas engines, washing machines, refrigerators. What do you need, perhaps we have it. Mail postcard for our free bargain list. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

Get Into a Safe, Sure, Profitable year-round business with the Ford's Portable Hammermill and exclusive molasses feed impregnator. Operators make regular weekly net earnings, \$50, \$75, \$100 and more. Equipment may be purchased 25% down, balance from earnings. Write for particulars. Myers-Sherman Co., 1414 12th, Streator, Illinois.

Richman's Hammermill—Poorman's price, \$37.50. tractor size \$48.50. Also steel grain bins. Link Mfg. Co., Fargo, North Dak.

Wood Saw Frames With Blades; all kinds low at \$13.85 complete. Davis Machinery, Bonner Springs, Kan.

Wanted: 330 or 430 Letz Feed Grinder with separator. Fred Boettcher, Antelope, Kan.

USED MACHINERY

Clearance Sale Tractors—Reconditioned, guaranteed farm tractors. All makes and models. All-purpose, crawler, and standard wheel types. On steel or rubber. Blue Ribbon values. Pick your tractor now from our full stocks. Prices may be higher later. Tell us what you want—we have it. Box 25, c/o Kansas Farmer.

TRACTOR REPAIRS

Write for Free Large 1940 Catalog of used and new tractor parts. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Boone, Iowa.

FARM LIGHT PLANTS

For Sale: 12 Delco light plants, 32 volt cleaners, radios, irons, fans. Layher Electric, Utica, Nebr.

TOBACCO

Guaranteed Best Chewing, pipe or cigarette smoking tobacco, five pounds \$1.00, ten \$1.50. Send no money, pay when received. Pipe and box cigars free. Ford Tobacco Company, Sedalia, Ky.

Goldleaf Guaranteed Chewing, smoking or cigarette, 5 lbs. \$1.00, ten \$1.75. Pipe and box cigars free. Cooperated Farmers, D2, Paducah, Ky.

Kentucky's Special—Guaranteed best mild smoking or red chewing, 12 pounds \$1.00. Recipe, favoring free. Valley Farms, Murray, Ky.

Chewing or Smoking—5 pounds 75c; 10-\$1.25. Mild smoking 10-\$1.40. Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

PHOSPHATE

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Portable Hammer Mill Operators "Jay Bee" Portable Hammer Mill Big Money Maker. Grinds large capacities hay, fodder, all grains. Carries 200 gallons molasses. Mixes sweet feeds as farmers demand. "Jay Bee" Portable with Molasses Mixer overcomes competition of home constructed portables not so equipped. Man with "Jay Bee" gets most of the business and big jobs. Write quick for prices, terms, free demonstration, etc. Jay Bee Sales Co., 2630 Holmes St., Kansas City, Mo.

Men Now Calling on Farmers, poultry raisers! Materially increase your income taking orders for Big Boy Chicks, "America's Finest." Full or part time basis. Backed by extensive national advertising. Restricted territory franchise includes the famous Big Boy Chick Raising Plan. Get details immediately. Illinois State Hatcheries, 215 Jefferson, Springfield, Illinois.

Tried and True Poultry Cholera treatment with established trade mark for sale or license. Hallie Wilson, 1463 7th St., Oakland, Calif.

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Abortion Protection one calfood vaccination. Government licensed vaccine; money back guarantee. Free literature. Farmers Vaccine Supply Company, Department P, Kansas City, Mo.

FENCE POSTS

For Sale: Ozark Red Cedar Fence Posts. Reasonable prices, delivered. W. N. Hudson, Box 92, Branson, Mo.

OLD GOLD WANTED

Gold \$35 Ounce. Ship old gold teeth, crowns, jewelry, watches—receive cash by return mail. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free information. Paramount Gold Refining Co., 1500-E Hennepin, Minneapolis, Minn.

HONEY

Delicious Light Amber Honey 60 lbs. \$3.70, two or more \$3.50; delicious amber honey \$3.50, two or more cans \$3.35. No smartweed honey in any described above. Irvin Klaassen, White-water, Kan.

