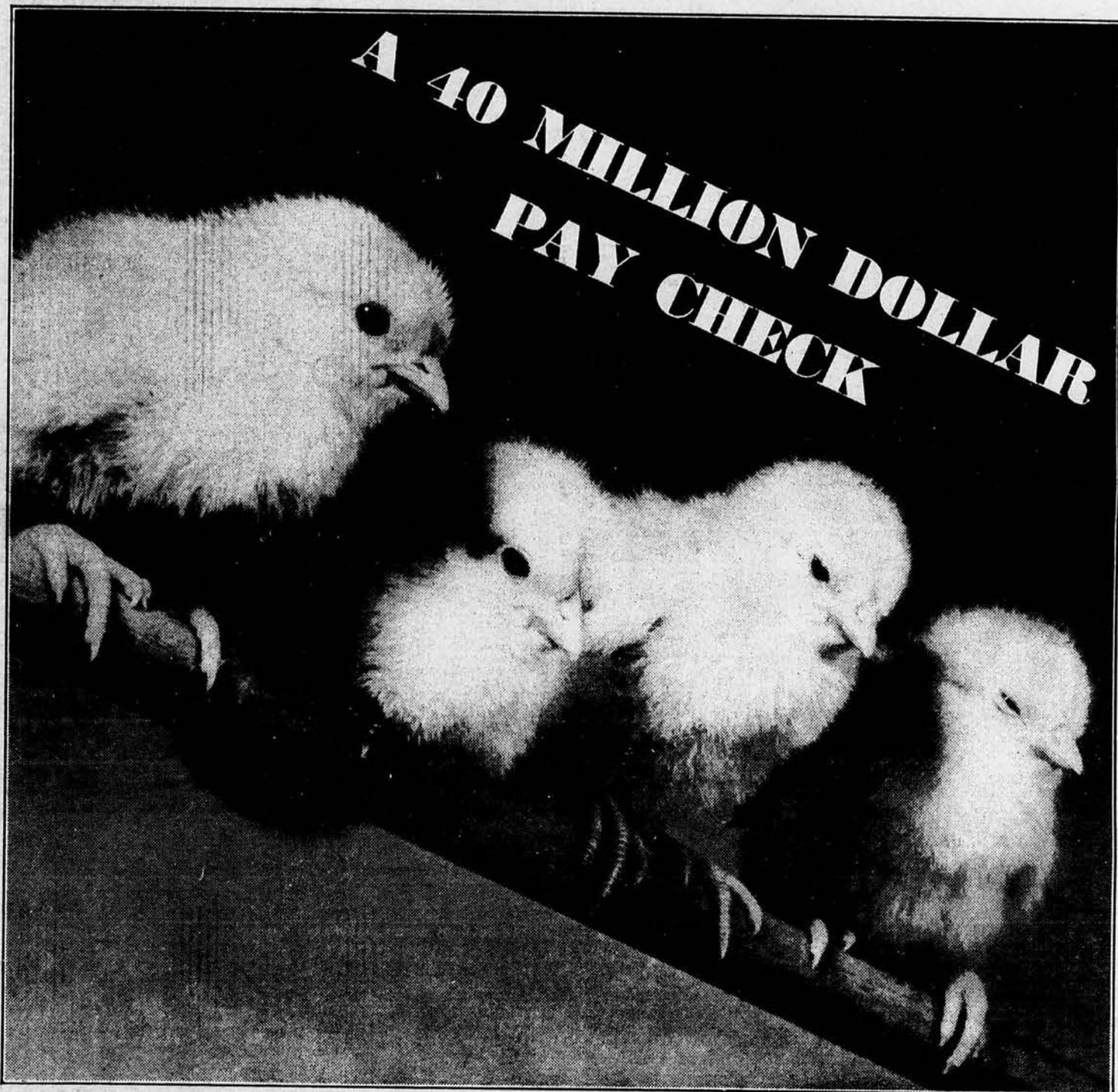


KANSAS FARMER

Volume 76, Number 26

MAIL & BREEZE

December 30, 1939



AS HATCHERIES start "shelling out" thousands of chicks, the year gets under way for a Kansas industry which brings nearly 40 million dollars to the state annually. Poultry is produced on 9 out of every 10 farms in Kansas, and our state is climbing the ladder as an important producer of both poultry and poultry products.

Each year, in addition to supplying their family needs, Kansas farmers set around 23 million eggs, and sell considerably more than a billion eggs, for consumption elsewhere. All told, the annual egg crop of Kansas exceeds one and a third billion.

Kansas has been one of the leading states in marketing poultry and eggs on a grade basis. Approximately 90 per cent of the poultry and eggs marketed in Kansas for shipment outside the state are handled thru poultry and egg processing plants operated in Kansas. We have an average of 1 processing plant for every 3 counties.

This is one of the few states in which poultry packers purchase live poultry on a grade basis. Kansas choice box-packed poultry has an enviable reputation thruout the country and it is sold in large quantities. Kansas dressed poultry sold at the 4 leading markets of Chicago, Boston, New York City, and Philadelphia this year was expected to return more than 16 million dollars. Only 5 other states rank above Kansas in sales of dressed poultry at these important markets.

Of modern processing plants in Kansas, the canned egg branch is becoming more and more important. Frozen and dried eggs from this state are in special demand because of the rich golden color of the yolks.

Altho the chicken population of Kansas is around 33 million birds, chickens alone are far from being all there is to tell about Kansas poultry. In the last 10 years, turkey production has increased from 319,000 to 792,000, [Continued on Page 2]

Our Crop Reporters Say:

KANSAS agriculture received fine holiday greetings in the form of 1 to more than 6 inches of snow, the heavy snow being in the west half of the state, with as much as 1/2 inch of rain in the eastern counties. And at mid-week, as this was written, snow still was falling over the entire state, according to telegraph reports. Obviously this needed moisture will change the picture for the better. Crop reports that follow were written before the rain and snow arrived.

Allen—Dry weather has prevailed since late June, subsoil very dry, one result has been a reduction in wheat acreage of from 15 to 20 per cent, and a condition of that sowed to 75 per cent. Feed for stock is plentiful, especially roughage. Numbers of livestock will not vary much from a year ago but there is some more poultry. Not many new buildings have been built during the year, but any building in town that can be moved is quickly taken. Neither has there been much farm machinery purchased except combines. Not only has small grain been harvested with them, but also kafir and milo. Wheatland milo is being talked of rather freely as a crop for next year as it can be "combined," thus saving considerable expense in harvesting the sorghums in the older way. There has been some terracing in the county, and this year especially, farmers are glad for it. Winners of both the first and second prizes for the state in pasture improvement both live in Allen county.—Guy M. Tredway.

Anderson—Wheat prospect is not up to average. There will be no surplus of feed. Corn and other fall grain a near failure. Not much of an increase in livestock or poultry. A few ponds being built. No irrigation to speak of. Few farmers are terracing for soil- and moisture-saving.—C. E. Kiblinger.

Barber—Rain or snow coming soon would do some good for wheat. No surplus of feed. No increase in livestock or poultry but they likely will be best farm incomes for 1940. Some new improvements, some new farm equipment. Folks interested in irrigation. To save soil and moisture, ground is not being plowed and harrowed too much. When ground is harrowed it is more likely to blow.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—Five farmers here raised sugar beets, some acres averaged 23 tons. Quite a few farmers have irrigation plants and they are the ones who have plenty of feed. Wheat fields not very green, but would be greatly benefited by moisture. We have not had any moisture to speak of for several weeks. Quite a few turkeys were raised.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Prospects for a wheat crop not very good. Wheat that was sown first is looking good but much of the later is small and some not even up yet. A good rain or snow would be great for wheat. Plenty of feed. More hogs on farms than last year, about the same number of beef cattle and sheep, poultry flocks may be a little larger. More dairy cattle than former years and dairy products will be as large a source of income for 1940 as any one product of the farm. Terracing seems to be the only standard for soil-saving project that has been tried to any extent in this county. Cream has been a good price but other farm products have been low. A good many farm sales and most property sells for good prices.—E. E. Taylor.

Brown—Wheat prospect looks better since the light showers. Wheat spotted, not fields, but localities where they had more moisture or worked the ground sooner after the August rains. More moisture could be used. There isn't much subsoil moisture below plow depth. Enough feed. Not enough new corn to feed out hogs and cattle in the lots; of course, by unsealing last year's we could probably make out. There is quite an increase in hogs, everybody seems to have some. More cattle in feed lots, too. Also a noticeable increase in ewes kept for spring lambs. Lots of chickens and a little more interest in culling and selling to hatcheries. Sheep look as good as anything for 1940. A few new granaries and cribs set up, some insurance companies fixing up their farms. Perry Lambert, seed and nursery man, put up a modern milking barn on his farm east of Hiawatha.—L. H. Shannon.

Chautauqua—Wheat prospects look good for amount of rain we have had. Many are reducing acreage to comply with AAA. I drove thru 16 counties recently. Wheat looks as good here as anywhere. Best wheat I saw was north of Salina several miles in that good bottom soil but not any better than here. We have ample feed. Many tons of prairie hay are hauled each week to western counties. Fewer cattle have been shipped in to winter, due to shortage of water. One farmer at Cedar Vale has 450 tons of ensilage with plenty of water and feed lots. Wants cattle to feed. Hogs numerous with little available grain and no hog buyers. Several farmers have bought sheep this fall. A new co-op creamery may be placed at Sedan, will benefit many farmers in this area. Many farm ponds being constructed all over the county. A greater acreage of terracing is and will be terraced than any year previous. More farmers seeing that the Farm Bureau is really a worthwhile program.—Cloy W. Brazle.

