

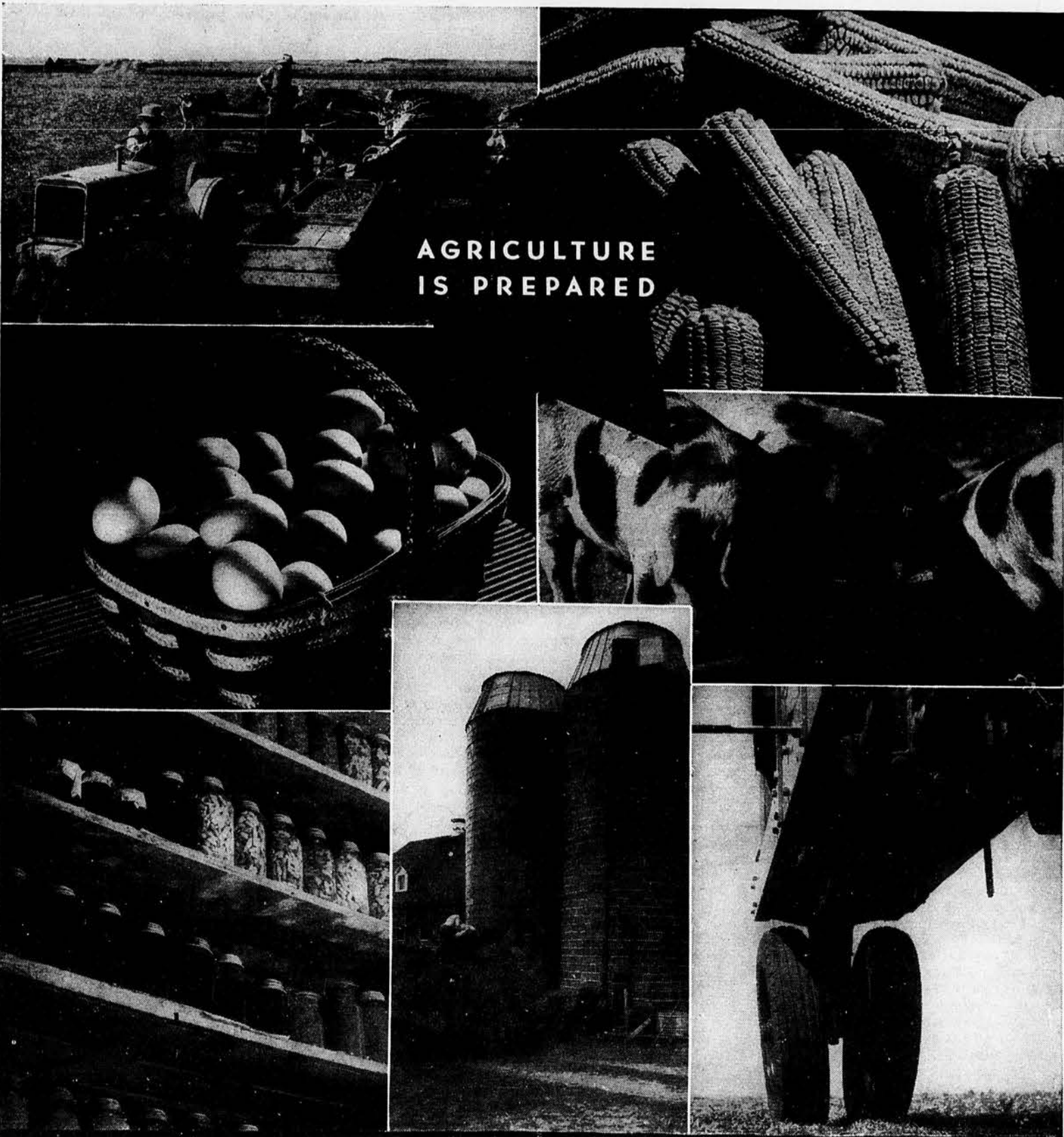
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DEC. 28, 1940

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE



AGRICULTURE
IS PREPARED

ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION, TOPEKA, JANUARY 8 TO 10

WORLD
SYSTEM

More Farm Aid Asked

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Aid for American Agriculture" is almost as important a problem for the coming session of Congress as "Aid for Britain," judging from actions of the 3 major farm organizations in their national conventions this winter.

Bases for this belief are substantially as follows:

First, farm income, despite \$1,500,000 of federal aid for agriculture the past year, is still considerably below what these organizations believe is "adequate share of national income."

Second, the present war has just about completed the job of destroying the foreign market for America's farm commodities produced on an export basis.

Third, the temporary prosperity in industry resulting from the national defense program is more reflected in prospective increased prices for things farmers buy than for things farmers sell.

Fourth, benefits to agriculture from increased industrial activity and payrolls will come only to farm products on a domestic basis; farm products on an export basis are suffering, and will suffer still more, from shutting off foreign markets.

There is not much enthusiasm among the major farm organizations for entering the Old World War.

L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, stated the situation bluntly, after urging that American industry continue and enlarge its output of necessities of war for Britain, but adding—

"In our determination to aid Britain in every step short of war, we must be sure that these steps are in accordance with international law.

"As much as we desire to help the weak and struggling nations, as much as we want to protect the rights of free men and women everywhere, we must keep everlastingly in mind the fact that it is not our mission or duty to be the policeman of the world. Wrongs have been committed every decade against weak nations and free peoples, but it is not our duty to meddle in the affairs of Europe or the Orient."

Union Objectives

The Farmers' Union, setting forth 6 major farm objectives, and 21 minor objectives, carries the following as No. 19 of the minor objectives:

"19. We reassert our historic position as opposed to sending of American boys to fight on foreign soil, and demand that the Congress of the United States limit military action of this country to a strictly defensive policy, dedicated only to the preservation of our democracy."

The American Farm Bureau Federation resolutions set out the Bureau foreign policy in the resolution on national security.

"While this is not time for unreasonable national fear," the resolution reads, "we insist that the experience of many nations furnishes conclusive proof that the interests of America demand that the full energies and resources of our nation be devoted to the perfection of all our national defense with the utmost speed and efficiency until this country is made absolutely impregnable to foreign attack.

"A first essential to national defense is the immediate and complete dissolution of all organizations which seek to overthrow or undermine constitutional democratic government. The task of ridding the country of all such influences is a proper function of government, and hysterical persecution of loyal citizens whose ancestors have come from countries which have fallen under dictatorship must be avoided.

"Consistent with these first important elements of national defense, we favor extending to Great Britain and

her allies with the utmost speed every practical aid in materials and equipment so badly needed in their gallant efforts to protect the rights of individuals and nations of free men.

"We favor doing everything within our national power and honor to remain free from the present conflict abroad and can see no good purpose in entering the conflict now being pursued within other nations. America's greatest responsibility and greatest contribution to future peace of the world, to world reconstruction and preservation of true democracy, will be found in the field of strict and ample national preparedness and directing every effort and the use of every resource at our command in establishing economic justice within our borders and thereby making democracy so attractive that the majorities within other nations will have practical encouragement to follow our national example."

All 3 organizations see the continuation of the present National Farm Program, with variations. The Grange accepts it resentfully as a substitute for a "real" farm program; the Farmers' Union thinks it a weak substitute for real help for agriculture; the Farm Bureau applauds it as fundamentally sound, but would improve it in administrative details. All three want amendments, substitutions or new features that will increase farm income and leave individual farmers freer to do as they please and be assured of adequate returns.

Wants "Some" Payments

The Grange's 12-plank farm platform calls for continuation of "some" government payments; elimination of trade agreements harmful to American agriculture (the American market for the American farmer), incentive payments for new crops needed in national defense or useful in industrial production, development of co-operative marketing and of a "voluntary" quota system (thru farm organizations similar to marketing associations) to "up" and maintain prices corresponding to industrial prices; make the AAA program more responsive to agriculture thru administration by farmer-elected state as well as county committees.

The Farmers' Union program includes full parity payments financed by income certificate plan, extension of parity payments and crop insurance to more crops; enactment of a farm debt adjustment bill that would have the government take over mortgages in default, leave the farmer on the land under a lease system by which rent would be credited on land purchased over a 40-year payment; expand greatly the Farm Security Administration; give aid to farm co-operatives equal to that provided for soil conservation;

insure adequate health diets to all Americans thru necessary funds from the treasury; and 19 other items.

"The national farm program," says the Farm Bureau, "offers the instrumentality for each class of co-operating farmers to attain its equitable income position thru (a) soil conservation for every American farm, (b) commodity loans, acreage allotments and marketing quotas for producers of basic crops, (c) parity payments to producers of basic crops, (d) marketing agreements for certain non-basic crops and farm products, (e) commodity and surplus disposal for basic and non-basic farm commodities."

But the Bureau sees much duplication and lack of co-ordination in the operation of administrative agencies—too many agents and inspectors harry and irritate farmers. Suggests unification of all these agencies in a 5-man non-partisan board within the Department of Agriculture. This would cover AAA and Crop Insurance, Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment, Surplus Marketing and Disposal (including the stamp plan), Commodity Credit Corporation, Soil Conservation Service, and planning activities now in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The Farm Bureau, instead of elec-

Record Book for 1941

Handy as a pocket in a shirt is the 1941 Record Book, now ready for distribution. There is space in the booklet for all kinds of egg records, milk records, crop records, dates to remember. There are valuable information tables. This booklet will fit in the pocket of your shirt, too, for it is pocket-size. For a free copy drop a card to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

tion of State Committee members by farmers, would have these nominated by Director of Extension in each state, and named by the proposed Federal Board; county committees would continue to function as at present.

Farm Bureau would make commodity loans at 85 per cent of parity available to all co-operators; during the emergency allotment of acreages would be still further reduced, and penalties increased in the marketing quota provisions of the AAA of 1938.

Thieves Do Come Twice

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

PAYMENT of a second Kansas Farmer reward last week to L. J. Reu, Leavenworth, reminds us that once in a while thieves steal property from a farm where a Protective Service reward has been paid. Usually, one conviction scares thieves away for a while. Sometimes, tho, they forget about the experience of their former colleagues. It took considerable investigation to catch the thief who stole chickens from Mr. Reu in 1938, but a man who attempted to steal corn last October was caught in the act and given a 90-day jail sentence. A \$25 reward was distributed among Service Member Reu, E. P. Lamborn, Mae Harlan and William Dresser.

Tightens Line of Defense

Another Service Member who showed improvement in taking precaution against thievery and who has been rewarded twice by Kansas Farmer is Theodore R. Gooch, Hugoton. In 1936, he shared in a reward paid for the conviction of a thief who stole livestock from him. A little later, he wrote to the Protective Service, "My livestock now is branded, hoof and horn, with the Bloodhound Thief Catcher."

When stealers came to his farm the next year, they took some unmarked canvases instead of livestock. This taught Mr. Gooch that he might expect theft of almost anything on the



premises. After a second reward was paid to him, he said, "My 'Bloodhound' has been stamping around on all the movable articles of my farm since my canvases were taken. Now, I believe it will be easier to find and give positive identification to any property that may be stolen from me."

Perfects Art of Recovery

A large part of the tools and gas taken from J. M. Roberts, Sharon Springs, the first time thieves stole from him, never was recovered although the thieves, themselves, were punished. Later, when corn was stolen, Mr. Roberts, with the help of officers, trailed the thieves over 2 counties and finally had the satisfaction of bringing home a good portion of the stolen grain in addition to sending the thieves to prison.

Specialty Is "Promptness"

A fourth member to be rewarded a second time is Hugo Hauke, Council Grove. Mr. Hauke's success in catching thieves is due to his habit of observing closely to see that all of his farm property is in place. On 2 occasions, property has been stolen but prompt report to the sheriff brought arrests and convictions which merited rewards from Kansas Farmer.

In all probability, it will be more difficult in the future for thieves to steal from any of these members who have, thru experience, become "theft conscious." Among the other dozen or so Service Members who have been rewarded more than once are: W. J. Joy, Emporia; Mrs. Frank Metcalf, St. Paul; M. A. Erpelding, Lancaster; Ira Miller, Baxter Springs; Mrs. Mary Coleman, Lawrence; and William Smith, Hutchinson.

To date in its war on thievery, Kansas Farmer has paid out a total of \$31,222.50 in cash rewards for the conviction of 1,325 thieves.



"I'd suggest you step back a bit, lady, so I won't get any oil on your fur coat."