TRAPPERS

Trap Fox and Coyote; Bare ground and deep snow trapping. Results or no pay. Q. Bunch, Box P, Welch, Minn.

PERSONALS

Maternity, Seclusion Hospital for unmarried girls. Write 4911 East 27th, Kansas City, Mo.

STOCKINGS

Beautiful Silk Hosiery—5 pairs \$1.00. (Trial 25c. Three full-fashioned \$1.25. Dixie, KF346W, Savannah, Georgia.

SALESMEN WANTED

Rawleigh Dealer Wanted. Big west Kansas routes make good living. 200 farm-home necessities—medicines, spices, foods, etc. Well-known every county. Send card for particulars. Rawleigh's Dept. L-142-KFM, Denver, Colo.

SPARROW TRAPS

Sparrow Trap. My Homemade Trap caught 151 sparrows in 9 days. It's cheap and easy to make. Plans 10c. Sparrowman, 1715-A Lane St., Topeka, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

Wanted: Two miles large hedge pulled with Caterpillar tractor. C. K. Davis, Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

LAND—KANSAS

Southeastern Kansas, the home of diversified farming and stock raising, offers unusual opportunities in good land, reasonably priced on very favorable terms, with ample rainfall. Large selection of farms of all sizes. The Humphrey Investment Co., since 1871, Independence, Kan.

Dairy Farm—120 Acres, 3 miles town, on rock road, milk route, 5 rooms, barn, timber, good water, one half plowed, an estate, \$2,000. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

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

New Opportunities to Acquire Farms or stock ranches in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Write for reliable information and land lists on preferred state. E. B. Duncan, Dept. 1202, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Good Farms Available. Washington, Minnesota, Idaho, western Montana, Oregon. Dependable crops, favorable climate. Write for impartial advice, literature and list of typical bargains. Specify state, J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Public Sales of Livestock

Angus Cattle
April 26—Nodaway County Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association, Maryville, Mo. Hal T. Hooker, Secretary-Treasurer, Maryville, Mo.
Hereford Cattle
January 3—Will Condell, El Dorado, Nebr.
Sheep
December 18—Geo. D. Maritt Estate, Haven. Registered Shropshires and Hampshires.
Milking Shorthorn Cattle
December 18—Virgil Smith, Fairbury, Nebr.

FROZEN FISH

Royal Herring (Bluefins) 43 pound box \$2.35. shipping weight 50 pounds. Free illustrated folder describing many other delicious varieties, also explains how you can get a candid camera or handy duct oven at no extra cost. Write today. A. S. Johnson Fish Company, Duluth, Minn. Dock K.

BOOKS

Send Now for Autographed Copy of my latest book "Random Rhymes." Over 200 poems. Illustrated by Albert T. Reid. Beautiful binding. A gift for birthdays, holidays and all the days of the year. Price \$1.22 plus tax of 3c. \$1.25 postpaid. Ed Blair, Spring Hill, Kan.

MEDICAL

Are You Suffering? Piles, Fistula, Stomach and Colon sufferers—write today for large 122-page book. Sent free. Describes mild method used in our Clinic. Thousands of references. Many from your section. McCleary Clinic, E2440 Elms Blvd., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

FEATHERS

Highest Cash Prices Paid for new Goose, Duck feathers. Remittance paid promptly. West Chicago Feather Co., 3415 Cermak Rd., Chicago, Ill.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Quigley's Reg. Hampshires

Top spring Gilts and meaty Boars sired by Silversmith and by Cimmerian by Cimmerian. Both blue ribbon winners at 1939 American Royal, only place shown. One of nation's six All-American herds, immunized guaranteed. Write for prices. Quigley's Hampshire Farm, On Highway 59, Williamstown, Kan.

Bergsten's Reg. Hampshires

Choice Boars, Bred Gilts and Weanling Pigs. Sires in service: Will's Standard, Sunshine Samie (Kansas Free Fair Jr. Champion), King's Parade, and a son of the Minnesota Grand Champion. Immune. Farmers' prices. R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, RANDOLPH, KAN.