Cherokee—Plenty of feed. No increase in livestock and poultry. Livestock will be best source of income for 1940. Folks aren't interested in irrigation, many building farm ponds. Deep plowing best soil and moisture saving idea for this county. Corn, wheat, oats, kafir, and darso are a fair price. Also hay is fair, \$5 to \$6. Wheat is very poor, with the exception of a few farms owned and operated from generation to generation. All buildings on those farms are kept painted.—J. H. Van Horn.

Cheyenne—With the exception of a few favored localities that received moisture just before seeding time, there was not

enough surface moisture to give wheat a start. However, most summer fallow fields contain up to 4 feet of moisture. A good rain or snow before the ground freezes would sprout wheat that is still unspouted. Feed is none too plentiful. Grain sorghums made good yields, and a fair corn crop was produced in the north half of the county. Very little increase, if any, in number of hogs, beef, cattle, or dairy cows, and a decrease in number of sheep. Number of poultry flocks are about the same as last few years. The best and surest income for 1940 should be the hen, cow, and sow, altho the prices of eggs, cream, and fat hogs are very unsatisfactory. Few farm improvements, but considerable new machinery, especially combines and tractors, were purchased. A few irrigation plants were installed in the last 3 years. Very few farm ponds have been constructed in the county and little interest in such projects is shown. A number of farmers practice contour and terracing methods with good results.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clark—Some subsoil moisture in the summer fallow land but with 4 to 6 inches of dry dust on top, it is impossible to get a very good stand of wheat. With plenty of rain, however, we could raise some fair wheat. Very little feed. Less livestock and poultry than last year. Best sources of income for 1940 are grass and cattle or sheep. Some painting and fence building. Some few are trying irrigation, but on a small scale. Several ponds have been built. Best moisture-saving device is pit dammer, stops soil blowing and washing. Contour farming also stops the wash and saves moisture. If we could get normal seasons again, Clark county would be all right.—G. P. Harvey.

Clay—Good rains late in September gave our wheat a good start and put it in good condition for winter. Top is short but some are pasturing it. More rain needed as we have very little subsoil moisture. Everyone seems pleased about condition of fall crops. Plenty of feed, wheat pasture is a great aid to the dairy cows. Hogs plentiful, price unsatisfactory. Some increase in cattle but slow, due to high price of young stuff. Some farmers taking to sheep each year, others increasing their flocks. Markets good. Prospects are for a better price on wool. Very few farmers who do not have livestock, and most of them milk a few cows to help with family budget. Tractors numerous. Very few farms that do not have a tractor for farm power. Considerable repair on buildings being made. Many are painting. Our greatest improvement is the R. E. A. power lines with the power turned on November 24 to 28. Some new machinery bought this year. Mostly tractor-drawn tools. Some terracing being done to save soil and moisture and much more should be done. Some using the damming lister. Terracing is the surest and safest plan for all conditions. Wheat promises to be more profitable this year, altho we look to our livestock as our safest investment.—Raiph L. Macy.

Cloud—There could be a good deal of wheat in county, but probably will be below average in acreage and yield. We need moisture. Plenty of rough feed. Some cattle being shipped in to winter. Some increase in number of hogs and sheep. Ross Teasley, Glasco, has a fine new stone home; Roy Falstrom, Concordia, a new barn; Ad Rogers, Glasco, a new hen house. Some new equipment being bought. Chas. H. Blosser, Concordia, W. C. Payner, Clyde, and Dan Makon, Clyde, are prepared to do some irrigating next year. Nearly 100 new farm ponds built in Cloud county this fall and nearly all good ones. Many farmers plan on planting dwarf milos next summer.—Leo Paulsen.

Cowley—Wheat prospects quite spotted. Some fields of early plowing and seeding have quite a good growth, but not enough for pasture. Perhaps half of the wheat is only up but rain or snow would be a great benefit. All kinds of feed plentiful. See no indications of any increase or decrease in stock or poultry. As to what source of income will be best in 1940, it will be as usual: wheat in the valley and cattle in our eastern half. Some buildings being repaired, quite a lot of power machinery has been bought in the last year. A good many ponds have been made. Deep tillage and thoro cultivation are our best methods of saving both soil and moisture.—K. D. Olin.

Coffey—Prospect for wheat crop very good. Some soil moisture, not as much as

usual at this time of year. More rain or snow would be of great benefit. We have top soil moisture. Plenty of feed such as forage and hay, and some is being trucked to the west part of the state. Lots of corn on the creek and river bottoms, perhaps enough to supply the demand. Seems to be quite an increase in cows, hogs, and sheep. Farmers seem to be trying to increase their flocks and herds. Most farmers are keeping flocks of poultry. Some new buildings, more repairing such as new roofs on sheds, porches, barns, and houses. Quite a number of farm ponds being built. Terracing seems to be the best means of saving soil moisture.—James McHill.

Douglas—Prospects are fairly good for a wheat crop. Very little subsoil moisture but rain or snow coming soon would help wheat considerably. Most farmers have enough feed to carry livestock thru winter. Those who have silos find them a paying investment. In general, more farms have livestock than last year or year before, dairy cows, hogs, and sheep. More farms have poultry flocks which not only provide an income but also supply meat for the table. Quite a good many farmers already have butchered at least 1 hog. With the extension of electricity in several parts of the county, electric refrigerators are being more generally used so that fresh meat may be kept for a long time. Sources of farm income likely to be best in 1940 are dairy cows, sheep, hogs, chickens, turkeys, ducks, guineas, cream, milk, and eggs. Many houses have been modernized or remodeled. Farmers have been buying more farm equipment such as tractors, combines, and feed grinders; some new, some secondhand or re-conditioned. Many pick-up trucks used for water hauling and other purposes. Folks are becoming interested in irrigation and are turning to it, but rather slowly. Several good examples are Brune Brothers at Lake View, part of whose land is near the Kaw River; Riley Rogers, who has been a market gardener in North Lawrence for many years, and Arthur Hammond, near Vinland, who has a large apple orchard. More farm ponds have been built and many more would help greatly. Instead of ponds some farmers have dug cisterns and have dug new wells or cleaned out old ones. Large tanks and barrels also are used to catch rain water. Many still hauling water for stock and domestic use. Some terracing has been done and other methods have been used to stop or lessen erosion. Since many of the farms in this county are comparatively small, farmers can, and many do, give attention to washing of the land, gullies, etc. Most farmers are optimistic and like the old story of the 2 frogs in the can of cream, they keep on struggling and making the most of their opportunities. Since necessity is the mother of invention, farmers have found and tried new and better ways of doing things.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Prospects for wheat is poor at present. Have very little subsoil moisture. Rain or snow would help if it should come soon. Most wheat sprouted. Feed for livestock is scarce, however, irrigated feed crop did well. There is no increase in hogs, beef cattle or dairy cows or sheep over last year or year before. There has been an increase in poultry, most especially turkeys. In my opinion the source of farm income for 1940 will be from poultry flocks and dairy cows, providing prices are reasonable. Very few new homes or barns have been built the last year. Small amount of farm equipment has been bought. The farmers of this county are vitally interested in irrigation. They are turning to it as rapidly as they can get finances. The summer fallow idea for moisture-saving works best in this county. Listing and contour farming work best for soil-saving.—Myrtle B. Davis.

Ellis—Rain or snow coming soon would do some good for wheat. No surplus of feed, no increase in livestock or poultry over last year. Folks in this county are interested in irrigation and are turning to it. No farm ponds being built. Damming is our best soil- and moisture-saving idea.—C. F. Erbert.

Finney—Very poor wheat prospect. Feed will be very scarce and farmers selling cattle and hogs. Many farmers have poultry flocks. Greatly interested in irrigation. Some are building farm ponds. Listing, summer fallow, contouring, ponds, and damming save soil and moisture. About 1/2 of the farmers sowed their wheat for 1940 wheat harvest. Remainder waiting for rain. About 75 per cent of farmers took out crop insurance. Row crop and feed crop very poor

Keep Records in 1940

Start now and get ready to keep records on your farm in 1940. Kansas Farmer has a handy pocket-size record book that is just the thing to keep the milk and egg records, breeding records, as well as the expense and income accounts. It also contains lots of other useful information. Start the new year right by keeping records. Order your free record book from Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

because of dry, hot, windy summer. Had many hoppers during summer. Farmers had exceptionally good summer to raise poultry and turkeys, made a good return on their turkey crop on Thanksgiving and Christmas buying. Sugar beet tonnage very good, sugar content exceptionally good this year. No trouble to sell beet tops.—Joseph J. Ohmes.

Ford—Need moisture badly, wheat situation is the great worry, many farmers are drilling wells for irrigation. Such farmers are tops, have a mixed lot of crops and cattle and wouldn't trade their home for the President's job. There will be feed enough in the county to carry over the stock. There is more poultry and livestock than for several years, and better grade. Turkey raising has been tops this year and is likely to be another season. Farmers who can are making their homes modern. There are about 65 irrigated farms in Ford county; some by ponds and others from wells. More people are paying taxes earlier in Ford county than last year, and more are paying in full, reports the county treasurer. Many farm buildings show paint even in this howl of hard times.—Cressie Zirkle.