FARM interest will center on the 70th annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, January 8 to 10, 1941. This outstanding farm event of the year will be held in Topeka's new million-dollar Municipal Auditorium, where delegates will register prior to 4 o'clock p. m., on January 8. While voting is restricted to delegates only, the meetings are open to everyone interested, and farm folks are especially urged to attend.

For 3 score years and 10 the leaders in Kansas agriculture have assembled in annual session to report progress, exchange ideas and gain inspiration from united action thru their Board of Agriculture in solving the never-ending problems of man's fundamental industry, upon which state prosperity depends.

In that long period, the Biblical expectancy

quet is available to the public and is reckoned an important feature of Farmers' Week in Topeka.

In the excellent program of up-to-date topics provided by Secretary J. C. Mohler, of the Board of Agriculture, the speakers have been selected for their background of knowledge and experience in order that their utterances may have an authoritative value, and Dr. W. I. Myers, head of the department of agricultural economics, of Cornell University, and formerly governor of the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C., will open the session of Thursday morning, January 9, with a



Governor Payne Ratner.

AGRICULTURE TAKES STOCK OF ITSELF

By I. D. GRAHAM



Leon R. Clausen, president of the J. I. Case Company, who will discuss farm equipment.

of a human lifetime, great things have been done; problems have been solved, the wilderness has been conquered, civilization established where none had been, and from the wastelands of unknown and untried possibilities have been developed an inland empire, rich in natural resources and in man's accomplishments, to rank in the vanguard of America's great sisterhood of states.

New problems constantly hover, and whether they be bright with promise from man's enlightenment, or glower with hate in war's blackout of civilization, they must be solved. Altho the primary purpose of the 70th annual meeting of the Board of Agriculture is to plan for the future well-being of the state thru its agriculture, the social and gastronomic interests have place and a banquet will be the prelude.

This annual "get-acquainted dinner" will be given in the roof garden of the Hotel Jayhawk, at 6:30 on the evening of Wednesday, January 8, when a program of music and toasts will follow the good things of the table. Greetings and welcome will be extended by Governor Payne Ratner in his own inimitable manner, to be followed by a response to a toast on "Vision and Achievement" by Mrs. Harry T. Forbes, of Golden Fountain Farm, near Topeka, noted for its purebred Shorthorns and poultry. Dean Paul B. Lawson, of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences of Kansas University, will close the evening with a response to his timely question of "Just What Are We Doing." The ban-

discussion of "Safeguarding the Farm Credit Administration."

Next in order will be "The Farm Equipment Industry and Agriculture" by Leon R. Clausen, president of the J. I. Case Company, a subject of importance to Kansas farmers. But no subject has a more perennial interest than taxation, and Senator Rolla W. Coleman, chairman of the Tax Committee of the Legislature, also of the Legislative Council, will report the work of his committee in preparing "The New Tax Code and the Essential Changes it Proposes in Assessment and Taxation."

The afternoon session of Thursday will be devoted to the all-important subject of "Grassland Agriculture for Kansas" to be surveyed as a whole by R. I. Throckmorton, head of the department of agronomy at Kansas State College. From his thousands of acres in Riley and Pottawatomie counties, Dan D. Casement will report on "Managing Bluestem Pastures," and E. A. Stephenson, of Clark county, will register his experience in "Managing Short Grass Pastures." Mr. Stephenson has been a first place winner in the annual Kansas Farmer Mail & Breeze pasture contest.

An innovation in the form of "An Open Forum" is announced for this session, in which it is possible that "The Probable Effects of War and National Defense on Our Agriculture" will have a place among the subjects that will be selected for discussion by the audience. Participation in the selection and discussion of

matters of interest is invited, by those present, whether delegates or visitors.

Thursday evening, January 9, is always made a special occasion in that it is devoted to a single address of outstanding interest. The present subject is "The Roots of Civilization" to be presented by Dr. J. O. Christianson, of the University of Minnesota. Born and reared on a Dakota farm, Dr. Christianson received his education in the State University of Minnesota, where he specialized in social science, economics, political science, and sociology. He has served as professor in the agricultural department of his Alma Mater for 22 years, and as its head for the last 11 years.

AS A POPULAR speaker, he has averaged 150 addresses a year before farm organizations in 25 states during the last decade, and has made frequent contributions to farm papers and educational magazines. For several years he has been head of all short courses in the university, and from his abundant experience he brings a message to the farmers of Kansas.

The session of Friday morning, January 10, holds much of interest and value. First is "New Alfalfa Varieties for Kansas" by Prof. C. O. Grandfield, assistant agronomist, Kansas State College. This discovery may point the way to a restoration of the state's alfalfa acreage, once the largest in the country. "The War on Animal

[Continued on Page 11]



Dr. W. I. Myers, Cornell University, formerly head of the Farm Credit Administration.



Dr. George Catlin, an Englishman fresh from Britain, who is a former member of Parliament.



Dr. J. O. Christianson, University of Minnesota, who will speak on Thursday night.

WAR, as a rule, never settles anything. On the contrary it unsettles everything. It destroys truth to such an extent that about the only thing we can be certain about is that we are not getting the truth. It would be impossible to carry on a great war except on a basis of falsehood and deception. Neither side dares to tell the truth even if it knows what the truth is.

President Roosevelt is quoted as saying at Warm Springs, in Georgia, the other day, where he visited the victims of infantile paralysis, that he will return there again soon "if the world survives."

Another dispatch from Warm Springs quotes him as saying that he will "get back for a couple of weeks in March if things go all right."

Now what does the President mean by these veiled predictions of disaster? Does he really believe there is a possibility that the world is to be destroyed by some overwhelming and unimaginable cataclysm within the next 2 months?

There is not even the most remote possibility that such a terrible disaster is in the offing or that President Roosevelt even thinks that such a catastrophe is possible. What then is the object of such a remark? We can only guess that what he intends is to get the people of the United States more excited about the world situation and therefore the more willing to get mixed up in it. If that is his object, then it almost certainly follows that he is prepared to lead the nation into active conflict to save the world from immediate destruction.

I leave you to have your own guess as to what he means and turn to a brief contemplation of what I think is going on over in Europe.

There we vision utter confusion and uncertainty. We know that the reports we read and hear are not wholly true, but that mixed with a large amount of falsehood, there probably is some truth in them.

A correspondent who is at least more reliable in his judgment than most of those who write

An Ode to Winter

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

Just waiting, Oh, winter! but dreading the day
That you may decide to come prancing this way;
The trees are all ready, their leaves on the
ground,

Except a few hanging that still may be found.
But do not, Oh, winter! think we are afraid,
For we'll soon be ready and glad we have
stayed.

There is joy by the fire when together each
night

With the stock sheltered safely, securely and
tight.

There's a welcome for neighbors who often
drop in

To spend a few hours and add to the din;
So winter, you're welcome, don't think you are
not,

Your freezing will put many pests on the spot!

There's pep in your touches that makes us move
fast,

And the ground needs some freezing that some
work will last,

And there's meetings at night oftentimes to
attend

Where each of the farm folks can meet his best
friend;

So winter, cold winter, with frost, cold, and
sleet,

We'll give the glad hand for your coming's a
treat.

Comment

By T. A. McNeal

and talk for public consumption, says that the British leaders are swinging to the view that the war will be terminated by an internal blowup in Germany and the occupied territory in Europe rather than by the actual military defeat of Germany.

Do these British leaders actually believe this? If so, what have they to base the belief upon? Is there any news from Germany that justifies such a probability? If so, there has been no actual demonstration of it. Such demonstrations as we have had seem to indicate that Hitler still has as solid support as any leader ever has had. Furthermore, this theory does not comport with the claims of those who insist that we must get into the war immediately to save not only the British Empire from destruction but also our own country from being bombed by the Nazi air force.

Wars have always ended heretofore, and so will this war end, but when or how it will end is just as uncertain now as it has been at any time since it began. One thing seems reasonably certain, and that is that however it ends or who wins, the world will suffer irremediable harm. It will no more save democracy than did the last World War, which we all recall was supposed to be a war to make democracy safe in the world. We are spending a vast amount of money, perhaps wasting a lot of it, in trying to make this the most powerful military power the world has ever seen. If our country is not bankrupted we may accomplish that objective. But if we do we will no longer have any ground for pretending to have a democratic form of government. Militarism and democracy can no more successfully mingle than oil and water.

Maybe the dictatorship we will have will be somewhat less objectionable than the dictatorships already established, but who knows? At any rate we are fully satisfied that whichever way the war ends its product will be more misery, less food and less freedom. The former World War very nearly destroyed our civilization. Possibly this one will complete the job.

Let us say this by way of encouragement. The very fact that the confusion is so great that no one knows what is truth and what is falsehood may be somewhat hopeful. The civilization of which we have boasted is the result of unlooked for, unplanned and fortuitous circumstances. There has been little evidence of wisdom in the government of mankind. Men learn little wisdom from experience, and in fact, do not recognize wisdom when they see it. There never has been a time in all history when it was possible to live in such comfort, peace and security as right now, but folly still prevails and the very knowledge which should make a good and comfortable world is used principally to make the world a hell.

It may be that by another combination of fortuitous, unlooked-for and unplanned circumstances, a better world will develop out of the present world-wide confusion.

No Right to Complain

A father dies and leaves a will. He has 3 children, A, B and C. The land is divided in the will, but has a mortgage put on since the will was made. The mortgage is on the land that A is supposed to get. B refuses to help pay his share of the mortgage, or does he have to?

C is willing to help pay his share and if A and B have trouble, does C have to help pay the extra expense? The mother passed away several years ago.—F. F. F.

This father had a right to put this mortgage on the land after he had made the will. And assuming that he was mentally competent to execute the mortgage, the mortgage is a lien on the land. The heirs have no right to complain if their father after

making the will decided to get a loan on the land. All the obligations they are under so far as that is concerned are to either pay the mortgage on their share of the land or lose the land under a foreclosure proceeding. They cannot be compelled to enter into any obligation to pay this mortgage debt. But if they do not pay it, they will presumably lose the land.

In-Laws Must Sign

After the parents are both gone, in order to give a clear title to a place, do the in-laws as well as the children have to sign the deed?—Subscriber.

Yes.

Title to Cemetery Lots

A cemetery was laid out and land deeded for it and the deed put on record in 1882. Lots were sold. Some of the people left the country and never used their lots, and have been away 40 years. The deeds for these lots have not been recorded. Can these lots be sold to people living here now by the cemetery board and the proceeds go for the upkeep of the cemetery?—L. S. L.

In my opinion such a deed would be perfectly legal, in view of the fact that the original deed has never been recorded.

Not a Valid Will

Husband and wife, A and B, each own an undivided half interest in a farm. They have no children. A makes a will giving his half-interest in the farm to his children by a former marriage at his death. Is this will legal? If he dies without will, what part of the farm will his widow, B, get?—S. S.

Such a will as you mention would not be a valid will. Neither A nor B can will away from each other more than one-half of their individual share of this property. A might will half of his half as he pleases, and the same with B.

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Farm Matters

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NEXT to keeping the United States out of the European war, and to speeding and increasing our national defense program, I consider my most important job in the next session of Congress is to protect the farmers of the United States, and particularly the farmers of Kansas, against threatened income cuts.

Our wheat growers are going to require more aid from the government, I am very much afraid, than they have been getting. The export markets for wheat are virtually nonexistent at present. The same is true of the export market for pork and lard, on which our corn growers are to a great extent dependent for good prices.

The American Farm Bureau has recognized the necessity for more aid. It proposes that the government guarantee 85 per cent of parity prices on the major crops, especially wheat, corn and cotton. I think this much at least should be done. Whether it will be done by direct price fixing, or by making loans at 85 per cent of parity, or by the income certificate plan, I am not at present in position to say.

I will say this much. If the United States government is going to spend several billion dollars a year to provide war supplies for Britain to protect democratic institutions in America, I say it can well afford to spend up to 2 billion dollars on American farmers to preserve the American way of life on American farms during this emergency.

I am withholding final judgment on President Roosevelt's proposal to provide unlimited armaments for Britain at the expense of the American taxpayers, until his proposal is presented to Congress in more concrete form than he stated it at his recent press conference. His suggestion that Americans forget the "silly old fool dollar sign" in arranging unlimited aid for Britain ought to have some reasonable limitations, in my judgment. The American people, who will eventually foot the bill, will not be able to ignore the dollar sign when they pay the taxes, I am very much afraid.

I want the proposal explained a good deal more definitely before I can give it my indorsement; I want it shown pretty clearly that the investment of all these billions of dollars is essential to our own national defense, and that it will add to our own national defense.