Special Prices on My Hampshire Hogs

during December. Offering Bred Sows and Bred Gilts, also Fall Pigs, either sex, not related. Most of fall pigs are by King of Clansman's, sire of middle-weight pen of barrows at 1940 American Royal. Inquire of DALE SCHEEL, R. 2, EMPORIA, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE

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

DUBOC JERSEY HOGS

Purebred Duroc Boars Offered

The short-legged, easy-feeding kind. (Had third-prize carload fat hogs 1937, Denver show.) Boars priced right. ADOLPH ANTHOIZ, McDONALD, KANSAS

CHOICE SERVICEABLE BOARS, BRED SOWS

Fancy Duroc Spring Boars, approximate weight 175 lbs., price \$16; 180 to 200 lbs. \$20; 225 lbs. and up \$25. Immune, registered, F.O.B. Thick, deep, smooth bodies, deep red color, compact type, choice bloodlines. Bred Young Sows and Gilts, Fall Pigs. Come or write. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas

50 SHORTER LEGGED, STOUTER BUILT

easy feeding type Boars. All sizes. 40 fancy Gilts, bred for spring. Registered, immune. Shipped on approval. Come, or write me for photos, catalog, prices, etc. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kansas

BERKSHIRE HOGS

QUALITY BERKSHIRES

for sale, 60 Fall Pigs of both sexes. Can furnish trios of pigs not related. Young Sows bred for March litters. All immune and registered. 100 head in herd. Inquire of the Berkshire man, J. E. FLEWITT, PLEASANT HILL, (Cass Co.), MISSOURI.

Headings' Reg. Berkshires

Correct type, Sycamore breeding. Choice pigs, either sex, at farmers' prices. Few tried sows. All immune. Visitors welcome. Headings Bros., Hutchinson, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Cedar Lawn Shorthorn Bulls

Selected Young Bulls from 13 to 16 months old. Reds and roans. Sired by Sni-A-Bar Signet (son of Imp. Baronet). Also Females. Federal accredited for T.b. and abortion. S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Rose Hill Shorthorns

Priced to sell quickly—6 Bulls, 6 Yearling Heifers, and 2 Bred Heifers. All choice reds and of good bloodlines. MOLYNEUX & SON, PALMER, KANSAS

Shorthorns---Bulls, Heifers

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

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

BANBURYS' where some of the best are bred, and tops are purchased.

One of the largest herds. J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Plevna (Reno County), Kansas

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Duallyn Farm Offers Milking Shorthorns

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

Milking Shorthorn Dispersal (PRIVATE SALE)

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

Heiken's Milking Shorthorns

Bull Calves almost ready for service; out of R. M. cows. Also Bred Heifers and Open Heifers. Best of breeding and good dual-purpose type. R. M. backing. HEIKEN BROS., BUSHTON, KANSAS

WIDEFIELD MILKING SHORTHORNS

40 head in herd. Brookside 66th in service. Cows carry the blood of Kirklingston Duke, Imp. Master Sam, etc. Serviceable Bulls and Baby Calves. Johnston Bros., Brewster (Thomas Co.), Kan.

Livestock Advertising



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



"He's been hanging around watching me, Pop. Here's some of his old clothes!"

Kansas Farm Calendar

- December 1-January 31—Open Season for Trapping in Kansas.
- December 13-14—District Outlook Meeting, Colby.
- December 13-14—District Outlook Meeting, Parsons.
- December 16—Alfalfa Producers School for Western Kansas, Larned.
- December 16—First Community Meeting on Horse Bot Control, Nemaha county.
- December 17—Annual Labette County Farm Bureau Meeting, Altamont.
- December 17—Annual meeting of Brown-Doniphan-Nemaha Dairy Farm Record Association, Hiawatha.
- December 20-21—Outlook Meeting for Stafford, Barton, Edwards, Rush, Hodgeman, Kiowa, Pratt counties, at Larned.
- December 20-21—Crops and Agronomy Training School for Kansas County Agents, Eureka.
- January 2—Pawnee County 4-H Achievement Banquet, Larned.
- January 6—Decatur County Dairy School, Marion.
- January 6—Kearny County Farm Bureau Meeting, Lakin.
- January 6—Cowley County Crops and Soils School, Winfield.
- January 6—Jefferson County Farm Management Meetings, Oskaloosa.
- January 6-11—Kansas Poultry Congress and Exposition, Topeka.