Franklin—Conditions are not the best, but easily could be much worse. Wheat prospects not very promising. Quite an acreage was seeded late in October with only a trace of dampness. Some of it coming up since the light showers. A good rain would help if it wasn't followed by severe freezing. Snow, I imagine, would, no doubt, be the best bet. We have plenty of surface moisture, but haven't any subsoil moisture. Plenty of feed for livestock, altho a few farmers buying feed now. I don't think hogs have increased, many being sold because of shortage of good crop. A good supply of beef cattle. Sheep increasing. If feed conditions are right, and they are handled properly, they make plenty of money. Chickens plentiful. More lespedeza will be seeded in 1940 and other soil-building crops that will stand the heat and drought. An unusual number of barns have burned this summer and fall. Some have been replaced with new ones. A few farm homes also have been built. Quite a lot of new farm equipment. Farmers interested in irrigation but only a few turning to it because of lack of water. More building farm ponds. Terracing and sowing the land to grass are some of the best soil-saving and moisture-saving practices.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Geary—Wheat prospects are about 85 per cent normal and with additional moisture will improve. Bottom wheat is being pastured. Considerable fall plowing being done for oats, barley, and some row crops. Enough feed, most pastures have worlds of old grass. About the same number of livestock in county as last year, perhaps a little more poultry. Very few new farm buildings going up. Several ponds being built and water situation for stock in pretty good condition. Considerable new machinery being sold, especially electrical equipment, as the west part of the county has R. E. A. service. Also mills and pick-up trucks. With the recent raise in grain prices it seems that the farmer's income in 1940 may be higher, especially if prices of stock stay up and hogs go higher.—Laurence J. Hoover.

Gray—Some deep subsoil moisture, but too far down to bring up wheat. Much wheat has been seeded, none is up. A good wheat year, next year, still is possible if some good wet snows fall this winter. Very little feed raised this season except along the Arkansas Valley where irrigated. There is a decrease in the number of livestock this

(Continued on Page 12)

—KF—

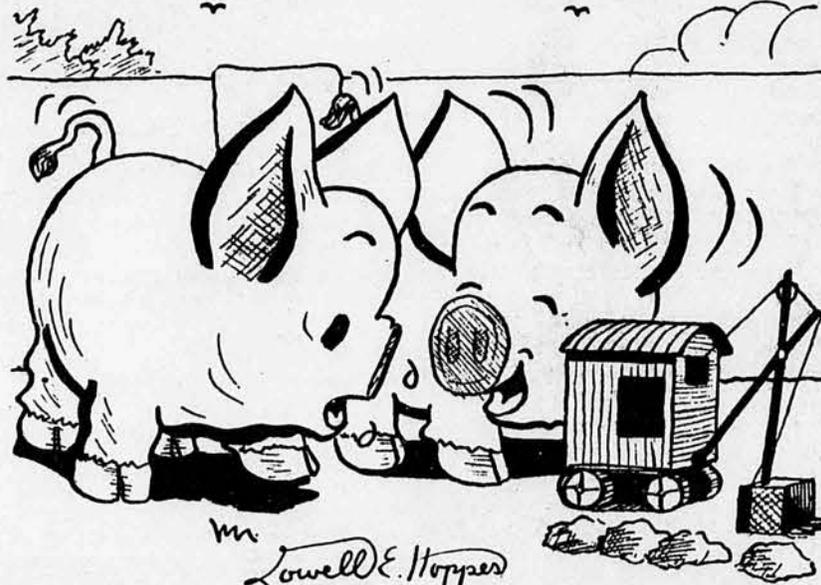
40 Million Dollar Pay Check

(Continued from Cover Page)

representing an increase of 148 per cent.

We now rank 11th among states in turkey raising, and with almost perfect conditions for turkey production, the state is expected to climb still higher in production of this crop. Ducks, geese, guineas, and various other classes of poultry help contribute to the annual Kansas income.

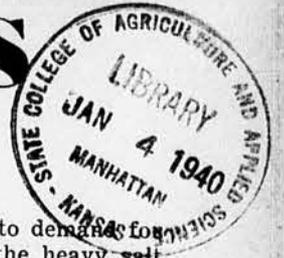
Reports of government economists indicate that poultry raisers may receive more money in 1940 than they received in 1939. It is expected that larger supplies during the first half of 1940 will be offset by the effect of larger consumer incomes during that time. In the latter part of 1940, smaller supplies and larger consumer incomes are expected to result in general improvement of the poultry and egg situation.



"I borrowed it from a little boy—I figure it'll revolutionize our rootin' business! !"

SEEING ALIKE ON HOGS

By Roy Freeland



HOG type styles have been almost as changeable and about as eccentric as feminine hat styles.

Like a child toying with a hunk of modeling clay, we have restlessly changed our hog type back and forth from small, chuffy animals to long, rangy ones. Along with these changes have come the stern disagreements regarding hog type.

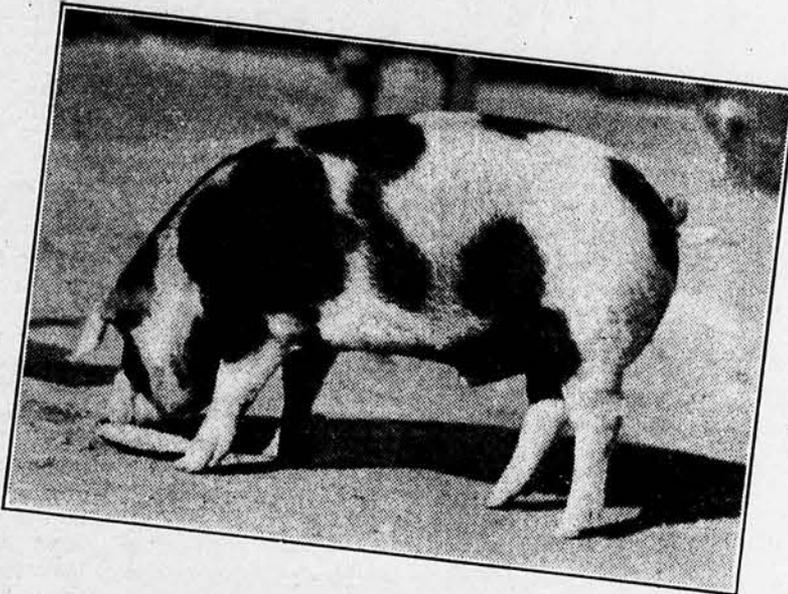
But, believe it or not, farmers, breeders, packers and experimental workers are now near a point of agreement on what type of hog should be raised. Seeing alike on this matter will be a relief to all, because such differences of opinion have been aggravating to the entire pork industry.

Some changes in type have been necessary to meet changing conditions and demands. As new inventions caused the housewife to call for different size cuts, farmers usually found it necessary to raise hogs that produced cuts of that size. But it seems that almost every time something of this kind happened, the change in hog type was carried too far.

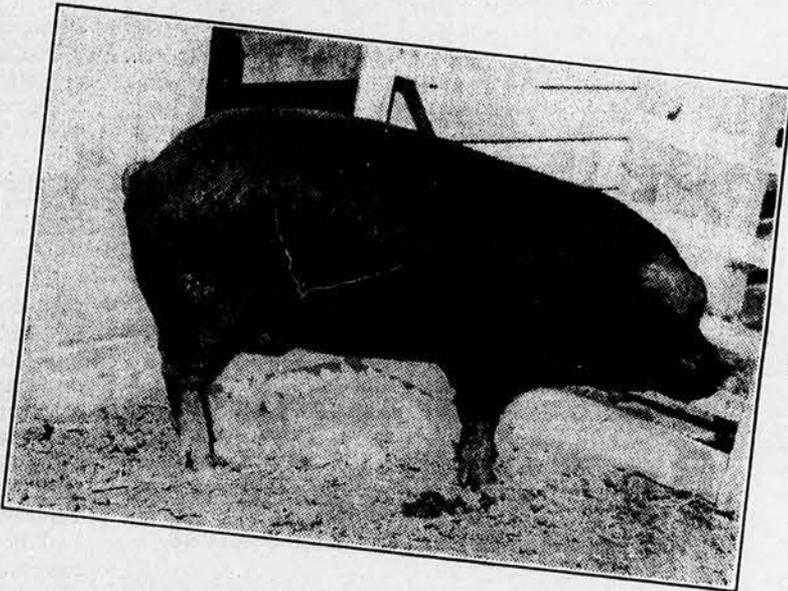
We won't be quick to forget the last extreme. Many are still trying to recover from the ill effects of those narrow, shallow-bodied hogs that caused such a nightmare not many years ago. In the reaction from this trouble it's up to hog feeders and breeders to choose the best stopping place.

We'll be more likely to choose correctly if we season our judgment by glancing over some hog raising experiences of our fathers and grandfathers. Way back in the time preceding 1870, large, coarse hogs were raised in this country. Most of the hogs were fed to extremely heavy weights. Such large hogs were suitable for that time because the demand, then, was for heavy salt pork.

In those days the American packing industry was young, and improvements were coming rapidly. During the years following 1870, improvements in proc-



Held as ideal, for the present, are medium type hogs, similar to this winner at the 1939 American Royal. The 1939 model features width and depth of body, long smooth sides, thickness thruout, and a deep, plump ham.



Hogs of the extremely chuff type mature early but they have not proved economical producers of pork. The carcass of this hog—short one in picture below—is over-fat and wasty.

essing and storing led to demands for fresh pork to replace the heavy salt meat. Naturally, this demand called for hogs of a size that would provide carcass cuts of a lighter, more convenient size, so early maturity was stressed by hog breeders of the day.