Wise Planning Needed

IN WORLD history the present epoch must be painted in the lurid colors of war, hatred, rapine, famine and misery; the destruction of civilization in whole continents, and with democracy as the last remaining hope.

America, altho neutral, and hampered by the most vexing and dangerous internal problems in its history, still must participate by feeding the hungry, helping the distressed in stricken lands, and rendering aid in the interest of civilization and good government, as well as enduring the hardships that will be forced upon us by a widespread disruption of a world economic structure.

To bear this added burden, thrust upon us by an insane lust for power by unscrupulous despots, America must maintain its clear thinking, cool judgment and wise planning to husband all resources, improve methods, foster its agriculture and co-operate in every function of civic and private life.

In Kansas I look to the State Board of Agriculture, which for three score years and ten has been a leader in the development of our chief industry, to lead onward and upward; to the youth of our state, the men and women of tomorrow, to profit by its teachings and experience and lead to an ever greater achievement. I would especially point to the annual meeting of the Board in Topeka on January 8 to 10, from which the accumulated experience of 7 decades may be had. All farm people are welcome.

Our Battle of Nerves

MANY of us in America, heartsick over the war, are sincerely concerned about the threatened famine in Europe this winter. If reports are correct, and I believe they are, the Nazi forces have virtually stripped the coun-

tries they have overrun of their food. Any supplies we might send would be promptly stolen by the Nazis, we are told. In this I believe man's inhumanity to man has reached an all-time loathsomeness.

The picture of lacerated humanity and blasted destruction is appalling. Appalling, also, is the gruesome specter of hunger thinning into starvation and emaciated death. Appalling is the pitiful story of strong men suffering the agonies of the condemned as their little children waste away for want of food; and of mothers suffering another and another Gethsemane. Greed and war never leave pretty panoramas in their wake.

The urge to stem this tide of ruthlessness is strong; pressure for actual participation of the United States is growing and will soon reach tremendous proportions. I know this well. We all have been thru it before. Yet in the face of these multiple horrors, and ever mindful of the precept that we are our brother's keeper, I say the kindest thing, the wisest thing this country can do is to avoid being drawn into the maelstrom.

Lend every possible aid to England, of course. Arm our own country so sturdily that no semblance of threat shall dare escape even the mad minds of dictators; I shall continue to support the preparedness campaign. But with the brutal facts of another World War still in our memories, let us not be misled by our hearts into believing we will save the world for democracy and decency by sending our young men to fight on foreign soil or on foreign water. What we can expect is that a battle of nerves will be waged in this country to attempt to sway us into the battle line. Yet just as surely as we enter that line we sacrifice our ability to be of the most help to an after-the-war rebuilding. We must keep our sanest reasoning powers functioning in the trying times ahead and stay out of all foreign wars.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

FROM A Marketing VIEWPOINT

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

We have about 600 lambs that will be ready for market in January. What will be the trend in prices during the next 30 days?—F. P. C., Nebr.

A further moderate drop in lamb prices seems probable by mid-January, but a substantial advance in values is expected thru February and March. According to a recent federal report, total shipments of feeder lambs into the Corn Belt states and on to wheat pastures during July thru November were the largest on record. This will mean continued heavy marketings of slaughter lambs during the next 30 days. A decrease in the movement of feeder lambs to the Corn Belt during November and a substantially smaller number of lambs on feed in the Colorado feeding areas assure a let-up in supplies and higher prices by March.

I have heard a lot of talk recently about prices going up. Do you think prices will go up, and if they do will farm prices go up as they did in the World War?—M. J., Dickinson Co.

Present indications are that the government will use every effort to keep prices from skyrocketing as they did during the World War. The demand for speed in production of materials for defense may cause higher prices. Farm prices—particularly for those things of which we have a surplus, such as wheat, cotton, and lard—will not advance a great deal. The loss of the export market is another depressing factor in farm prices.

We have some pigs that are about a month old. Should we feed them for a May market or should we sell them in the near future?—R. M., Cowley Co.

Considering probable price trends, every effort should be made to carry

these pigs thru the winter as cheaply as possible, to utilize pasture and other low-cost feeds next spring, and to plan to have them on the midsummer, 1941, market. A substantial advance in prices is expected by that time, and you will be avoiding the seasonal drop in prices that usually occurs during April and May. A substantial reduction in slaughter supplies and a further improvement in consumer incomes by midsummer are expected to be important price-strengthening factors.

Assuming that the war will continue for at least 2 years more, would you advise an expansion in the dairy herd?—E. M., Sedgwick Co.

If the war lasts for 2 years more, prices of dairy products will be higher. Butterfat prices are now from 6 to 8 cents higher than prices a year ago. Expansion of the herd in line with a sound farm-management program appears to be a good plan. Since the longer-time outlook is so uncertain, it

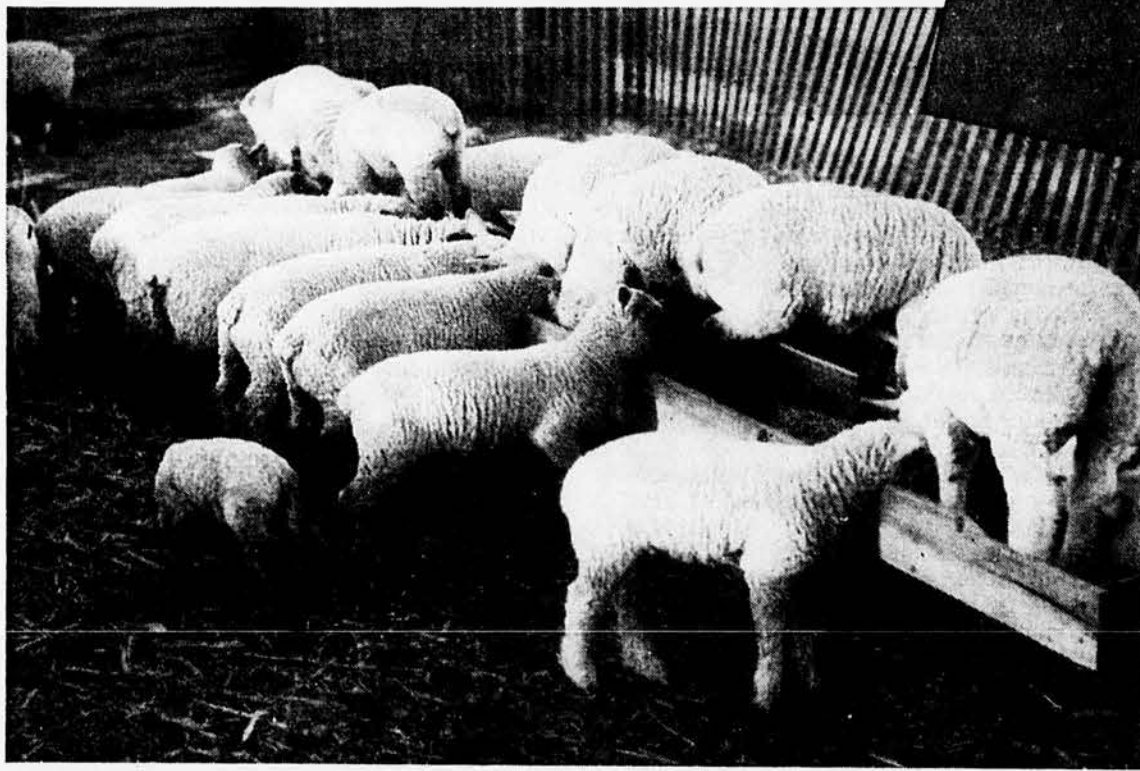
might be unwise to assume long-time indebtedness on dairy cattle. We are now exporting huge quantities of dairy products. After the war these exports may be shut off with consequent price declines.

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	\$14.10	\$13.25	\$10.50
Hogs	6.15	6.05	5.80
Lambs	9.00	9.50	9.10
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.11	.11½	.10½
Eggs, Firsts	.25	.28	.18
Butterfat, No. 1	.33	.31	.25
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	.83¼	.85¼	1.07
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.60	.61½	.59½
Oats, No. 2, White	.37½	.39¼	.42½
Barley, No. 2	.51	.53	.56
Alfalfa, No. 1	15.00	15.00	17.00
Prairie, No. 1	9.00	8.50	8.50

FARMING HIGHLIGHTS OF 1940



As Kansas farmers give more emphasis to farming systems built around livestock, sheep and lambs move into sudden popularity throught the state. This picture shows a pen of Kansas milk-fed fat lambs in the making.

AS "FATHER TIME" turns the page for a new year, farm people can look back upon an eventful 1940. Scanning the records of farming progress you will note that one great movement—soil conservation—stands above all others in accomplishments of the year. With it was the accelerated trend away from cash grains toward feed crops, and scores of new silos, which stand as monuments to more dependable farming practices.

These changes paved the way for increased numbers of livestock and poultry, with the procession being led by an ever-increasing popularity of sheep and lambs on Kansas farms. Illuminating the Kansas farm picture in a glorious manner was tremendous extension of rural electrification to thousands of farms formerly without lights and electric power. Still another spectacular movement was that of irrigation, as water began tumbling from new plants to help stabilize agriculture in nearly every part of the state.

New developments in management and kinds of grasses rated important headlines in the 1940 Kansas farm news. Developments in the AAA also claimed attention, especially in Southwestern counties where farmers voted upon themselves the responsibility of soil improvement practices as a prerequisite to benefit payments.

BEEF-TYPE turkeys, hybrid chickens, rural recreational activities, and many other topics shine brightly in the 1940 agricultural highlights. Most significant farm happenings of different counties for the year have been summarized by county agricultural agents. *Kansas Farmer* presents these highlights to you. If you have additional ideas, please drop a line to the editors of this paper.

BROWN—Organization of the Brown County Soil Conservation District by the farmers of this county was one of our big accomplishments in 1940. Work was started on this in 1939. In 1940, supervisors for the district were elected. Technicians from the Department of Agriculture started work in the county July 1, 1940. Erosion is one of the most serious problems of agriculture in Brown county. For that reason the organization of this district is probably the most outstanding agricultural event during the past year.

Conducting a series of 10 corn tests on different hybrid corn and on open-pollinated corn also was one of the most important agricultural events of 1940. A complete corn variety test was conducted in each township in Brown county. Hybrid corn is one of the liveliest topics in the county.—R. L. Stover.

BUTLER—A remarkable increase in the deferred feeding system might be named as a most significant farm happening in Butler county, for 1940. This system influences virtually all cattle in the Whitewater area. It is largely the result of activities of a banker in that vicinity who realized his community could produce sorgo and kafir 99 out of 100 years, but that there is little market for these crops. Consequently, he began to look around for such a project and, being a cattleman himself, stumbled on to the deferred calf proposition. The banker is J. D. Joseph, who last year brought in

Right—More feed crops and more silos highlighted farm trends of 1940 which lead toward a sounder system of agriculture in Kansas.

Below—Affecting every county in Kansas, keen attention to the matter of soil and water conservation heads the list of significant farm happenings during 1940.

approximately 6,000 head of Southern calves. Nearly all of these calves have been handled on the Kansas Deferred System. Mr. Joseph figures that following this program, cattle can cheapen \$2 a hundred and still farmers will come out on them.—Lot F. Taylor.

CHEROKEE—Most important happening in this county is that approximately 137 farm homes will be electrified under the rural electrification program. Additional rural electrification members which now exceed 50, are requesting rural electrification service at a future date.—Robert T. Patterson.

CLOUD—Most successful farm happenings in Cloud county in 1940 might be listed as follows: 1. Co-operative shipment of Western ewes by sheepmen of the county. This venture, carried on for the first time in Cloud county, was sponsored by the Farm Bureau. 2. Cloud county's first Fat Lamb and Purebred Ram Show was held in the spring at Concordia. 3. Soil Conservation Service drawing up agreements for 32 co-operators in the county. 4. Turning the current on in the new Rural Electrification Association, of Republic and Cloud counties. 5. Shelter belt plantings by several farmers, both in co-operation with the United States government shelter belt and the Agricultural College Extension Service by using state forestry trees.—Harvey J. Hensley.