- January 7-8—Extension Home Talent Festival and Exhibits, Beloit.
- January 8—Elk County Winter Crops Meeting, Howard.
- January 8-10—Annual Kansas Agricultural Convention, Topeka.
- January 9—Cowley County Sheep Breeders' Banquet, Winfield.
- January 10—Cowley County Landscaping School, Winfield.
- January 10-12—Inter-American Institute, Kansas City University, Kansas City, Mo.
- January 13—District Lamb School and Dinner, Seneca.
- January 13—Jefferson County Soil Erosion Meeting, Oskaloosa.
- January 14—Dairy Production Feeding School, Hillsboro.
- February 4-7—Farm and Home Week, Kansas State College, Manhattan.
- February 18-21—Fourteenth Annual Southwest Road Show and School, Wichita.
- February 18-21—Thirty-Eighth Annual Western Tractor and Power Farm Equipment Show, Wichita.

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

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson Topeka, Kansas

J. N. RATHBUN, of Hoisington, breeds registered Guernsey cattle.

WALTER J. RAVENSTEIN, of Belmont, in Kingman county, is rapidly coming to the front as a breeder of registered Polled Hereford cattle. He now has on hand choice young bulls of Domino and Plato breeding. Mr. Ravenstein has the low-set, thick kind and keeps the bulls in condition for the best breeding results.

H. B. WALTER ANNUAL POLAND CHINA SALE at Bendena, was good considering the prevailing conditions of the fall, together with the limited demand for breeding stock. Thirty-two head were sold, a large per cent going to old customers who know what the Walter type can, and will do, in herd improvement. The top boar went to Peter Peterson, of Everest.

C. E. McCLURE, the big Hampshire swine specialist located at Republic, sends change of advertising copy and writes as follows. "We are retaining Fancy Clipper, winner of grand champion, 3 firsts, and a second in last fall shows. We may have a few spring gilts bred to him for sale; also some bred to Rough Diamond and Reliable Clan, first senior pig at Kansas Free Fair, 1940."

Kansas Angus breeders, and especially those in Eastern Kansas, will be interested in the NODAWAY COUNTY ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SALE to be held at Maryville.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Bulls for Lease

Never before have SBA bulls made such a tremendous sweep to popularity. We invite you, too, to use an SBA bull as your next herd sire.

SECURITY BENEFIT DAIRY Topeka

Service Age Reg. Holstein Bulls

Age 10 to 13 months and out of dams with 500 to 750 lbs. of butterfat. Also some very choice Bulls out of daughters of these cows. Herd average in 1939 on 56 cows was 496.3 lbs. B. F. Herd T.b. accredited and Bangs free. Service age bulls \$100 to \$125. Younger Bulls priced accordingly. (This herd is located in Northwest Missouri in Nodaway Co., 18 miles S. E. of Maryville and 1 mile from Clyde, Mo.) 155 head in herd. CLYDE HILL FARM, CLYDE, MO.

Nemaha Valley Holsteins

For sale: 17-month-old, first prize Bull Calf at Kansas State Fair. Dam has 537.7 fat, 16.238 milk at 3 years. Sire was first at Oklahoma, second at Missouri, and 4th at Illinois, 1937. MRS. H. D. BURGER & SON, SENECA, KAN.