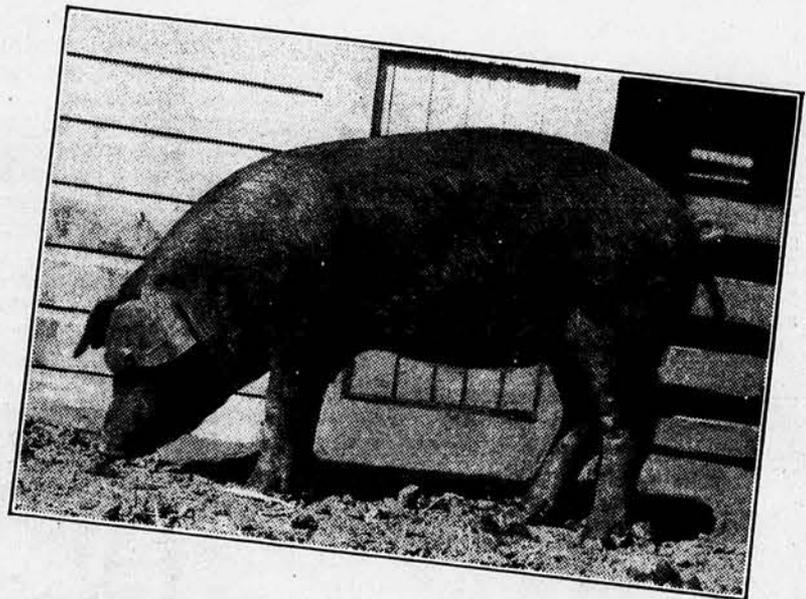
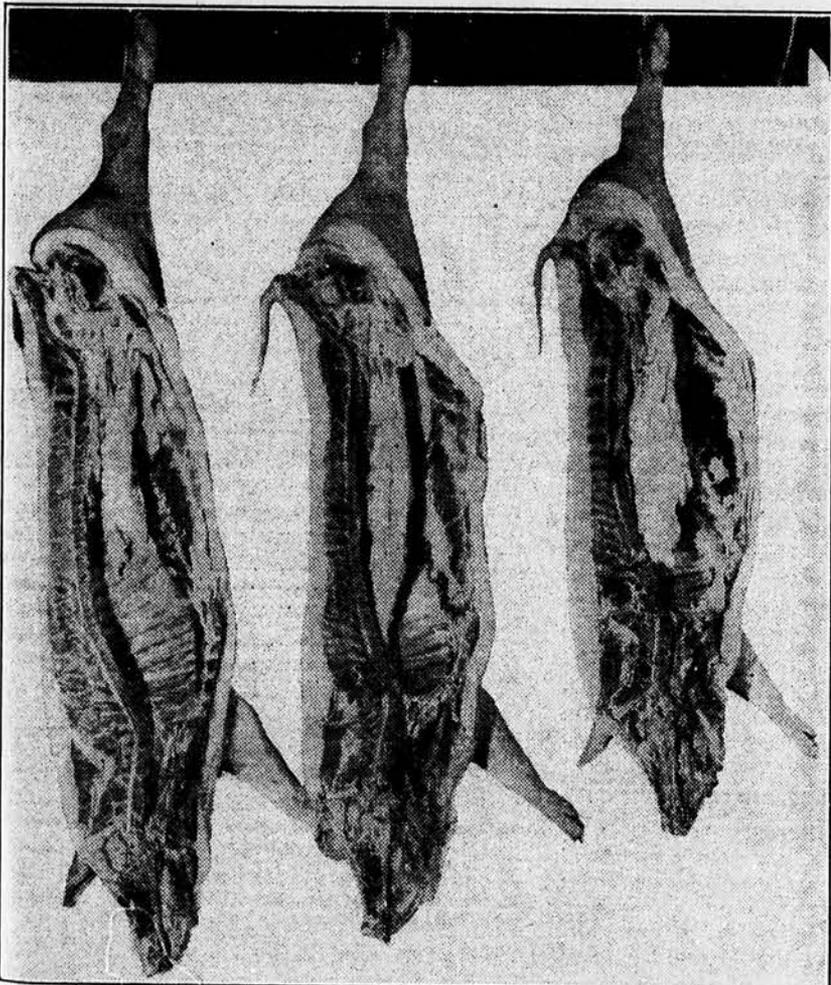
It became a fad, and they carried it beyond reason. By about 1908, they had developed the extremely short, chuffy, fat-backed type of hogs, spoken of as "cob-rollers." These hogs matured early but they had some serious weakness. They lacked constitution; they made rather slow gains; and the sows were too small and fine-boned to raise big, growthy litters.

It became evident to farmers that the extremely small, chuffy hogs were not profitable for them to raise, so a larger type was advocated. Hogs were gradually bred up to have more growthiness, longer sides and heavier bone. These hogs gained more rapidly and they raised better litters.

From the first, tho, they were unpopular with the packers because dressing percentages and lard yields were not as high as those from the short, chuffy hogs. At that time lard represented about one-fourth the total value of a hog. But this packer preference did not justify a return to the old type because price differences were not sufficient to pay farmers for sacrificing the ruggedness and gaining ability of their big type hogs.

Then, as now, price variations on hogs of the same weight were narrow. For instance, market prices on cattle of the same weight may easily vary \$2 or \$3 a hundred, while butcher hogs of the same weight do not vary more than 25 cents a hundred unless there is considerable difference in quality.

All was going nicely until, true to form, the type change was again carried too far. During the 1920's a wave of enthusiasm for size and length led to the so-called "greyhound" type. By 1926 this type [Continued on Page 8]



The long carcass, in picture at left, is from this rangy, shallow-bodied hog above. Producers are almost unanimous in denouncing hogs like this one, that lack depth and thickness.

Left: Left to right, carcasses of rangy, intermediate, and chuffy type hogs, butchered in the meats laboratory at Kansas State College. Note comparative length of side, heaviness of ham and covering of fat. The middle carcass is preferred, because of its high percentage of valuable cuts.

Passing COMMENT

WHEN a person lives in a house also occupied by the owner does the owner have any right to interfere with the buying of my supplies or the spending of money I earn? Do I have to deal with only the people the owner likes or can I deal with, and neighbor with, anyone I please? Can any state law rob a citizen of the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States?—C. D.

The owner of the house presumably has a right to dictate the terms upon which someone else shall share in the occupancy as a renter. He may fix the terms upon which he will rent the house and, if you accept those terms, you are bound by them.

A citizen, in theory at least, cannot be deprived of his constitutional rights. It is true that every citizen, within certain limitations, has a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness but that does not mean he can enjoy these things without regard to the rights of his fellow man. I might also say that the words "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" are not found in the Constitution.

Wife Gets Half

OUR HOME is mortgaged and my name is not on the deed. My husband was married before. He has no close relatives, only a granddaughter. If he should die first, could I get any share after the mortgage is paid? He told me before we were married I could sign the papers but afterward he said my children would get nothing.—I. C.

Under the Kansas law you will be entitled to one-half of whatever estate your husband may leave at his death. He cannot will away from you more than one-half. Under the new probate code that was enacted into law by the last legislature you would be entitled also to hold the homestead unless you remarry. Nor, could you be forced to give up the homestead until all of the children arrive at the age of majority.

In addition, the new code provides as follows: "When a resident of the state dies testate or intestate the surviving spouse shall be allowed for the benefit of such spouse and decedent's minor children during the period of their minority, from the personal property of which the decedent was possessed or to which he was entitled at the time of death, the following: 1—The wearing apparel, family library, pictures, musical instruments, furniture and household goods, utensils and implements used in the home, and one automobile, and provisions and fuel on hand necessary for the support of the spouse and minor children for one year. 2—Other personal property, not exceeding an appraised value of \$750. If the appraised value above any liens thereon of such other personal property does not amount to \$750, the balance

Puss Had the Inside Facts

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

"Do you know where my nestlings are?"
The English sparrow said
"I fear that something has gone wrong
They are not in their bed!"

But lazy Fido did not know
Nor did the Martin wise
And all the other birds were shocked
With sorrow and surprise.

"If you know" said Old Fido
To black Puss, "then tell us pray."
"I have the inside facts" said she,
"That I'll not give away!"

By T. A. McNeal

shall be paid in money. The property shall not be liable for the payment of any of decedent's debts or other demands against his estate, except liens thereon existing at the time of his death. If there are no minor children, the property shall belong to the spouse; if there are minor children and no spouse, it shall belong to the minor children." So if you should die and there are minor children, this property would belong to the minor children.

Rights of Heirs

MY HUSBAND, his brother and sister bought a farm. Husband has three-sevenths interest, his brother and sister two-sevenths interest each. The sister is dead. The brother is still living but has deeded his two-sevenths to his son. Sister's children and this son are wanting to sell. Is there any way we can keep them from selling our three-sevenths of the farm? If they bring a partition suit would we be notified in time to stop it if there is any way we can stop it? Husband is not able to look after his business as he should.—S. C. M.

These heirs, that is, your husband's sister's children, cannot sell your interest but they would have a right to bring an action in court asking for a partition of the land. If this cannot be done without injury to the property, the court might order the land appraised and sold and the proceeds divided. If it is appraised it cannot be sold for less than three-fourths of the appraisement.

His Cure for Unemployment

A STUDENT of economics and an interesting writer, C. F. Davidson, of Mack, Colo., gives his cure for unemployment, which is interesting whether it is practical or not:

"It is time we face this question: Is the right of the few, whose position makes that possible, to save capital without making a corresponding investment, greater than the right of all to employment?"