COFFEY—Most significant farm happening in Coffey county [Continued on Page 12]



SECRETARY KINKEAD

Re-elected by Horticultural Society

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

AT THE 74th annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society held in Kansas City, Kan., early in December, George W. Kinkead, of Troy, was re-elected secretary for the fourth consecutive 2-year term. Mr. Kinkead has long been a familiar figure in Kansas horticulture, having helped organize the Wathena Fruit Growers Association back in 1910. He served as sales manager of this organization for a number of years. It might be said that the Wathena Fruit Growers Association, altho a stock company handling strawberries and small fruits, was the forerunner of the present co-operatives in Doniphan county.

Later, Mr. Kinkead acquired large orchard holdings near Troy, attaining a wide reputation as a buyer and seller of fine apples when he headed the brokerage firm of Kinkead and Yates. When the co-operative idea took root in the county about 1930, Mr. Kinkead was one of the early boosters of the plan and became a charter member of the Troy Apple Growers Association when it was organized in 1933. He was first elected secretary of the horticultural society in 1934, and since acquiring that office has become nationally known in horticultural matters, having represented this state at the annual meetings of the National Apple Institute, and was a delegate early this spring to the National Industry Planning Committee which met in Rochester, N. Y.

At the Kansas City meeting, Homer Sharp, outstanding orchardist of Council Grove, was moved from the vice-presidency to the presidency, succeeding Dr. W. F. Pickett, head of the horticultural department at Kansas State College.

Apple growers in Northeast Kansas have just had an unprecedented experience. The sudden cold which descended upon this section on Armistice Day and continued for almost a week found fruit trees totally unprepared for winter. The abundant rains of August, the hot weather thru September and far into October, promoted such late growth that the trees were far from the dormant state in which they

should be when freezing weather arrives. They still retained their green leaves, proof that the sap had not receded. The cells of the growing tissue were turged with their liquid contents and, freezing, they expanded and burst. Result, a cambium layer that is brown and lifeless instead of alive and green.

The buds, not only of next year's crop are damaged, but in many cases, 1, 2 and even 3 year's growth of wood seems to have been killed. Only spring can reveal the actual extent of the havoc wrought, and what nature can do to heal the injury remains to be seen. There is no question but that the 1941 crop of Jonathans, Delicious and Winesaps will be light. Yellow Transparent, Duchess and Wealthy varieties do not seem to have suffered so much damage, due to the fact that they are early apples and were in a more nearly dormant condition. Pear and cherry trees appear to be badly damaged, but the peach trees, having lost most of their leaves earlier, show many live buds.

Many growers are of the opinion that strawberries were not seriously damaged, because they were in the dormant stage before the freeze. A year ago growers in this section weathered a catastrophe when thousands of bushels of apples went on the ground in a high wind on just the day before harvest was to begin. On many occasions yields have been cut short by late spring frosts; crops have been ruined by hail in summer; but never, in the history of the industry, has the next season's crop been damaged as early as the preceding November.

There is just one ray of hope that the situation may turn out to be not as serious as it seems at present. Last year a similar freeze struck the grapefruit belt and it was reported that the buds of this year's crop was severely damaged and likewise buds for the crops 1 and 2 years hence. But there has been no shortage of grapefruit this year as was predicted. If results of this apple freeze turn out as well, growers will have much for which to be thankful.

One thing the growers have to con-

sole them in this catastrophe is that should there be no apple crop next year the codling moth menace would be brought under control. With no apples to feed upon the codling moth population would be greatly diminished. For a number of years following, fewer sprays would be necessary to combat this pest.

Poor seed crops in the United States, and the war in Europe, cutting off imports, combine to reduce the supply of vegetable seed for planting in 1941, resulting in an advance in price from 50 to 200 per cent over last year. Spinach, carrot, onion, cauliflower and radish seed will be higher, while peas, beans, sweet corn, cabbage and tomatoes will see little change in seed prices. After this year this country will probably be

producing all its own seed and will no longer have to depend on foreign supply.

Tobacco Growers Vote AAA

Growers of burley, dark fire-cured and air-cured tobacco granted the Agricultural Adjustment Administration power to regulate sales of their crops during the next 3 years in farm referenda held recently. In a relatively light turnout of votes, the tobacco farmers gave top-heavy majorities for AAA proposals to invoke strict marketing quotas to keep production and sales in line with markets restricted by the European war. The bulk of these tobaccos are produced in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Ohio and Indiana.

When Colds Choke You All Up, Cause Coughing

Are coughing spasms keeping you awake at night and making you feel miserable all day? Is your head so filled up that it feels ready to burst? If you have that kind of a cold—if anyone in your family has one—



RELIEF WHERE RELIEF IS NEEDED

the breathing passages of the nose, throat and chest. It soothes irritation, eases local congestion in the upper bronchial tubes,

THEN HERE IS WELCOME NEWS! Right at home you can easily prepare a simple, direct treatment that helps relieve such discomforts.

All you need do is boil some water. Pour it into a bowl while it's steaming. Add a good spoonful of Vicks VapoRub. Then breathe in the steaming medicinal vapors.

With every breath VapoRub's relieving medication is carried deep into

helps clear head and throat, quiets coughing.

When you enjoy the results of this medicated vapor treatment you will understand why Vicks VapoRub is used this way in so many homes.

Added relief . . . Rub Vicks VapoRub on throat, chest and back at bedtime—to get the benefit of its soothing medicated vapors and its comforting poultice action while you sleep.

Sixty Farmers Go to School

SIXTY young Kansas farmers, most of them married and landowners, from 51 counties in the eastern half of the state will go back to school for 4 weeks starting January 6 to a winter short course, sponsored by Sears, Roebuck and Company, and administered jointly by the extension division and the College of Agriculture, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

The men were chosen for their qualities of progressiveness and their desire to promote better farm practices. Because it was believed impractical to bring together young farmers from the east and west extremes of the state, all to take the same course at the same time, the state was divided into 2 sections. Those from the eastern half go this year, while next year men from the western half will be chosen.

A concentrated curriculum, consisting chiefly of lectures by the college and extension staff, will include these subjects:

Farm business problems, agronomy, animal husbandry, entomology, history, poultry, meats, horticulture, plant diseases, bacteriology, livestock sanitation, pasture management, dairying, agricultural engineering and seeds.

Besides these basic courses, there will also be programs of wide and varied interests such as travel, Farm Credit Administration, nutrition, fish and game, and campus trees.

Both Dean Call, of the College of Agriculture, and Dean Harry Um-

berger, director of extension, will address the short course farmers during their stay.

Sears, Roebuck and Company will pay the board and room for the men while they are taking the course, as well as their hospital and medical fees, and their transportation. Each man attending the course is himself providing for any necessary expense for hired help at home that may be required in his absence.

Commenting on the farm short course his company is sponsoring, D. E. Blocksome, manager of Sears, Roebuck and Company in Topeka, explained that the project was undertaken as one of Sears' contributions toward improvement of the farm income situation.

Other projects aiming at the same goal, Mr. Blocksome said, are scholarships offered at Kansas State and 37 other land grant colleges of the nation; and purebred livestock projects which have put good animals in the hands of more than 3,000 farm boys and girls.

The short course is the third such course to be sponsored by Sears, Roebuck and Company, the other 2 being at Alabama Polytechnic Institute and North Dakota Agricultural College.

Farm and Home Week at Manhattan follows immediately after the close of the short course sessions, and there will be a convenient opportunity for all of the farmers who can stay over at the college for the program.

FARMERS



You may own this Special Accident Policy for only \$2

Everyone living on a farm should investigate our New Special Accident policy. This policy is underwritten by the Washington National Insurance Company, one of the largest and oldest companies of its kind in America. Washington National has paid 175 million dollars to policyholders in the past 30 years.

Ask your Capper representative to tell you about this policy. You can have this protection for yourself or for any member of your family at a cost of only \$2 a year. No doctor's examination is required. There is no age limit. You can provide yourself with ready cash if you are the victim of any accident specified in the policy. Death benefits range from \$1000 to \$5000.

Why not get in touch with your Capper man today? He will be glad to explain the policy fully without obligation. Accidents strike without warning. Be prepared!

Ask Your Capper Man or Write

KANSAS FARMER INS. DEPT., TOPEKA, KANSAS

CAPE COD TREATS US TO CRANBERRIES

BY RUTH GOODALL

JUST a prosy-looking barrel of little, round, red berries at the corner grocery. To be sure, you know cranberries make good sauce, and one almost has to have'em to dress up holiday dinners—and you let it go at that. Or, being a thrifty Kansas farm wife you consider them a luxury since they are not to be had for the picking from your own backdoor patch, but must be bought at so-much-per-pound instead. Maybe there isn't much romance in a barrel of cranberries. Maybe my inquiring mind is leading my unstable emotions astray—again. Be that as it may, the story back of growing and harvesting cranberries seems plenty romantic to me. Or is it my Kansas remoteness from the source of supply? Surely you too have wondered where those diminutive red balls come from, as you picked them over one by one to be sure there isn't a single bad one—which there scarcely ever is. Have you ever seen them growing? What of the farm folks whose chief crop is cranberries? Do they have worries and problems, and just what sort of lives do they live?

AS A STARTER let us fly, hop, skip, jump or travel somehow geographically to the bogs of Cape Cod, New Jersey, Long Island and Wisconsin, for it is there the rotund, crimson little berries are cultivated. To be exact, on that narrow strip of the state of Massachusetts known as Cape Cod, three-quarters of the world crop is harvested—a crop that annually brings into that little Atlantic sea coast community about 5 million dollars.

Cranberry workers resemble in many ways the cotton pickers of the South, living in surroundings similarly paternalistic. Cranberry bogs are dotted with the shacks of workers, but more interesting are the model villages built for workers. On the 1,800-acre cranberry farm of Ellis Atwood, of South Carner, Mass., is to be found unto itself a little cranberry community, with its own roads, electric lights and even a clubhouse. Scores of cottages, no two alike, house the workers. There are 2-room cottages for single laborers. Men with families are supplied with 4-room houses, modern even to running water, baths and radios. Like the cotton pickers, workers range from mere youths to grandpappies. Higher wages and a 6-hour day differentiate the cranberry picker from the cotton picker who works from sun-to-sun for a mere stipend.

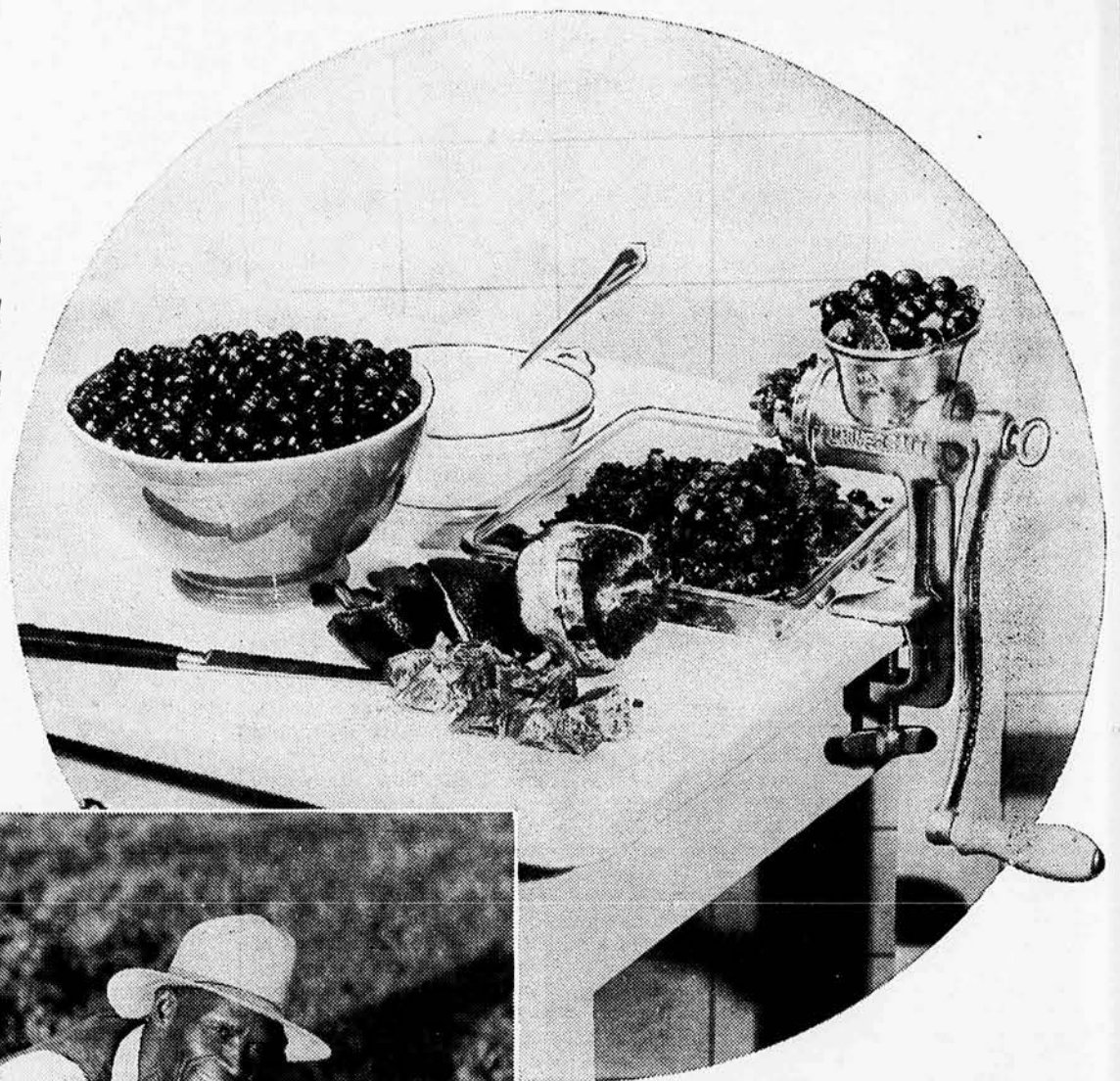
The first step in cranberry growing is bog-building which is hard work indeed. The land must be cleared of live roots—sometimes even great trees—and then ditched all around so that it may be flooded at any time. That done, the muck-land is spread with a 4-inch layer of