THONYMA HOLSTEINS

We offer a Yearling Bull from a "GOOD PLUS" cow with 430 lbs. fat at 2 years, and 437 lbs. fat at 3 years. REED'S DAIRY FARM, LYONS, KANSAS

Registered Holsteins for Sale

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

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

JERSEY CATTLE

Eagle's King Onyx of Oz

has gone up to Saline County to follow Eagle's Franz of Oz at the Harry Price farm at Tescott. Some real breeder might now be able to buy Eagle's Franz of Oz from Mr. Price. "Franz" is a great bull. A. LEWIS OSWALD, Rotherwood Jerseys Hutchison, Kansas

JERSEY BULLS

Four, 21 months old, by proven sire and out of tested dams. T.b. and Bang's tested. Ready to move. CHESTER JOHNSTON, R. 3, Fort Scott, Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Ayrshire Herd Bull Offered

2 years old, out of dam with 480 lbs. of butterfat. Price \$25. Also a July Bull Calf out of the 1940 Grand Champion Cow at Topeka. Her record, 442 lbs. of butterfat. Also offering a few Yearling Heifers and Bull Calves. FRED STRICKLER, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

Griffiths Purebred Long-Teated Ayrshires

Herd headed by Peshurst American Banner. 5 Fresh Cows producing 45 to 50 lbs. of milk daily. Fresh Heifers. Bull Calves priced at \$25. J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KANSAS

DAIRY CATTLE

FANCY DAIRY HEIFERS

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Choice Young Guernsey Bulls

ALSO FEMALES. Bulls from baby calves to 7 mos. Registered and from high-producing dams. Price \$35 to \$75. Heifer Calves, bred and open Heifers. All registered. (Just over the Mo.-Kan. line, 40 mi. S. Kansas City.) GLEN KIRCHER, Harrisonville (Cass Co.), Mo.

Rathbun Offers Guernsey Bulls

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

Four, Choice Month-Old Guernsey

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

ANGUS CATTLE

HIGHLAND ANGUS

Young Bulls and big January Bull Calves sired by Erica Alma's Revolution 539872, out of thick blocky cows; also a few Cows. Same line of breeding as our 4-H steers that have made such a good showing and sold so well this fall. Marvin topped the Kansas City market, \$14.25 per cwt., from Topeka. RALPH and MARVIN POLAND Junction City or Chapman, Kansas

LATZKE STOCK FARM

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

Dalebanks Aberdeen Angus Farm

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

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BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE 1831 Plass Ave. Topeka, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer

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



Until Dinner is Ready

Rolling Stones: Government figures indicate there are about 4 million migratory workers who, because of low pay and long gaps between jobs, are scarcely kept above the thin edge of distress. All of which seems to fit the "rolling stone" theory. Following harvest seasons has made nomads out of some of these folks; bad luck, poor seasons, mismanagement all have added their share. And some of these people just naturally don't want to settle down any one place.

Good Weed: The horse nettle or bull nettle may be valuable in relieving the stomach-ache. Scientists report finding a protein-digesting enzyme, resembling pepsin in its action, in this weed which is believed to fill the bill as a medicine for digestive trouble. Well, Sweet clover once was considered a weed pest.

Peanut Profit: Insulation made from peanut hulls is said to be almost as efficient as cork and 35 per cent cheaper. Here's a shell game that may amount to something, with a profit that won't be "peanuts."

Frosted Progress: Frozen food lockers are so popular one firm builds them for instantaneous installation. And thawing-out between food locker and farm will not bother in the future because insulated paper bags are now on the market which will hold food at low temperatures for several hours. New inventions put more folks to work, fill more dinner pails with farm-grown foods.

Hungry Home Folks: "The unsatisfied wants of two-thirds of our people make up the greatest new market that has ever loomed before our business men and our farmers." This statement is from a speech by Milo Perkins, head of the Surplus Marketing Administration. Looks as if we had better worry about feeding the home folks as well as Europe. We don't need Hitler's consent to feed our own people.

Large Grass Seed: Breeding hay or pasture plants that grow from larger seeds than are common among the grasses is of keen interest to plant



"O'Daniel's hatchery is right next to an ostrich farm, isn't it?"

scientists. They say that in the difficult soil and moisture conditions which occur on many western ranges, a grass with a large seed that includes a reserve of starch might prove of great value in regrassing overgrazed ranges, where small seeded grasses may not be able to establish themselves except in seasons of unusually favorable rainfall. The coarser seeds also would be easier to harvest and thresh.