"That the Government cannot continue wet-nursing saved capital into investment at the expense of future tax-payers is plainly evident. Yet the only alternative to that at a time when profits continue small is enforced investment.

"Ours is a system under which the individual may own and manage capital and secure a profit or loss according to his ability under the law of supply and demand; it does not, it never can, guarantee all profit.

"If the individual with capital is going to refuse enterprising investment (and government bonds is not such) when profit is not easily obtained he will some day surely find that the right to make enterprising investment at any time—perhaps, even, the right to own capital at all—is gone.

"Private ownership and management of capital is far more efficient than government ownership and management of it can ever be; and all personal liberty depends on it. The present inclination of capital to sit and wait for sure profits must be overcome in a way that does not endanger liberal government.

"A federal tax of one-half per cent per month on demand bank deposits, applied quarterly, together with a currency that will incur a demurrage charge at the same rate and at the same time would do it.

"Why is it the press is open to discussion of ideas suggesting capital should be taken from

the individual, by the Government in great chunks—a 60 per cent income tax, for instance—and is open to ideas calling for direct meddling in private affairs by the Government, yet is so absolutely closed to this simple cure for unemployment?—C. F. Davidson."

Mr. Davidson evidently believes his plan would force the bank depositors to invest their deposits in business. I fear he has overlooked one of the main causes for stagnation in business and that is the almost universal fear that no investment is safe. Of course, Mr. Davidson can answer to that suggestion that if no investment is safe then it does not help the owner of money to keep it lying idle in a bank, especially in view of the fact that most banks make a service charge for taking care of the depositor's money nearly as great as the interest he will get if he invests in United States bonds. Mr. Davidson can further argue that if he keeps his money on deposit the service charge and the tax he must pay will gradually eat up his capital. I freely admit the force of his argument and am to a considerable extent in sympathy with his contention. But there is considerable difference between a theory and a hard fact.

I know nothing about Mr. Davidson's financial condition, but I am wondering if he happened to have, let us say, a million dollars on deposit, just what he would do with it? I have asked a good many hard-headed business men that same question and without exception the answer has been: "I do not know."

There are, of course, greedy and unscrupulous people who want enormous and illegitimate profits, but I think the average business man, or call him an investor if you please, would be satisfied with moderate profits if he could have an assurance they will be at least reasonably permanent, but he is confronted with constantly increasing taxation and with the probability that he will be harassed and threatened continually by organized mobs instigated and led by labor agitators who threaten the country with revolution and dictatorship. He is apt to feel that maybe it is better to suffer the ills he has rather than fly to others which may be even worse.

There is one paragraph in Mr. Davidson's communication with which I am so thoroly in accord that I repeat it: "Private ownership and management of capital is far more efficient than government ownership and management of it can ever be; and all personal liberty depends upon it."

If that is true, and I think it is, then the great present need in the United States is to get back to private ownership and check the constant and increasing tendency of government to interfere with private initiative and reasonable private control.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breese

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Published every other Saturday at Eighth and Jackson streets, Topeka, Kan., U. S. A. Entered at the post office, Topeka, Kan., U. S. A., as second class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Please notify us promptly of any change in address. No need to miss a single issue of Kansas Farmer. If you move, just drop a card, giving old and new addresses, to circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

One year, 50c cents; three years, \$1.



FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

THE Farm Forum which met in Topeka at my invitation was well worth while. Between 600 and 700 Kansas farmers, mostly from Eastern Kansas, but with a sprinkling from as far west as Wichita county, attended. Many of them talked. They talked plainly, straight to the point, without pulling any punches.

Frankly, we did not settle the farm problem at this Farm Forum. But I believe all of us there, and many over the state who read or were told by those who did attend what went on at the Forum, have a better understanding of what the farmer is up against. And also a better understanding of some of the proposals for setting things right.

In these days when free speech and expression are in the discard over most of the world, it is gratifying to know that here in the United States people can get together and say just what they think—or feel—about their government, their government's policies, their governmental representatives.

That reminds me. We are having hard times in this country. We have more than our 7 lean years. We have contended with drouths, grasshoppers, depression, low prices, heavy taxes, huge debt burdens, a sinister industrial Frankenstein of unemployment.

But we are so much better off, here in the United States, than the peoples of Europe and the Orient, that we should be deeply thankful. We have personal liberty, freedom of speech, religion, action, beyond the dreams of hundreds of millions in less fortunate countries.

I say we should be more than just thankful. We should buckle down to the task of righting the things that are wrong with our system; find the causes of unemployment and the disparity between industry and agriculture; and all of us co-operate to keep the good things we have, and to restore and retain the equality of opportunity that right now our young men and women do not have.

It is a big job ahead of us, but we can do it, and I have every faith that we will.

The going was pretty rough at times in the Farm Forum. These Kansas farmers know how to use positive language. When they felt something was damnable, they stated flatly it is damnable. There were some vigorous attacks on the AAA and the Farm Bureau; some equally spirited defense.

But aside from a few extremists, I found a

general acceptance that until we have worked out a better balance between agriculture on the one hand and industry and labor on the other, government is going to have to take chips in the farming business, in favor of the farmer.

It is perfectly plain that a policy of scarcity is opposed by nearly all farmers. Farmers know that abundance is desirable, scarcity undesirable. So the AAA is accepted as a necessary evil until we can get things straightened out, even by those who insist that it must be kept "until we can get something better." I feel very much that way myself.

I was not a bit surprised to find almost unanimous opposition to the reciprocal trade agreements. Those that have been negotiated have not helped agriculture; some of those in process of negotiation, such as the one with Argentina, seriously threaten the welfare of our livestock farmers. I am with these people 100 per cent. I repeat what I have maintained repeatedly on the floor of the Senate and elsewhere, that the American farmer is entitled to the American market.

In the coming session of Congress I expect to continue the fight to get rid of these reciprocal trade agreements, and return to Congress, where it belongs, the power to deal with tariffs and other features of our foreign trade.

At the coming session of Congress I expect a hard fight over appropriations for parity payments for wheat, cotton, corn, for which 225 million dollars was appropriated at the last regular session.

My own opinion is that these will have to be provided until farm prices are back a lot closer to parity than they are now. I feel certain that the soil conservation program and payments will be continued; also the commodity loans and government aid in disposing of surpluses at home and abroad.

The crop insurance and farm tenantry program will be continued and extended.

And I shall keep up my fight for lower inter-

est rates on farm mortgages, and for a more lenient policy in dealing with delinquent payments on farm mortgages, where failure to meet payments is caused by crop failure or low prices beyond the farmer's control.

Sane Thinking Needed

AS THE world recoils from wars and rumors of wars, where tooth and claw are the compelling forces, where reason and law give place to whims of the autocrat, drunken with power, America, altho neutral, must share in the effects, altho not in the dangers of conflict.

The danger to America is internal. Not from hostile invasion, which is a remote possibility, but from a reduced confidence in ability, and a loss of courage to act, in solving the disintegrating problems which are a direct threat to our form of government.

We are taught that surpluses are everywhere, and do not know how to dispose of them. Our land is too rich and we reduce yields. There is too much unemployment and a strangled business maintains it. There is too much of spending and unbalanced budgets; too much idle money for fear of more surpluses, and above all, too much friction between classes and interests.

As the highest type of efficiency lies in the mutual co-operation of a free people, and as the Kansas State Board of Agriculture is a conspicuous example of such co-operation, I look to its sixty-ninth annual meeting, to be held in Topeka on January 10-12, 1940, for those rich ideas and sound conclusions which will help to solve the problems of the farm and thereby contribute to the solution of other problems.

And as the safety of the country depends to a very large degree upon the sanity of its farmers, I would urge all who can to attend and participate in this clearing house of farm ideas as a leading influence in public sentiment and as a guide to government in its course of action.

Arthur Capper

Topeka, Kansas.

From a **MARKETING** Viewpoint

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

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

I have plenty of feed to fatten another carload of lambs. Would you advise feeding more lambs now and, if so, when would you purchase them?—A. M. T., Republic Co.

The immediate purchase of good-grade, medium-weight feeder lambs should yield satisfactory returns. Effort should be made to have these lambs on the market at least by mid-April of 1940. Higher fed-lamb prices are expected during March and April altho recent information indicating the "decrease in lamb feeding" in the Western states to be smaller than seemed probable a month ago, is a factor tending to moderate the substantial advance expected earlier. On the other hand, fed-lamb supplies probably will

be smaller and both the demand for dressed lamb and wool somewhat stronger than during the late winter and early spring months of 1939.

When would you advise selling steers and heifers that have been on full feed 60 days?—H. J. O., Wilson Co.

If these cattle carry a fair degree of finish for their conformation and grade, they probably should be marketed during early January to realize best prices. On the other hand, if an additional 30-day feed will improve their grade substantially, they probably can be carried on a profitable basis. A definite attempt, however, should be made to avoid the late winter and early spring months. The fall movement of stockers and feeders to the Corn Belt was one of the largest in the last 15 years and reports indicate the number of cattle fed in western areas is considerably larger than in 1938.

Is there a chance of making a profit on broilers hatched about the first of

February, or what market would you advise aiming for?—J. S., Maries Co., Mo.

Broiler prices at Kansas City usually reach a peak in late April. Last April, broiler prices at Kansas City averaged about 17 cents. Next April they are expected to average somewhat higher.

Chicks hatched about the first of February probably would reach the market at about the time of the seasonal high. Feed prices next spring probably will be rather high in comparison to broiler prices, so chances for profit seem only moderately favorable.

In your opinion, what will be the trend in milk-cow prices during 1940?—E. B. J., Johnson Co.