This cranberry worker has a happy smile—and he should, for these workers receive good wages and have comfortable living quarters.

sand into which the cranberry vines are set, about a foot apart. The first year, the scattered berries are picked by hand, to prevent tearing the lightly rooted vines. Even the second year, picking is a tedious task with little remuneration. Come the third year, berries are picked with a wooden scoop. Pickers form a straight line and, on hands and knees travel across the bogs, the wooden tines of the scoop pulling loose the berries from the closely-knit vines. Berries missed by the scoops are not "missed for good." After harvest the bogs are flooded and loose berries float to the top. The slightest breeze drifts them in a great mass to one side of the bog, where these "floaters" are scooped off and sent to the canneries.

Does it interest you to learn—it did me—that most bogs are about an acre in size and yield an average of 50 barrels of berries? Not so much perhaps as it does to know what you are going to do about the quarter's worth



Treat your family to this delicious cranberry-orange relish! It only takes a few minutes to make and may be kept for some time—if it lasts!

"John" brought home from town this morning. Don't "stew and sauce'em to death." That's the way the squaws taught the Pilgrim mothers to cook and use the wild, uncultivated berries soon after the Mayflower landed. There should be several tricks in the cranberry bag these three-hundred years, not that there's anything amiss about cranberry sauce. In fact, its the "basic" cranberry dish. Perfectly delicious foods are to be concocted of cranberry sauce, but before we mention some of the novel adaptations, let us consider the speedy, new method of making cranberry sauce. This requires only 10 minutes and gives the sauce its name.

Ten-Minute Cranberry Sauce

1 pound or quart (4 cups) cranberries 2 cups water
 1½ to 2 cups sugar

Boil sugar and water together 5 minutes. Add cranberries and boil without stirring until all the skins "pop," about 5 minutes. Remove from the fire when the popping stops, and allow the sauce to remain in vessel undisturbed until cool.

Cranberry Orange Relish

1 pound (4 cups) cranberries 1 to 1½ oranges
 2 cups sugar

Put cranberries thru meat grinder. Pare orange with sharp knife; remove seeds; trim off white membrane (leaving the pulp exposed on the surface). Put rind and pulp thru grinder, mix with sugar and berries. Let stand a few hours before serving. For future use pour in glasses, cover with paraffin.

Cranberry Cookies

1 cup Ten-Minute Cranberry Sauce from which the juice has been drained 1 egg
½ cup shortening 2 cups flour
½ cup sugar 1 teaspoon baking powder
 ½ teaspoon salt
 ½ teaspoon vanilla

Cream sugar and shortening, add well-beaten egg, flour, baking powder and salt. Lastly, vanilla. Chill dough, roll out very thin on slightly floured board and cut with round floured cookie cutter. Place 1 teaspoon of Cranberry Sauce on cookie round. Then place on top cookie round from which center has been cut out. Press edges together firmly with tines of fork. Bake in a moderate oven, 375 degrees F., about 10 to 15 minutes.

Pinafore for Baby

By LOIS T. SCOFIELD

Here are the directions for making a little girl's pinafore from a discarded man's shirt. Most families have a few of these, with frayed collars or cuffs! This "pinny" is easy to make and will cost only a few pennies—maybe none at all, if you've some rick-rack braid handy.

First, rip up the shirt so that the sleeves, back, and front will be in pieces. Press well.

Cut a pattern from newspaper and try on the child for whom you're making the pinafore. This pattern consists only of a plain front, 2 backs, and 2 ties. Fit the pattern in slightly at the waist, and make a small flare to the skirt so that it will "swing" and be perky. Of course, you may use a commercial pattern if you wish.

Now here's why this pinafore is so easy to make. Cut the 2 backs from the fronts of the shirt. Why? Because you can then use the finished edges, complete with buttons and button-

holes, for the finished back of your pinafore!

Next, cut the pinafore front from the shirt back; and the 2 ties from the shirt sleeves. Hem the ties neatly, and baste the ends to either back or front of the pinafore—in proper place for future tying—so that when you stitch the side seams together, the ties will be stitched in, too.

Now stitch the garment together—shoulders and side seams.

All that remains to be done is to turn up the hem, and finish the sleeves and neck holes with a tiny hem.

Finish your "pinny" by stitching a bright line of rick-rack, or other trim, around the hem, neck, and arm holes.

And won't you be proud of your handiwork when you see your small daughter looking like a bright, perky robin in it some sunny morning?

Should Mother Tell?

By MRS. L. W. A.

When one has made it a habit to tell children the truth always, sometimes you are sort of put on the spot. For instance, last night when I was finishing the dishes daughter remarked out of a clear sky: "Mother did any man propose to you besides Dad?"

I shot her a startled look and after a minute remarked severely, "Listen here young lady, I'm not going to tell you everything in my past, allow me to have a few secrets."

A mischievous grin broke out on her face and her eyes danced. I think that was the first time she had ever realized I was a person as well as a parent. But do you suppose she'll throw it up to me when I want to know something about her?

Pieces "Stay Put" in Box

By QUILTMAKER

Do you like to piece quilts? Then this easy-to-make box, in which to keep cut pieces, may prove a time-and-temper saver for you. Obtain a square or oblong box about 6 inches deep and equipped with a lid, several extra long slender needles, an equal number of stout corks and a bit of glue. Slip a needle thru the center of each cork until the head of the needle is flush with the cork, apply a bit of glue to each cork and place these at varying intervals upon the bottom of the cardboard box. These should be spaced to accommodate the varying sizes and shapes of cut pieces. Allow to dry well. Then "impale" the cut blocks on the needles to suit your fancy and convenience. A small tray may be fitted in the top to accommodate thread, needles, scissors and the block upon which you are working. The lid may be hinged to the back of the box by means of wide gummed or adhesive tape. The whole box may be covered with gay paper or pretty print.

Tip it, drop it, or turn it up-side down—accidentally, of course—and rejoice to find you don't have its contents to sort and restack!

Everybody Please Note

By MRS. SALLY JANE

I read somewhere the other day that while everyone is always anxious to hear or to tell all about a bad husband or wife, no one bothers to mention the good ones. And so I want to speak right up in meeting to say that my husband praises my cooking and my looks, carries the baby and buckets of water, hangs out the washing in freezing weather and hangs up his own clothes in the closet, agrees with me when my temper is short and disagrees with me only enough at any time to make life interesting, tells the news when he comes home from any place and listens to the news I tell teases me sometimes, scolds me seldom, and kisses me often.

Then when I tell him he's perfect, he just blushes and says I'm the perfect one. In other words, I'm one wife who has a good husband.

The Answer in Books

By JESSIE HAGGARD

A woman I know well lost her health. Not having formed reading habits when she was young she didn't know the peace and joy good books can give. She couldn't sew and with nothing to busy her hands and with books a hitherto unknown joy, she began reading. She read and then studied until her understanding broadened and her life was no longer a burden, but rather an inspiration and help to those about her.

We surely can't begin too soon to teach a child the value of good reading. Stevenson's "Garden of Verse," Longfellow's "Hiawatha" should be read to them while they are in the cradle and then watch how, as they grow older, they will hunger to read them for themselves.

There will be no dread of high school English or college rhetoric to the boy or girl whose mother selects and keeps good books and literature on the reading table at home.

There will be no long, empty hours in a big city wandering aimlessly about looking for the first form of entertainment one can find for a person whose mind is trained for good reading. This type of person knows at once where he is going and asks, "Where is the public library in this town?"

There are no long lonesome hours in the country for a person who loves reading. You can check your favorite books from your city library, and magazines are reasonable enough in price.

How rich one can be in his own mind if he has access to good books. By your reading you can meet the best of people, you can travel to every state in the union and every country in the world without leaving your chair. You can tell how the people of other lands dress and feel just by turning and reading the pages of a book.

Just as a poem comes slipping and healing into your inner consciousness, so will the child who has been taught to love books draw on his reserve powers in his life crisis, thus deriving and getting a philosophy of life.

To Relieve Bad Cough, Mix This Recipe, at Home

Big Saving. No Cooking. So Easy.

You'll be surprised how quickly and easily you can relieve coughs due to colds, when you try this splendid recipe. It gives you about four times as much cough medicine for your money, and you'll find it truly wonderful, for real relief.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's no trouble at all. Then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a pint bottle. Add your syrup and you have a full pint of medicine that will amaze you by its quick action. It never spoils, lasts a family a long time, and tastes fine—children love it.

This simple mixture takes right hold of a cough. For real results, you've never seen anything better. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and quickly eases soreness and difficult breathing.

Pinex is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action in coughs and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

You'll Like This Apron

SO SLIM AND TRIM



8824

Pattern 8824—You can easily see why everybody likes this design. It slips on over the head and ties in a jiffy—no buttons, no troublesome cross-straps. It's nice and slim at the waistline, is guaranteed to stay put on the shoulders, and covers your frock thoroughly, above and below! Send for it right away, because your home work will seem much lighter and pleasanter when you've several such aprons folded away for ready use. Choose cheery percale prints, gay gingham checks, or colorful polka dot calico, and trim the edges with ric-rac braid. It's so easy—you can finish it in a few hours. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 40, 42 and 44. Size 16 requires 2½ yards of 35-inch material without nap; 7½ yards of braid.

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

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OUR BUSY NEIGHBORS

Big Corn Yield Reported

F. P. McCollough, Rossville, Shawnee county, reports that 1 variety of his hybrid corn yielded 113½ bushels an acre in 1940. Mr. McCollough says, "This is the actual weight an acre, completed on December 7, so the corn was completely dried out."

Secretary J. C. Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture, says that so far as any records filed with the State Board of Agriculture are concerned, Mr. McCollough's reported yield of 113½ bushels an acre appears to be a history maker. Is there anyone in Kansas who can report an authenticated yield to the acre of corn that exceeds Mr. McCollough's experience this year?

Champion Corn Grower



State winner in the DeKalb corn growing contest for 1940 is H. O. Sloan, Union Tower, Bourbon county. His official yield, as checked by 2 neighbors, was 107.62 bushels an acre. He produced this big yield with DeKalb hybrid corn, variety 816. Corn was planted April 25 on bottom land.

High Honor to Sow

Seventh sow in the United States to be admitted to a Registry of Merit based upon practical brood sow production requirements plus a competent type examination is Tailor's Pattern 587728, a Hampshire owned by Ethyle-dale Farm of Emporia.

Tailor's Pattern, to be admitted to the Hampshire Registry of Merit, had to raise 2 litters of at least 8 pigs each, both of which were required to measure up to high weaning-time weight standards. Registry of Merit production testing enables a breeder to coordinate, without guesswork, outstanding individuality with equally outstanding production ability.

Of the 10 Hampshire sows in the nation which have now qualified for the Registry of Merit, 3 are owned by Nebraskans and 2 by Kansans. The other Sunflower state R. M. sow is Sunflower Rose, purchased recently by Firman L. Carswell, Kansas City, Kan.