More Farmers: The farm population in the U. S. picked up 2 million since

1930, and now totals 32 million, official figures show. This holds the ratio of farm population to total population at about 1 to 4. So 20 per cent of our U. S. population is feeding the other 80 per cent.

Dog Hair Cloth: From Japan the sheep breeder learns of another substitute for wool—dog hair—which is said to provide a warm, durable fiber that may be successfully worked into cloth. Things seem to be going to the dogs pretty rapidly in that general section of the globe.

Extra Milk: Testing cows for milk production for a year at a time can help greatly. However, on the basis of culling alone, averages for 63 Kansas herds tested for 5 years or more after starting show that dairymen were able to raise production 9 pounds to the cow for the 5 years. In individual cases, the 5-year increase has been more than 100 pounds.

4-H'ers to College: During the last year in the central states, former 4-H Club members comprised more than 37 per cent of all students enrolled in colleges of agriculture and home economics.

Cow Culling: Why cows leave home is explained by a Kansas dairy farm record summary for 1939. This shows that of 1,907 cows removed from 349 herds, 27 per cent were culled for low

production, 11.1 per cent for udder trouble, 6.4 per cent for sterility, 5.6 per cent for abortion, 3.3 per cent for old age, 6.9 per cent for other reasons, and 5.5 per cent died. Herds remaining were of much higher quality, the present trend in Kansas.

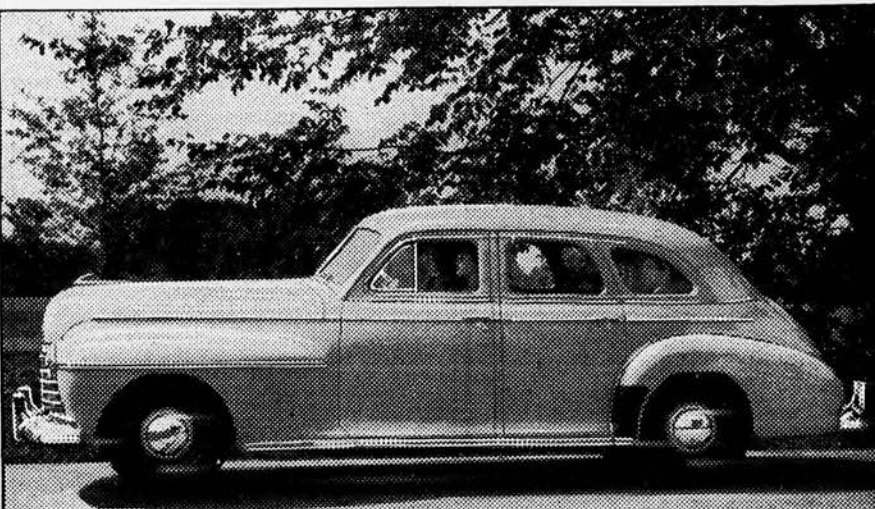
Low on Butterfat: The average production of butterfat of all cows in the nation is 170 pounds; average production of Kansas cows is 148 pounds. Room for improvement here. How to improve is shown by 17 dairy record associations in the state. In these, 7,317 cows are being tested by 366 farmers. Average production of these cows in 1939 was 339 pounds of butterfat, which beat the 317-pound butterfat average for all association cows of the nation.

"Glad" News: Common assumption that high-crowned gladiolus bulbs should be planted in preference to flat or low-crowned bulbs for the best flower spikes is not founded on fact, report horticulturalists at Iowa State College.

More Money: Cash farm income for 1940, including AAA payments, is estimated at \$8,900,000,000. This is \$360,000,000 or 5 per cent higher than in 1939 and, if realized, will be the second highest for any year since 1930. Government payments to farmers in 1940 may be slightly smaller than last year.

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