Milk-cow prices usually reach a seasonal peak price early in the spring. It is doubtful, however, whether milk-cow prices will advance much during the next few months, since values now are higher in relation to prices of hay, feed grains, and dairy products, than ever before. If farm prices remain steady, the price of milk cows can be expected to decline. If farm prices rise, prices of milk cows may not decline, but they will not rise as much as prices of all farm products. Milk-cow numbers are expected to increase materially during the next 2 or 3 years since replacement stock is now at record high levels.

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.....	\$11.00	\$11.25	\$11.25
Hogs	5.75	5.45	7.55
Lambs	8.85	9.00	9.15
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.....	.09½	.10	.13
Eggs, Firsts.....	.17½	.21½	.23
Butterfat, No. 1.....	.25	.25	.23
Wheat, No. 2, Hard..	1.07	.89½	.73½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow..	.57	.55½	.49½
Oats, No. 2, White...	.43	.40%	.31
Barley, No. 2.....	.56	.54	.41
Alfalfa, No. 1.....	17.00	17.00	15.00
Prairie, No. 1.....	8.50	8.50	8.50

REAL FARMERS HAD THEIR SAY

By **RAYMOND H. GILKESON**

KANSAS farmers were invited to speak their minds in Senator Capper's second annual Farm Forum held in Topeka on December 20. And they certainly had their say. The only rule Senator Capper laid down, and stuck to, was: "This is a farmers' meeting in which any farmer may have a hearing." It was a huge success. No "holds" or angles to the farm problem or farm legislation were barred. Some 700 farmers from over the state applauded or "booed" to their hearts content as their fellow farmers expressed opinions as to what is wrong or what can be done to help.

Opening the meeting Senator Capper said: "I have called this Farm Forum to give the farmers of Kansas, speaking for themselves and not thru anyone else, an opportunity to say just how they feel and what they think about farm matters and farm programs.

"There may be a semi-selfish reason also for holding this public farm forum. As a Senator from Kansas I feel that I represent you in the United States Senate. I want to represent you honestly, faithfully and as ably as within me lies. To do that I have to know what your problems are and what you want done about them. I want first-hand information from Kansas farmers about Kansas farm-

Develop long time land use program; retire submarginal lands; control erosion, both wind and water.

Utilize regional research laboratories; develop new industrial uses for farm products. We have tremendous possibilities in the chemurgic field.

Lay off reclamation projects—except to furnish irrigation for lands already developed and threatened by water shortages—until demand approaches supply on present developed acreages.

Keep mortgage interest rates lower under Farm Credit Administration; provide more adequate financing for agriculture. I say, farmers are entitled to 3 per cent interest rates.

The FCA should adopt a more liberal foreclosure policy where delinquency is caused by crop failures or low prices beyond farmer's control. We should try to keep the farmer on the farms instead of sending him to the cities for the relief rolls.

Extend Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation another 5 years; continue operations of Farm Security Administrations, Commodity Credit and Federal Surplus Commodities Corporations.

Continue development of co-operative marketing associations and the marketing agreements.

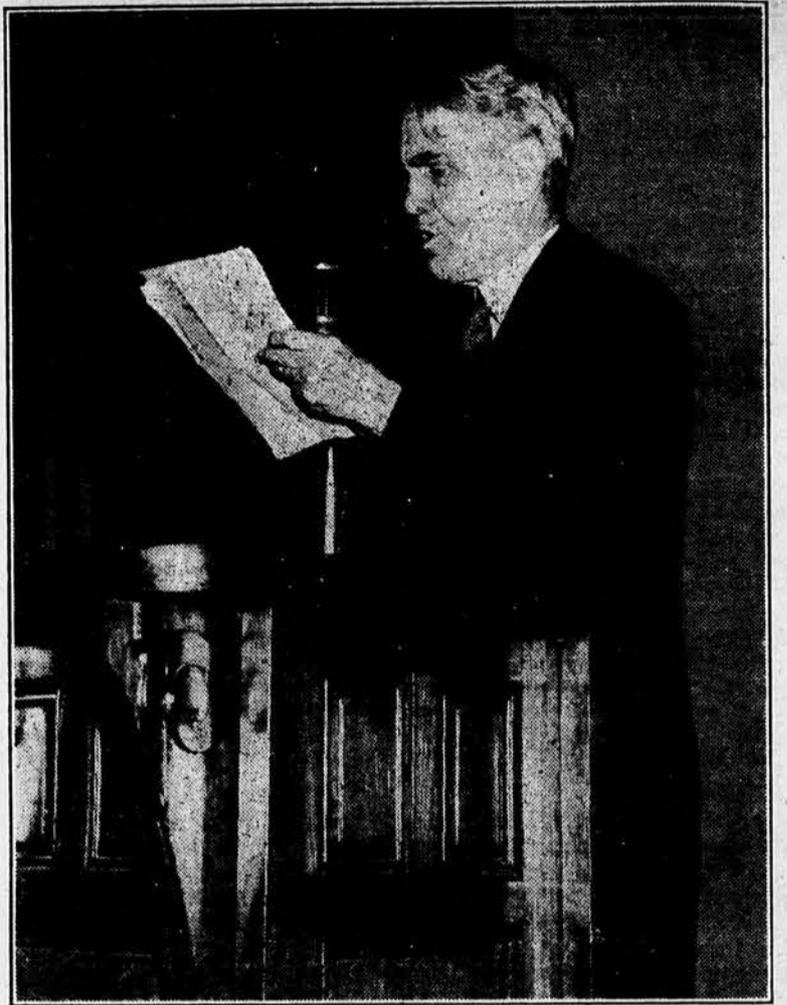
Develop land tenantry and crop insurance programs as rapidly as experience warrants. Increasing tenantry is one of the most alarming developments of the present time.

Get rid of the reciprocal trade agreements not so far as they work against agriculture; it just does not make sense, any way, for the Department of Agriculture to be paying out money to farmers who reduced their production while Secretary Hull makes reciprocal treaties which open the gates for the admission of more foreign farm products.

The Senate should reject the pending Argentina Sanitary Pact, which would lower bars to allow imports of Argentine cattle and beef subject to foot and mouth disease.

Return monetary control to Congress under the Constitution.

Put more vigor and vision into commodity exchange regulation. The farmer does not get a square deal in the grain markets and



Senator Arthur Capper opens his Farm Forum held in Topeka, December 20, by outlining the purpose and inviting actual farmers to express their views.



Senator Capper and E. L. Barrier, of Greenwood county, above, discuss practical farming over beans and coffee.

Dan Casement, Manhattan, at right, below, and Senator Thale P. Skovgard, Washington county, left, listen for flaws in favorable AAA talks.



ing problems. So I hope each of you when he takes the floor will be perfectly frank in expressing his views. I want to fight in Washington for the best interests of the people of Kansas. So I want you to tell me today what you think is needed to make farming pay; to balance the farm budget."

Senator Capper then sketched briefly the history of the farm problem and the fight in which he has had a leading part for equality for agriculture. Then he said: "Today, with our backs to the wall, we are fighting to retain the American market for the American farmer." And he gave the farm picture as he sees it today. Then added: "Here is a summary of what I believe we might attempt for agriculture and the American farmer. I would like to know what you think about these suggestions. His suggestions included:

Regain and retain parity between Agriculture and Industry so the farmer will receive a fair share of the national income.

Continue parity benefit payments as long as farm prices are below parity.

Provide for financing these payments: the income certificate plan, which is a new form of processive tax, is worthy of consideration.

Protect, preserve, the family-size farm as the farm unit. Better to make parity payments to a large number of small farmers than to a small number of large farmers.

Continue and develop the soil conservation program on a voluntary co-operative basis.

the grain gamblers have too much control over the Chicago market.

Continue temporary economic committee studies; break up monopolistic practices.

Continue the Dies Committee investigations into un-American activities.

I am convinced the farmer is entitled to lower transportation charges, particularly in the Southwest.

I say, balance Federal budget mainly thru reduced Federal expenditures. I am opposed to more taxes.

Keep bureaucratic politics out of relief and give states more control.

The number of Federal employes can and should be materially reduced.

My last suggestion, probably the most important, altho it is not an agricultural problem—Keep out of war.

"I would be glad to have your ideas on that kind of a program. You are welcome to tear it to pieces; to approve it; to suggest changes. The meeting is to be a free for all, and there is nothing sacred about my suggestions or any one else's.

"Oh, yes, and before I finally turn the meeting over to you—under a 5-minute rule, or a 10-minute rule, whichever you prefer—I might suggest that I would particularly appreciate some of you answering some of the following questions that trouble me from time to time:

"Should the soil conservation program be continued? If it is, how

should it be amended; how should it be financed?

"Should the commodity loans be continued? If so, to what producers; how financed?

"Should Uncle Sam finance exports of farm products? If so, how financed?

"Should the reciprocal trade agreements act be extended? If so, why?

"Should the farm tenantry and crop insurance programs be continued? Should the sale of foodstuffs at special low prices to those on relief be continued?

"What changes would you suggest in handling of farm mortgages by the Farm Credit Administration?

"Should the Federal government get out of the business of trying to help the farmer, and allow them to fight it out among themselves?"

Turning the meeting over to the farm audience, Senator Capper was delighted with the way the speakers opened up. In brief here is what they said:

A. F. McHENRY, Miami county: I lived on a farm until the Government took it away from me. Let's cut every

government salary in two, starting at the top; cut out the farm program—it is just a crazy program run by crazy people.