Double Oats Crop

Many farmers raise 2 crops from the same land in 1 year, but Henry V. Schully, of Anderson county, has gone a step further. He has produced 2 grain crops from the same land in the same season. During the summer and fall of 1940, a field on his farm produced 2 crops of Fulton oats.

At harvest time, his oats had lodged badly as a result of unfavorable weather. Because of this, some grain was left on the ground, and a good stand of volunteer oats resulted. As most Kansas farmers discovered, it was an ideal season for volunteer oats. This fact, combined with the early-maturing qualities of the Fulton variety, brought Mr. Schully another crop well worth harvesting.

The volunteer oats were combined November 1, following inspection for

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.

certification by A. L. Clapp, secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association. Mr. Clapp relates that, at time of inspection, the oats were of good weight and quality, and entirely satisfactory for requirements of certification.

Capper Renamed to Red Cross

Senator Arthur Capper, who has been named on national board of directors of the Red Cross for another year—he is completing his fifteenth year on the board—attended the annual meeting of the board recently. The meeting was presided over by Chief Justice Hughes, ex-officio chairman. Among the notables at the meeting were General Pershing; Bishop James E. Freeman, of the Washington Diocese; John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers; Norman Davis; Mabel Boardman; Arthur Sulzberger, publisher of the New York Times.

Delivers Bull to Carrillo

Dale Mustoe, son of E. D. Mustoe, manager of Foster Farms in Thomas county, returned recently from Hollywood, Calif., where he delivered "American Royal," a Hereford bull, to the movie star, Leo Carrillo. This bull, purchased from Foster Farms by the American Royal Livestock Show, was presented to Carrillo to head a herd of 350 purebred Herefords on his California ranch. Dale reports a most enjoyable trip.

Lose Well Known Kansan

Tragedy entered one of the leading farm homes of Kansas, with the sudden passing of Mrs. Arthur J. White, Coldwater. Mrs. White's death occurred December 9, following an operation.

Mr. White is a Kansas Master Farmer, having been selected in the class of 1932. Operating an extensive livestock and crop production program in Comanche county, the Whites reared a fine family of 3 sons and 2 daughters. Members of the family are respected thruout the state as outstanding farm people, and Mrs. White's death is grieved by a long list of friends thruout the state.

Hen Breaks College Mark

A new all-time record for the college poultry farm of 318 eggs in 365 days has been established recently by a Single Comb White Leghorn at the Kansas State College poultry farm, according to L. F. Payne, head of the department of poultry husbandry. "The hen produced approximately 10 times her weight in eggs in the 1-year period," Professor Payne said. "In several instances she laid eggs on approximately 20 consecutive days." A limited number of hens at the college have laid more than 300 eggs, but this record exceeds by 4 eggs any previous record made on the farm.

Heads Grange Again

C. C. Cogswell, of Kingman, was re-elected master of the State Grange for his seventh consecutive 2-year term at the organization's state meeting recently. Cogswell, supervisor of state-owned farms, has served longer as head of the State Grange than any other master.

Other officers chosen were Ray Teagarden, La Cygne, overseer; Harry Colglazier, Larned, re-elected lecturer; Ray Moody, Greeley, re-elected as an executive committee member; E. C. Bussing, Lawrence, re-elected treasurer; and R. M. Ferris, Osage City, re-elected secretary.

Writes Best Safety Essay

Lucille Hamilton, Canton, Kan., has been awarded first state prize in the 12th annual National Grange Safety Essay contest for her essay on "Organizing the Grange Community for Safety." She will be presented with a check for \$10 and a silver medal by State Grange Master C. C. Cogswell, Topeka.

Second state prize was won by Ladora Stevens, Hugoton, who will be awarded a bronze medal. Medals also were won by Howard Gwin, Leoti, and Jennie Marie Carroll, Iola, whose essays ranked third and fourth in the state. The essay contest is a part of the Grange's nation-wide program of accident reduction in rural areas.

Tenmarq Wheat Leads

A current official report by Prof. A. L. Clapp, department of agronomy of Kansas State College, on acreages and yields of the several leading varieties of wheat harvested in Kansas in 1940 shows that in the 2 big Central Kansas wheat districts, Tenmarq and Blackhull continue to be the high-yielding varieties, with Tenmarq ahead by 1.4 bushels in the south and 0.2 ahead in the north central district. The test weight of Blackhull was slightly lower.

Further west Blackhull and Turkey varieties predominated, but Tenmarq out-yielded both varieties this year as in 9 previous years of grower co-operating tests in that section.

Healthy House Plants

Many suggestions as to soils, moisture and temperature, for various kinds of house plants, are offered in the Kansas Agricultural Station bulletin, No. K184, "House Plants and Their Care." Healthy plants give cheer and atmosphere to a room, as nothing else can. Anyone interested in this bulletin, or any of the following, may order from the College, or from our Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. They are free.

No. K146—Making Cottage Cheese on the Farm.

No. K76—Home Preparation of Pork.

No. K154—Producing Quality Cream.

No. K183—Hotbeds for Kansas.

Announces Corn Loans

U. S. Department of Agriculture announces that it will make loans to Midwestern farmers on 1940-grown corn at a base rate of 61 cents a bushel. The rate for loans last year was 57 cents. The Department says the loan program, inaugurated under "ever normal granary" provisions of the 1938 crop control act, is designed to prevent the marketing of excessive supplies of grain during the next several weeks and to bolster prices received by producers.

Four Convention Faces



Will J. Miller, State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, who will talk on "The War on Animal Diseases," at the Agricultural Convention in Topeka, January 8 to 10.



Hon. Rolla W. Coleman, Olathe, member of the State Legislature, who will discuss taxes affecting agriculture.



Dan D. Casement, Manhattan, well-known stockman of the state, who will discuss Bluestem pastures.



J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, who prepared the interesting program.

Agriculture Takes Stock

(Continued from Page 3)



R. I. Throckmorton, Kansas State College, above, who will discuss "Grassland Agriculture" at the farm convention.



Left, C. O. Grandfield, Kansas State College, will tell about alfalfa investigations.



Below, Dr. Paul Lawson, University of Kansas, speaker at annual banquet.

Diseases" will be reported by Will J. Miller, State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, who has been making such a fine record in cleaning up the state.

Final paper of the convention promises to be of unusual interest. The subject is "Peace in Our Time," presented by Dr. George Catlin, former member of the British Parliament, political scientist and adviser to the British Cabinet—temporarily in this country as visiting professor in the University of Kansas City. What Dr. Catlin has to say will be first-hand information.

The afternoon session will be devoted to a report of the Resolutions Committee, election of members of the Board and unfinished business. Following adjournment, the newly elected members will be installed at a Board meeting in the Secretary's office at the State House.

Jerseys Set Records

Kansas rates special honors as an important center of Jersey cattle purebreeding, according to The American Jersey Cattle Club. During the last 5 years, Kansas breeders have registered 4,291 head of purebred Jerseys, and have transferred ownership of 2,284 head.

Several new high production records were set by Kansas Jerseys last year. A. Lewis Oswald's herd of 26 Jerseys at Hutchinson led Kansas for herd production test averages in the year with an average yield of 474.68 pounds butterfat, 8,442 pounds milk to the cow.

Lena Pogis Countess, in the Oswald herd, set a new high Kansas all-age championship record for butterfat yield



E. A. Stephenson, farmer near Kingsdown, above, will discuss "Shortgrass Pastures."



Mrs. Harry T. Forbes, Shawnee county farm woman, center, who is a banquet speaker. At right, R. H. Vawter, Oakley, president of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.



by an individual cow in a 305-day test with her record of 680.92 pounds butterfat, 12,342 pounds milk. Marigold of Oz, tested in the same herd, set a new state championship record for butterfat yield, all ages in 365-day tests with her record of 795.43 pounds butterfat, 14,310 pounds milk.

Gribble Farm's Eagle, owned jointly by Mr. Oswald and George W. Hudson, of Sylvia, won the highest honor granted sires by The American Jersey Cattle Club, the title of "superior sire," on the basis of the production and conformation records of his daughters.

In the large Windmoor Farm herd at

Clarence Meeker, of Indiana, was elected president of the association for the coming year, and William Regal, Champaign county, Ill., was elected vice-president. Herman Avery, Wakefield, Kan., was re-nominated for secretary, but he declined, and the retiring president from Texas was named.

Bargain Blueprints!

A limited number of blueprints of many useful objects which can be made easily for the home are still available. However, since supplies are low, list your choices in order; if your first choice is not in stock, the second choice will be sent. These blueprints regularly sell for 10 cents each, but while they last you may get 2 for 15 cents.

Make your choices from the following: Breakfast bench; breakfast table; bedside night table, and clothes drier on same blueprint; china rack, and book rack on same blueprint; combined toy rack and wardrobe; end table; kitchen worktable; nest of tables; plate rack, and what-not shelf on one blueprint; radio stand-book rack; smoke stand-book rack; studio couch end table. Order today! Address Blueprint Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Kansas Farm Calendar

- December 1-January 31—Open Season for Trapping in Kansas.
- January 2—Pawnee County 4-H Achievement Banquet, Larned.
- January 2—School for Small Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Wathena.
- 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—Doniphan County Rural Electrification Meeting.
- January 8—Elk County Winter Crops Meeting, Howard.
- January 8-10—Annual Kansas Agricultural Convention, Topeka.
- January 9—Doniphan County 4-H Club Leaders Training School.
- 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 13-15—Program Planning, El Dorado.
- January 14—Dairy Production Feeding School, Hillsboro.
- January 17—District Lamb and Wool School, Mankato.
- January 20—Farm Machinery School, El Dorado.
- January 22-23—Doniphan County Agronomy Meetings.
- January 27-29—Program Planning, El Dorado.
- January 30—Dairy School, El Dorado.
- January 30-February 1—Doniphan County Series of Dairy Meetings.
- February 1—Annual Meeting of Doniphan County Co-operative Rural Electrification Association.
- 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.
- February 28—Program Planning, El Dorado.

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.

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Highlights of 1940

(Continued from Page 6)

in 1940 was the organization of the Coffey County Soil Conservation District. Sponsoring this were leaders in the county who know the effects of soil erosion on Coffey county farms. It is benefiting, and will continue to benefit any farmer in the county in a complete soil erosion control program and water conservation.—Art F. Leonhard.

COWLEY—Most significant farm happening in Cowley county during 1940 was the fact that participation in the farm program has more than doubled. Farmers in this county have been slow in accepting this program and during 1940 the participation was 750 farms. This fall, more than 1,700 indicated their intentions of participating during 1941, and more will probably come in next spring.—Earl Means.

ELK—Amount and method of agricultural lime applications stands as the most significant happening in Elk county. Last spring a man in the trucking business was induced to purchase an endgate spreader. With this equipment, a hauling and spreading schedule was established and this resulted in the spreading of more than 1,200 tons of lime in the county during 1940. Most of this was put on land in preparation for legume production. This type of equipment was not the only means of spreading lime in the county. There were several drill lime spreaders used. However, the truck and spreader equipment served as a most practical method of helping Elk county farmers get their soil limed.—Howard C. Myers.

ELLIS—Feature events in Ellis county are headed by agricultural accomplishments of outstanding farm people. Henry Fischer, farmer and stockman, claimed first prize of \$100 in the feeder calf division of the Kansas Beef Production Contest. Mr. Fischer, whose farm is 14 miles north of Ellis, controls more than 4,000 acres for beef cattle production. He has been in the business more than 25 years. Mr. Fischer maintains purebred bulls for breeding and contends this is essential for good calf production. He has about 425 head of Hereford cattle, of which 225 are breeding cows. Last year he had 175 cows, and they produced 159 calves. All feed is raised by Mr. Fischer, and the silo capacity on his farm is around 1,200 tons. Silage and cottonseed cake are the principal feeds, and Mr. Fischer emphasizes the importance of protein supplements in his feeding operations. Another honor was brought to Ellis county by Louise Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Moore, who was chosen as State 4-H Club Health Champion.—John P. Perrier.

GEARY—Formation of the Geary County Soil Conservation District was the most significant farm happening in Geary county during the year. The object of this district is to have well-trained men sit down with each farmer of the county and write out a Soil Conservation Plan for that particular farm. This plan is to be written after a careful soil study and survey of the slopes, drainage and gullies has been made of the farm by experts of the Soil Conservation Service. The plan includes a contour map of the farm which shows all terraces, diversion ditches, check dams and ponds needed. It also includes a plan of changing fields to fit contour; a crop rotation for the next 5 years; a crop sequence for each field for 5 years; a table giving the cost and feed income of the crops grown; the present and changed livestock plan for the farm; and a plan of pasture management. The Geary County Farm Boosters' Club was directly responsible for the organization of this district. It is the hope of this group that within the next 5 years, farm conservation plans will be written for 500 farms and that the major-

ity of the soil improvement practices will be put into operation.—Paul B. Gwin.