A. W. MELTON, Shawnee county: We should repeal the AAA.

J. N. MILES, Osage county: The trouble with the farmer is that he never gets the benefit of the tariff. Hull is the poorest horse trader I ever knew of—(meaning his reciprocal trade agreements.) The AAA is just a vote getting proposition—but if the Republicans don't get something better, we'll have to keep it.

DAN CASEMENT, Riley county: I resist the Farm Program because if it is persisted in Democracy will die. You cannot have a planned economy and a Republican form of government in the same state. The economic law is as inexorable as the laws of physics. This contemptible device (the AAA) seeks to override economic law. You assume that the Government has magic powers. That is a lie and all of you know it. It will only bring us destruction. Destroy the artificial economy you have created for industry and organized labor; not build up another artificial economy for agricul-



First farmer-speaker of the day was A. F. McHenry, of Miami county.

ture. The country suffers from lack of free competition in industry. Restore that and agriculture will prosper again because balance will be restored the right way.

JOHN PECK, Shawnee county: A planned economy has helped industry. Why not try it for the farmer? That will be easier than trying to tear down industry and labor from their present position. Better push ourselves up than try to drag them down.

SENATOR THALE P. SKOVGARD, Washington county: I don't want higher taxes. The farmers don't want a processing tax under any name or any conditions. Kill the AAA. It is foreclosing our farms. They have been foreclosed while we had the AAA.

A. S. HANSEN, Washington county: I farm in the same county as Senator Skovgard. The farm foreclosures are not due to the AAA. The present Farm Program has made things easier on the farmer. Especially the 3½ per cent interest rate on farm mortgages. If it had not been for the AAA, there would have been many more foreclosures.

IVOR DAVIES, Coffey county: I have followed the AAA from the start. I think it is one place where the Democrats have produced something better than we Republicans have to offer.

BERT BARRIER, Greenwood county: Farmers must organize, get together, work together.

JOE KOELLIKER, Doniphan county: This AAA program helped me. Let's keep it until something better is offered. I am on the county committee. My neighbors put me on. They can take me off when they please. I don't consider it a crime to serve on a county committee to help administer the program.

E. J. MAHONEY, Russell county: We gave industry the tariff. We allowed them to raise prices on what we buy. We still sell on world market, buy on a protected market. We must have controlled production if we are to get parity prices for what we sell. Let's get behind the present Farm Program.

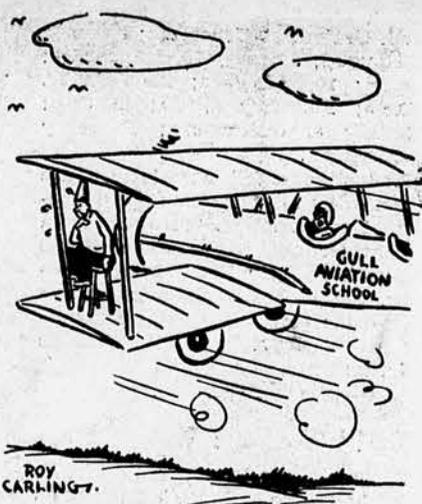
REP. CECIL SMITH, Graham county: I have been in the AAA for years. I regard it as a temporary affair, to be rid of as quickly as possible. We ought to retain the Soil Conservation Program, the commodity loans are constructive, the farm tenancy program is good, we need lower interest rates, the reciprocal trade

Farm Accounts

We have selected the following bulletins on timely subjects for free distribution to our readers. The Agricultural Experiment Station bulletins are: No. K150—Accounts for Kansas Farms, and No. K132—Year-to-Year and Seasonal Fluctuations in Hog Prices. Or Perhaps some of the U. S. D. A. bulletins in the list below may be of interest:

- No. 1318—Greenhouse Construction and Heating.
- No. 1443—Dairy Cattle Breeds.
- No. 1470—Care and Management of Dairy Cows.
- No. 1610—Dairy Farming for Beginners.
- No. 1704—Bang's Disease (Infectious Abortion).
- No. 1557—Diets to Fit the Family Income.

For a copy of any or all of these bulletins, please PRINT your name and address on a post card and order by number, sending your request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



"Maybe that'll teach you to study your lessons!"

agreements ought to be ratified by the Senate before they are effective.

J. S. WOOD, Clay county: It is foolish to say there is no such thing as planning in the farming business. The businessman who plans for the future is just that much smarter than the farmer. We farmers have 40 million more acres in cultivation than there is demand for our production in the domestic market. That condition calls for Government support to help remedy the situation.

F. W. PAYEUR, Cloud county: This whole New Deal is the most dangerous form of Communism the world has ever seen. What we need is a Senate and a Congress and a President who will give us a government.

W. L. OLSON, Morris county: For 25 years our Government allowed a planned economy to be built around the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. They caused an unbalance between agriculture and industry. I am for a planned economy for agriculture. I am strong for the present Farm Program.

M. L. BECKMAN, Clay county: It is not necessary for me to pick the present AAA program to pieces. It is falling to pieces by itself, and we must replace it with cost of production guaranteed by government. Taxes are not going to be reduced to any great extent. The only thing to do is to increase income to meet the taxes; give agriculture its fair share in the national income.

C. F. EPP, Harvey county: If we don't want another Russia, let's tolerate each other's views. I am against the AAA, but let's be tolerant.

MORRIS COPT, Osage county: I'm a co-operator and not ashamed of it. Without help I would have been off my farm. If the Republicans don't give us something better than the AAA, we'll re-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt for a third term.

G. P. HOWBERT, Shawnee county: We are paying farmers to reduce production, and importing millions of dollars' worth of foodstuffs. It just doesn't make good common sense.

W. G. CARLYLE, Shawnee county: I took some of these blackmail checks and they helped some. But I am not in favor of scarcity. I don't believe in starving anyone to make prices higher. Give the farmer free rein to produce all he can and then give him a subsidy if he loses money.

THEODORE MARSHALL, Washington county: What we should do is to pick leaders in whom we have confidence, and then back them up in working out solutions to our problems. Senator Capper is the best friend the farmer has in public life today.

W. A. RAMSEY, Cowley county: Let us alone and give us a chance. Repeal the AAA. The Government cannot keep on paying those checks forever. The program is not practical. If we must have a program, replace this one with the Domestic Allotment plan.

L. P. ANDERSON, Wabaunsee county: I like the Federal Land Banks for liberalizing their policies in handling farm mortgages.

E. J. WITHRODER, Wichita county: There is scarcely anyone in our section who has not been helped by the farm program. Let's keep what we have until we are offered something better.

Senator Capper closed the meeting by saying: "I think I never have listened to a more interesting expression of opinions than we have heard today. I believe in free speech. We certainly had it today.

"It seems to me we are in agreement on a few things, at any rate.

"It seems that we don't want to open the gates to foreign competition in farm products in the American market.

"The farmer is entitled to lower interest rates.

"There seems to be a general agreement that what benefits there are should go to the family-sized farm, rather than to the big farmer.

"For myself, I hope you will keep us in Washington informed of what you want, and what you don't want.

"Don't allow anyone to tell you that your Senators and Congressmen do not pay attention to letters from their constituents, nor to resolutions from your organizations. They do. I know. I get more farm mail, I believe, than any other Senator, and I know that members of Congress want to know what their people want. Keep the letters and resolutions coming. That is the way to get action."

—KF—

Fine Address Appreciated

My dear Senator Capper—I want to thank you for the fine contribution you gave us at our recent annual meeting in Chicago. You know in what esteem our farm people hold you and they all appreciated your fine address. Our farm representatives all say it was the finest meeting we have ever held. Looking forward to seeing you in January at the next session of Congress. With warm personal regards and best wishes of the season, I am, Sincerely yours, Edw. A. O'Neal, president, American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Ill.

—KF—

Boys and Girls Win Ribbons

Kansas' state 4-H Club health winners both placed in the red ribbon groups at the national contest at the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago. Betty Bergner, of Isabel, winner of Kansas' style revue, placed in the red ribbon class. Margery Tully, of Junction City, was second high individual in the poultry judging contest, while her teammate, Paul Gurn, of Junction City, was third high individual.

—KF—

Extends Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation has announced the extension to April 30, 1940, of all loans secured by wheat in warehouses. Under the 1939 wheat loan program all loans secured by warehoused wheat mature 7 months from date, or April 30, 1940, whichever is earlier. The first loans would begin to mature around February 1, 1940. This extension will give producers an additional period within which such wheat loans may be repaid. If a farmer has not repaid his note by April 30, 1940, the Corporation proposes to take title to the wheat.

—KF—

Water for Thirsty Cattle

Water from state lakes will be made available to farmers and livestock men faced with serious water shortages in Kansas. The Fish and Game Commission, according to Ogden Jones, geologist for the Kansas Board of Health, is making the offer of state-lake water to alleviate distress among livestock men and farmers.

BEFORE YOU EQUIP OR REMODEL ANY FARM BUILDINGS, GET THIS Free Service

OVER 50,000 farmers have made use of Jamesway Service. They say—"Jamesway suggestions have helped us avoid mistakes, and saved us time and money." The Jamesway man will come to your farm—without cost or obligation—and help you on building and equipment planning.

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Neighbors of yours have used this free help for over 25 years. Why not write and say—"Send your Jamesway Man." Remember—no cost or obligation. **JAMES MFG. CO., Dept. K-12**, Ft. Atkinson, Wis., Elmira, N. Y., Oakland, Calif.



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SEEING ALIKE ON HOGS

(Continued from Page 3)

was in full fashion. In the clamor to increase size and length, breeders neglected width and depth of body. Deep hams, and even constitution, were sacrificed for height and stretch.