GRANT—Many farmers are storing their feed in trench silos. Grant county farmers who have constructed trench silos this year are Joe Jungferman, C. Conover, Henry Teeter, John Cummings, R. W. Tuttle, D. C. Sullivan, Glen Jarvis, E. Keller and M. W. Alexander. Some are feeding the silage now. Others will not feed it until all their other feed is gone.—J. Edward Taylor.

HAMILTON—Most significant happening in Hamilton county was the adoption of a special agricultural conservation program, along with 9 other counties in this area. The new program places all ACP payments on a soil-building practice basis and makes it possible to obtain excellent co-operation from the farmers in carrying out such recommended practices as contour farming, protected summer fallowing and contour furrowing of pastures. In addition, it also brings about the planting of a much larger acreage of sorghums which, in turn, will assist greatly in the control of wind erosion. At the same time the new plan has had a large part in bringing thousands of head of sheep and cattle into the

year we will see added interest and more acres seeded back to pasture.—Warren C. Teel.

JEWELL—Perhaps the most outstanding event in Jewell county agriculture this year was the use of a portable sheep dipping vat. The Farm Bureau built this vat and hired a man to run it. A custom charge was made for the work. Approximately two-thirds of the ewes in this county were dipped.—C. E. Bartlett.

KEARNEY—In January, 1940, representative farmers of this county were hosts to farm leaders from 14 Southwest Kansas counties during an all-day conference in which a new approach to a co-operative farm program was formulated. With the assistance of college extension specialists and representatives of the AAA, these farmers worked out a new program by which compliance with the AAA could be made only thru the adoption and use of soil building practices adaptable to the farm. The modified, or "Special Practice" AAA program as it is now known, originated at this meeting. This program was offered to the farmers of the county and was accepted by them, thru referendum, by an overwhelming majority. Eight other counties did likewise.

With this program, a farm must comply with acreage allotments to be eligible for AAA payment, but payments are not made unless a minimum of soil building farming practices are



"What's the matter you didn't make the team this year? Aren't you good enough?"

county. During 1940 about 10,000 additional acres of land were farmed on the contour, bringing the total for the county to more than 50,000 acres managed in this way.—V. F. Rosenkranz.

JEFFERSON—In Jefferson county, farmers are outstanding in pasture work. Pasture improvement has been emphasized thru mowing weeds, restricted and rotation grazing, and re-seeding of cultivated land to pasture. Together, these practices will have a direct effect on the livestock population of the county. Brome grass, a perennial sod-forming grass which is palatable and has been successful in Jefferson county, is comparatively new in the minds of farmers in the county. Two years ago many farmers planted a small area of land to Brome grass in an attempt to find its possibilities. Such success was had that the past season about 75,000 pounds of Brome grass seed was produced within the county, 25,000 pounds of which was certified. As a result of the production of this amount of seed with many farmers growing it, 2,000 acres of cultivated land was reseeded to pasture with this seed. In most cases, the steeper slopes and less-productive land have been retired from cultivation as a result. Many more farmers have inquired about Brome grass this fall and are now planning their crop rotations to have a well-prepared seedbed by the fall of 1941, so they can plant some Brome grass. With this start on the pasture program, next

carried out on the farm. Significance of the acceptance of this new program is found in the indication of a new trend of thinking of farm people. They are acknowledging their responsibility for maintaining the productivity of their farms, and use their payments to assist in remaking the county into a protected, productive and self-sustained farming area. The county area has reaped dividends already. More acres of sorghum were a direct result. More feed and grain for livestock are on hand. Farmers are encouraged to rebuild their livestock herds and abandon the all-cash-crop methods which have bankrupted many during the last decade.—Kermit V. Engle.

KIOWA—Kiowa county has had a large increase in sorghum acreage during 1940 which has put the county in an excellent condition so far as wind erosion hazards are concerned. Much of the sorghum has been put in as strips and probably the principal reason for this large increase in sorghum production was the fact that the wheat all went out. In other words, it is more of a temporary condition. However, it is likely the future will show a tendency to produce an increased acreage of this crop. Beef cattle production has been an important program in this county. With the co-operation of the extension service and the Farm Bureau, it has been promoted by the county beef cattle committee. This committee is composed of Charles Einsel, H. H. Sherer, John H. Wright,

J. W. Greenleaf and H. P. Parkin. The beef tour, and the feeder calf show and sale held at Coldwater, were highlights in the Kiowa county beef program.—A. G. Pickett.

LABETTE—The most significant fact, and one of the most important to farmers last year, was the interest taken in soil improvement. Altho acreage figures are not available, it seems entirely safe to say that Labette county farmers made the most extensive use of legumes last year of any year on record. It is known that legumes ran up into the thousands of acres with some townships closely approaching the 25 per cent figure recommended by the land-use planning committee several years ago. These legume crops include alfalfa, Sweet clover, Korean lespedeza, soybeans, cowpeas, Mung beans, and several other legumes of lesser importance. These results were probably not attained by any one year's work. However, I do feel that the attitude of local planning groups last year did considerable to help with this jump in soil conserving crops.

In the field of entertainment and community enjoyment, Canada township with its community project was outstanding. Farm Bureau men's and women's organizations have united their efforts and have established a community recreational park on the F. A. Bussman farm. The park is known as Ne-Wa-Kwa. Several large community gatherings were held there this year, and a long-time park improvement program has been planned. Two biggest events of the year were the annual Farm Bureau and 4-H Club picnic, and the county-wide corn husking contest. More than 1,000 persons were in attendance at each event.—Maurice I. Wyckoff.

LANE—On a county basis, a change in the crop situation has been the most eventful this past year. In Lane county, which is a major wheat producing county and where crops are so uncertain, the year of 1940 will be long remembered. Much of the 1940 wheat crop acreage was not seeded in 1939, due to extreme drought. Wheat that was seeded did not germinate until spring, after heavy winter snows had melted. The spring was most favorable. The largest acreage of barley in the history of this county was planted. Later the largest acreage of sorghums in the history of the county was planted. The summer was favorable and farmers are going into the winter with bins full of maize and barley, and many have a government loan on the 400,000-bushel wheat crop produced this year.

Probably one item of greatest value has been the rank wheat pasture which has enabled farmers and stockmen to pasture large herds of cattle and sheep. When snow covers up the wheat, barley straw and sorghum stacks will be utilized as rations for stock. The value of sorghums to be utilized thru livestock is perhaps the most valuable change to the county's welfare. Next year our farmers will remember that feed can be raised when wheat fails, and thru sorghums, farm stability, a long-time goal, may be reached.—M. Neal McVay.

(Continued Next Issue)

Family Fun

The entire family, from Grandma down to little Suzy, will have fun playing the games suggested in the brand new leaflet, "Let's Play a Game." There are pen and pencil games as well as active games that may be played by several folks or just a few. This leaflet is free, so your request written on a penny postcard will bring it along to you. Address your request to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

PNEUMONIA YIELDS

To New Drug Sulfapyridine

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

ALTHO pneumonia does not head the death list of diseases, at all seasons, it is virtually certain to do so in our winter and spring months. Certainly it is fine to know that latter-day medical science has produced a new drug that is really effective in the treatment of this devastating and all too common disease.

It was only a couple of years ago that the new chemical compound now known as Sulfapyridine was described by English physicians. Since that time it has been extensively used in this country. Hospitals everywhere have given it apparently successful try-outs. The report is that results have been good indeed, and such reports come also from clinics in many parts of this country. Physicians had been rather jubilant a few years ago over the effect obtained by using serum treatment in pneumonia; but Sulfapyridine reduces the mortality rate to a point much below that which is attained by the use of anti-pneumococcic serum. One hospital has reported a fatality rate of only 7 per cent in a large series of pneumonia patients, and another reported 100 per cent recovery in a series of 70 small children who had a combination of measles and pneumonia which responded favorably to this new drug.

Reports indicate that Sulfapyridine will be of especial value when treatment of the patient must be in the family circle at home. Sulfapyridine may be used just as soon as the diagnosis of pneumonia is made, whereas, in using serum treatment, there must be some delay while the type of pneumococcus causing the disease is being determined. Furthermore, in using the serum, a test must first be made to find out whether the patient has unfavorable sensitivity, but with Sulfapyridine no such preliminary is necessary. Also, the drug may be administered by mouth, while the serum treatment has to be given intravenously to get its best effect.

All of these things suggest that in Sulfapyridine the doctors have a new agent of unusual power that will give them, in battles against pneumonia, many victories which might be lost without its aid.

We are glad to give our readers the hope that lies in this message. It is not necessary to add the warning that no one should presume to tell a physician what drug should be prescribed. Neither should anyone attempt to obtain and use powerful drugs as family medicines without professional aid. Sulfapyridine, with all of its curative qualities, may be a poison, improperly used.

Can Stop Drinking

I would like to know whether you know any remedy to cure drinking. It seems difficult to quit or overcome. Tried to quit,

Cash for Fun Ideas!

Almost every family has some pet way of providing fun. It may be a game you have devised, a toy you have made, or a "sing" with the folks gathered around the piano. Whatever it is, other Kansas folks are eager to have ideas for their evening entertainment. And Kansas Farmer is willing to pay real cash for your simple ideas that others can put into practice. For the best letter of not more than 500 words on "Our Homemade Fun," we will pay \$5, for second best \$3, and third best, \$2. Send entries promptly! Address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

and have several months at a time, and then I am right back. Am 25.—S. R. C.

There is much encouragement for any person who can quit "several months at a time." You are one who might cure himself. But a first-class neurologist—a doctor specializing in diseases of nervous system—can help find the weak spot that makes you give way, and help to overcome it.

Removing Hair on Face

What can I do for a bad growth of hair on my face? It is getting worse all the time and it is embarrassing. I can pull it out but it soon comes back. Is there anything I can put on my face after I pull the hairs out that will kill them? Please advise me what to do. It is embarrassing for a young girl.—M. J. B.

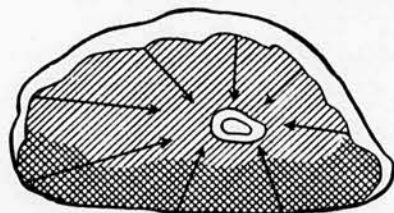
Outlook for permanent removal is not good. There are many depilatory agents—hair removers—on the market. Most of them are safe enough to use, but they do not kill the roots, so the hair grows again. When there are but a few hairs the most satisfactory treatment is to kill them by the elec-

Beating Bacteria to Meat

FROM the moment a hog is killed, bacteria start fighting against you for the meat. If you can hold them in check thru the period of butchering, chilling, cutting and curing, then you'll enjoy sweet, high-quality hams, shoulders and bacon. But if those bacteria get the best of the battle—then you have trouble with bone taint, off-flavors, and even the loss of valuable meat.

As long as you're going to have to overcome these meat-souring bacteria, it's a good plan to know how they work, and what methods are most successful in fighting them.

Scientists have shown that the bacteria which cause meat souring are

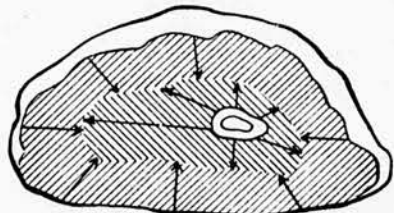


After the sugar-cure is completed, the outside portion, in double shading, is likely to be over-cured, dry and salty.

present even in the blood and tissue of a live hog. When the hog is killed, these bacteria start to multiply. They multiply rapidly at body temperatures, but at 38 degrees F. there is scarcely any bacterial growth. So the quicker the meat is chilled, and the more efficient the job of butchering, the better chance you have to get the upper hand in the fight for the meat.

A slow job of butchering, a poor bleed, careless cleaning, and failure to chill the meat enough will give bacteria just the chance they need. Quick, thorough chilling is one of your best defenses against curing troubles.

Curing meat simply means distributing enough salt and other curing ingredients thru it to check the action of bacteria. A common method is to rub curing salt on the outside of the fresh meat, and then lay it away. The



Ham cured with both a meat pump and dry sugar-cure. Cure has spread from inside out and from the outside in. Whole ham evenly and thoroughly cured.

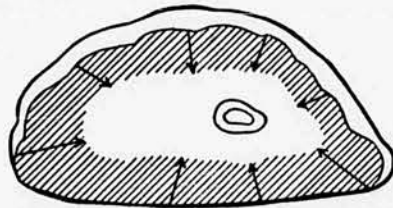
tric needle. This requires a skilled operator, and the needle must go right to the hair follicle, one at a time. This is not practical for an abundant growth. Some women get good results by the use of a block of toilet pumice which can be bought at any good drug store but, of course, it has to be used repeatedly. There is no objection to the use of a razor. The razor does not increase the growth of the hair any more than does any other agent for its removal.

Will Relieve Constipation

My little girl is 9 months old. Is fat and healthy, rests well at night and feels good all the time. But has been constipated ever since she was 3 weeks old. Bowel movement is not natural at all; stools are large and hard; mucous comes in bowel movement. She is breast fed. Will not nurse bottle.—Mother.

Diet of a baby should have such foods as vegetable soups and strained vegetables added cautiously at 6 months, and by 9 months may be taking small portions of carrots, spinach, peas, tomatoes, and prunes, all strained and especially prepared for a baby's diet. This will likely relieve the constipation.

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.



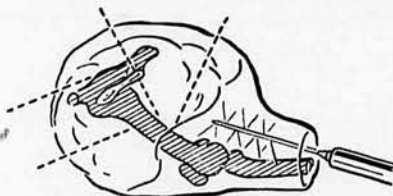
The dry sugar-cure works into the meat from the outside, but notice that the bone area is still uncured.

salt and other ingredients slowly penetrate into the meat, toward the center.

At the same time, the bacteria within the meat, particularly around the bones, is multiplying. If the cure does not reach the interior in time, the meat may spoil or become tainted around the bones.

To shorten the time it takes to cure meat, and insure the cure reaching the bone area promptly, meat pumps are now widely used. This pump is used to put a curing solution directly into the bone area of hams and shoulders. This immediately starts the cure inside, around the bone. From there it works out toward the surface of the meat.

At the same time, dry sugar-cure is rubbed on the outside of the meat.



A meat pump places some of the curing pickle directly around the bone. Dotted lines show where the pump needle is inserted.

This strikes in toward the center. The cure spreads from both the inside and the outside when a meat pump is used.

In addition to a quicker, safer cure and prevention of bone-sour and uncured spots in the middle, meat pumping means a milder, more uniform cure. When meat is cured only from the outside, the surface may become over-cured, dry and salty, before the meat is cured thru. Pumping does away with this difficulty and makes for a uniform cure and flavor.

This modern way of curing meat is being widely used. It is estimated that at least a million farmers, in all sections of the country, now use meat pumps. The number is growing rapidly as more families all the time turn to this quick, easy, safe way to cure meat.

REED'S DAIRY FARM, breeder of heavy-producing registered Holsteins, writes as follows:

"Please change our advertisement again. The bull last advertised has been sold. We have sold completely out of serviceable-age bulls the past week. Kansas breeders over the state seem to appreciate more each year the value of bulls from tested cows, and cows that have been classified. Change copy to read that the next-oldest calf we have is the one described in the enclosed copy; he is the best type calf we have had this year. We are well pleased with results of our advertising in Kansas Farmer."

REED'S DAIRY FARM, Lyons, Kansas.

NATURAL GAS

"My home town is so tough," boasted the bold, bad man to his crony, "that the canaries all sing bass."

"Huh, that's nothin'. Where I hail from they had to shoot a man to start a graveyard."

Sure Cure

Mr. Smith—Your wife used to be so nervous. Now she seems cured.

Mr. Brown—Yes, and it was so easy. The doctor simply told her it was a sign of age.

All's Fair

Brunette: All the men my roommate and I meet we divide up 50-50. Blonde: Then what's she kickin' about?

Brunette: I get the ones under 50 and she gets the ones over.

Hole in One

Dear Editor: Whenever I dig a hole, I never can get all the dirt back into it. What shall I do?

Answer: Dig the hole deeper.

Correct!

Math. Prof.: If there are 48 states in the Union, and super-heated steam equals the distance from Bombay to Paris, what is my age?

Frosh: Forty-four, sir.

Prof.: Correct, and how did you prove that?

Frosh: Well, I have a brother who is 22 and he is only half crazy.

Strange Talk

Lecturer: I speak the language of wild animals.

Voice in Rear: Next time you meet a skunk, ask him what's the big idea.

Known Name

"Name, please?"

"Henry Ford."

"Henry Ford, eh? That's a pretty well known name."

"It ought to be. I've been deliverin' groceries around these parts for nigh onto 2 years, now."

Join in this joke parade! Send in your favorite joke or story. Address, Natural Gas, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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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. \$5.00 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

PRICE PROSPECTS

For Kansas Farm Products in 1941

By W. E. GRIMES
Kansas State College

THE producer of livestock in Kansas probably will find 1941 a satisfactory year. The outlook for the cash-grain farmer is not so optimistic. It appears that the dominant factors affecting Kansas farm incomes in 1941 will be the national defense program and the war in Europe. The national defense program is increasing employment and incomes. Purchasing power is higher than in 1939 and probably will increase further as the national defense program gathers momentum. This is improving the markets for those products which are produced primarily for the domestic market.

Export markets for wheat are at a low level and probably will continue near that level during the most of 1941. Increased exports of dairy products and of other concentrated food products which require little shipping space are in prospect, but the bulkier products such as wheat probably will go begging in the export market.

Increased trade with Central and South America is probable as a result of the efforts to increase trade within this hemisphere. However, the countries of the other half of this hemisphere do not need the products of Kansas farms, since they produce the same kind of products for export.

One of the problems of Kansas farmers during 1941 probably will be an increase in the cost of the things they must buy. Recent trends in prices indicate these costs may increase more rapidly than prices of most farm products. Under such circumstances, Kansas farmers stand to gain materially by increasing the production of products for use on the farm.

A good garden and truck patch, and poultry, eggs, milk, and meat for home use probably will be unusually important in 1941 and the following years. The forces of destruction let loose thruout the world in recent years are wreaking havoc that will not be repaired for many years. Greater self-sufficiency for the farm and the farm family is an excellent insurance policy against the hazards of the years ahead.

Wheat: Wheat prices in the United States are being supported by government loans and by speculative interest in wheat as a possible export product. The chances of exporting material quantities of wheat from this country during 1941 are not good. Other countries, particularly Canada, have huge supplies and probably will sell wheat at lower prices than those now prevailing in this country. Canada has enough wheat on hand to supply all normal international trade in wheat for more than a year. Supplies in the United States probably will be near record highs by next July 1. As long as war continues in Europe, exports of wheat from this country to Europe will be exceedingly small. Wheat is too bulky for the high ocean rates made necessary.

Even if the war were to end during 1941, the depleted buying power of foreign countries would prevent them from buying United States wheat at prices that would be satisfactory to Kansas farmers. It appears that further downward adjustment of the Kansas wheat acreage will be desirable during the immediate future. Any improvement in wheat prices during 1941 probably will be due to an upward movement of the general price level, and wheat prices probably will lag behind prices of other commodities.

Corn: Corn prices are receiving material support from the government loan program. The higher loan rate in 1940-41 than in 1939-40 may result in more corn being sealed. The supply of corn, excluding that under seal and in government hands, will be less than in the past year. The trend of corn prices will depend in part upon the at-

titude of the government in holding or releasing to market channels the corn which it controls.

The Kansas corn crop in 1940 is somewhat larger than the 1939 crop. The feed-grain situation will be better in 1941 than in early 1940 since the 1940 crops of oats, barley and grain sorghums are more than twice as large as the 1939 crops.

Hogs: Substantial improvement in hog prices seems probable during early 1941 with a higher level maintained thruout the year. This situation is expected to develop from the improved demand caused by increased business activity, as a result of the national defense program and from a curtailed supply of hogs. The 1940 spring pig crop was 8 per cent smaller than the 1939 spring crop, and the crop of pigs born in the fall of 1940 was 12 per cent smaller than the 1939 fall crop. In addition, marketings from the 1940 spring pig crop have been relatively heavy in recent months, leaving fewer hogs to market during the early months of 1940. The reduction in hog numbers combined with improved domestic demand is expected to make 1941 a good year for the producer of hogs.

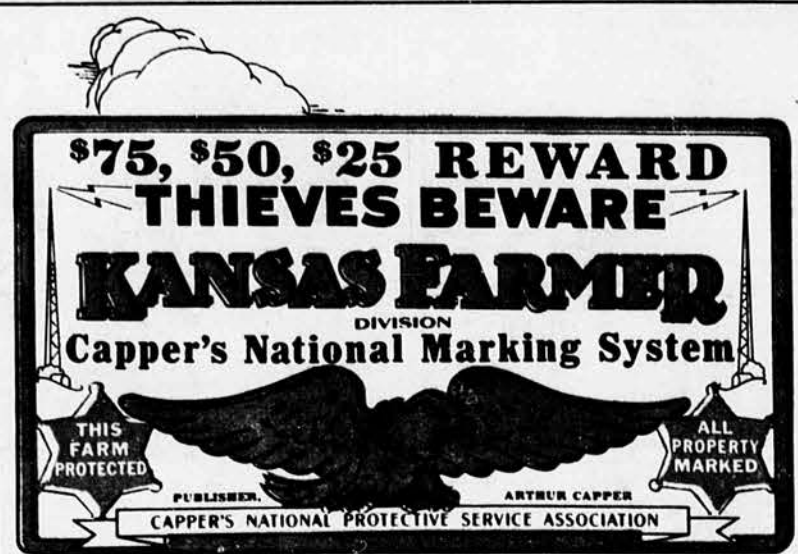
Cattle: Higher prices are expected for beef cattle during 1941. The national defense program will improve the demand for beef. Increased employment will increase the purchasing power of many people, and to this demand will be added the needs of the army. The fact that men in training consume considerably more meat than in civil life is expected to increase the demand for beef. Supplies of cattle for slaughter are expected to be about the same in 1941 as in 1940. The resulting prices should be favorable for the producer of beef cattle.

Sheep: Sheep and lambs are expected to share the favorable conditions expected for hogs and beef cattle. Improved consumer incomes will result in increased purchases of lamb. In addition, wool prices are expected to average higher as a result of army needs and increased consumer incomes.

Dairy Products: Prices of dairy products in late 1940 are considerably higher than in late 1939. In 1939, production was less than in the closing months of 1940; but, despite this, prices in 1939 were being supported by government purchases. In the fall of 1940, without government purchases and with increased production, prices of dairy products were substantially higher than they were the year before. This relatively favorable situation is expected to continue thru 1941, altho production may be increased.

Substantial exports of dairy products have been made, and further exports seem probable. These products are concentrated and are of the type chosen for export under existing conditions when shipping space must be conserved as much as possible. Improved purchasing power in the United States will increase the domestic demand for dairy products. Under these conditions and even with some increase in production, it is expected that prices will be favorable for the dairyman during 1941.

Poultry and Eggs: Favorable conditions for poultry and eggs are expected during 1941. The number of laying hens probably will be reduced during most of 1941, since the production of chicks was 11 per cent less in 1940 than in 1939. This will mean less poultry for market and fewer eggs until late in 1941. Improved domestic incomes are expected to be reflected in an improved demand for poultry and eggs. On the basis of present information, 1941 should be a favorable year for the poultryman.



THIS SIGN

protects your farm

against Thieves . . .

This all-weather, brightly colored metal sign is easy to see and easy to read. It is the *official* sign of Capper's National Protective Service . . . and it is the sign you will want to post on your premises at the first opportunity.

Your Capper man has this sign. He can give you complete information about Protective Service membership, daily radio patrol, and reward payments. He can tell you how the Capper Marking System makes it possible for you to positively identify your poultry, harness, tools, grain, and other farm property.

This metal warning sign serves efficiently as a notice to all thieves that there is a standing reward for the conviction of anyone stealing from your premises.

Capper's National Protective Service is the largest organization of its kind in the world. Its purpose is to fight against farm thievery. This Protective Service has paid out more than \$123,385.00 in cash rewards to members and peace officers for the capture and conviction of more than 5,481 thieves.

Every farmer in Kansas is entitled to the full benefits of this Service. Give your Capper man an opportunity to show you what members and officers have to say about its usefulness.

KANSAS FARMER

Division of

CAPPER'S NATIONAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

J. M. Parks, Director

Topeka, Kansas