That's what we are trying to recover from now. In the last few years considerable progress has been made and at the same time differing viewpoints have come closer and closer together. This is a good time to view our present situation.

Sentiment of purebred breeders today is almost unanimous in favoring thicker-bodied hogs, and entries in most present-day swine shows must have feeding qualities if they expect to win. As a whole, the breeders are now striving for a growthy type hog with moderate stretch. With this, they insist on depth of body, spring of rib, width over the back, and deep, plump hams.

Farmer viewpoints still vary, but a representative sample of farmer opinion is that of Fred Oberle, Osage county. Mr. Oberle produces and feeds out about 100 head of pigs each year, and his only interest in type is to know which kind of hog will make him the most money.

After having tried about all the varied types as they came along, he is convinced that a good growthy, medium type is the most desirable. If you visit Mr. Oberle's place you'll find smooth, broody sows, capable of raising big, strong litters. He says, "I have raised hogs of the extremely short, fine-boned type. Sows of this type simply didn't raise good litters, and the pigs didn't make rapid gains."

Medium Type Preferred

"Then, with the others, I raised hogs of the extremely long-legged type. That extreme was just as undesirable. The medium type hogs that I am now growing combine most of the desirable qualities that a hog raiser wants."

From a strictly feedlot viewpoint, the same medium type is preferred by Russell J. Baker, prominent Kansas cattle and hog feeder. Mr. Baker buys feeder pigs rather than raise them. He says that at time of buying, he looks for rather stretchy pigs, with considerable depth of body and width of chest. They must show growthiness and thickness.

But, what about the packer? While breeders and farmers have been moving toward a meaty, medium type, packers have gradually been forced toward the same kind of hog, instead of favoring the "fatbacks." No, it wasn't farmer or breeder opinion that did the forcing. It was a change in demand—principally in the lard situation.

At present, lard represents only about one-tenth the value of a hog, instead one-fourth the value as in former years. Instead of so much lard, the packers are interested in heavy portions of the choice meat cuts, such as long, deep sides of bacon, thick loins and deep, plump hams. Desirable carcasses of this kind come from smooth, meaty, medium type hogs.

Packers Slow to Follow

Packers have been slow to put this in practice because their buyers have been accustomed to using dressing percentage as an important basis for bidding, and they know from experience that the extremely fat, chuffy hog will rank high in this respect.

Kansas hog raisers gathered at the annual Swine Feeders Day in Manhattan this fall were keenly interested in experimental results concerning the matter of hog type. Dr. C. E. Aubel, in charge of swine investigations at Kansas State College, summed up results of experiments completed at various points thruout the country.

Most of this work indicated that hogs of the intermediate type utilize grain and pasture better than do hogs

of either extreme type. They gain more rapidly and more economical. Dr. Aubel declares, "We must weed out hogs of the long-legged type, but in doing so, we must avoid returning to the other extreme of fine-boned 'cob-rollers.'"

Regarding carcasses, Prof. D. L. Mackintosh, in charge of meats at the college, explains that to make cuts of the chuffy type conform to consumer demand, considerable trimming is necessary. For instance, the hams must be trimmed into a skinned ham while that of the medium type hog would require no trimming. Additional trimming means a reduction in the value of such trimmings from what might be described as ham price to lard price. At the same time, hams from the big type hog lack adequate finish to give it shape and quality. Prof. Mackintosh concludes, "The medium type hog is an economical producer that yields a carcass with a high cut-out value. It is, therefore, the type which must be more universally adopted if the hog producer expects to find a profitable market for his products."

Thus breeders, packers, college men and farmers are pretty well agreed on a medium type hog with long, deep sides and width and thickness thruout.

—KF—

Wins Essay Contest

Ralph Gross, of Thomas county, a senior at Kansas State College, has been announced winner of the Swift Essay Contest offered to the agricultural journalism class of K. S. C. Ralph left on December 7 for Chicago, where he attended a 4-day marketing school sponsored by Swift and Company and also attended the International Livestock Exposition. Ralph received a cash prize of \$50 for his outstanding essay.

—KF—

Credit Associations Meet

Members of the 14 production credit associations in Kansas will hear their officers report on the sixth year of progress of these co-operative credit agencies when they gather at the 1940 annual stockholders' meetings in January and February. The schedule of meetings is: January 8, Chanute and Salina; January 10, Council Grove, Northwest Kansas at Colby; January 11, Stockton; January 12, Larned,

4-H Club Friends



SAID S. G. McAllister, center, president of the International Harvester Company, to Senator Arthur Capper, left: "I want to tell you again how happy we were to have you as our guest at our annual party for the 4-H Club members during the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago. This was the 20th annual party given by our company for these boys and girls, and your presence at the affair gave it added distinction." With President McAllister and Senator Capper is Mayfield Kothmann, Mason, Tex., who fed and showed "Lucky Boy 2nd," the Hereford which was the grand champion steer at the International, and sold for \$1.35 a pound. Senator Capper had a busy week at Chicago, but he wouldn't let anything interfere with attending this IHC dinner or the annual 4-H Club banquet.

North Central at Concordia; January 17, Howard; January 18, Manhattan; January 19, Atchison; January 22, Ottawa; February 5, Garden City; February 8, Greensburg; February 13, Kingman.

Production credit associations are governed by local farmers and stockmen. Each member-borrower is a stockholder and has a voice in the association affairs. In 6 years of operation, the 14 associations in Kansas have made production loans amounting to about \$27,000,000 to farmers and ranchmen.

—KF—

"Beef" Turkeys Weigh Most

We've all been hearing a lot of talk about beef-type turkeys, but the folks in Kingman county give actual figures to show the worth of this type of bird. Fred B. Cromer, Kingman county agent, relates that a check-up on marketing figures during the last 2 seasons shows that crossbred "beef-type" turkeys outweighed the straight bred turkeys by 2 or 3 pounds, while purebred "beef-type" birds outweighed the straight bred birds an average of 5 pounds apiece.

DOCTORS CONQUER DISEASE

I BEGAN the practice of medicine in the years of long ago; before any but dreamers and scientific investigators had any thought that the terrors of diphtheria might be driven away by immunization. I remember that in 1921 there were nearly 8,000 cases of diphtheria in Kansas.

Antitoxin was already in use, had been available for more than 20 years; but it was not enough to depend upon curing the disease. It had to be cut off before it made its attack. In that single year of 1921 Kansas diphtheria deaths alone numbered 382; in 1938 only 18! Profound reasons for giving thanks for the immunization against diphtheria that is now the privilege of every child whose parents are sufficiently thoughtful to arrange for it.

Typhoid fever looms up in my memory as one of the conquered diseases. It is not eradicated; but controlled—yes! Typhoid fever control is not a result of vaccination. There is a vaccine against typhoid and its general use would soon shut off that deadly disease entirely. But protection of water and milk, sanitary disposal

Hog Outlook Brighter

As seen by U. S. market specialists, the hog outlook for 1940 is brighter than it was a few months ago. It seems certain that marketings will be extremely heavy, but consumers in the United States generally will have more money to spend for meats and lard in 1940 than they have had in the last 2 years. Altho prices may weaken some, larger marketings will bring hog producers a larger total income than they received this year.

Of all farm products, hogs are the only one for which a significant expansion in the export outlet is probable for 1940 as a result of the European war. However, prospective improvement in domestic demand resulting from increased industrial activity and enlarged consumer incomes is expected to be much more important as a price-supporting factor.

By
CHARLES H.
LERRIGO
M. D.



Dr. Lerrigo

of human excreta and other wastes, the fight against the fly and the unsanitary outhouse, all of them achievements of sanitary engineering, must be given chief credit for the fact that typhoid only slays its tens where formerly it was thousands.

And tuberculosis! Can it be eradicated? Its death rate has already been cut two-thirds. There is no reliable vaccine to prevent it—as yet. But the widespread education associated with the Christmas Seal, and the tuberculin testing campaigns that lead to early discovery of the disease are doing rapid work.

A few generations from now diphtheria, typhoid fever and tuberculosis will be curiosities of medical history. For the present every good citizen should show his gratitude to the health officers and scientists who are fighting the plagues of disease by giving their efforts respectful, sincere aid and hearty co-operation.

"Gone Feeling" in Stomach

I am an unmarried girl, 24 years old. I have what seems to me an odd ailment. No matter how much I eat, I have a "gone feeling" in my stomach most of the time. This is a miserable feeling, and causes great weakness, too. Can you tell me what is the name of this disease? And is there any cure for it?—B. G. T.

Such a "gone feeling" is often felt in hyperchlorhydria, a condition in which there is excessive activity of the acid glands of the stomach. An examination of the stomach contents with chemical tests for acidity and also microscopic tests would be of value in determining the disease.

Circumcision Advisable

I have a 9-year-old boy who wets the bed. I have been advised to have him circumcised. Is it likely to do any good?—F. R. J.

It is worth the attempt. Some boys need the operation whether or not they are bedwetters. In such cases it almost always cures the defect. I advise that you try it.

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

New FCA Head



Dr. A. G. Black, above, is newly-named governor of the Farm Credit Administration, following resignation of F. F. Hill on grounds of friction between FCA heads and Agriculture Department.

State Board to Meet January 10 to 12

AGRICULTURAL leaders from all parts of Kansas will be in Topeka, January 10 to 12, for the sixty-ninth annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. J. C. Mohler, secretary, announces the opening session is scheduled for 4 p. m. January 10, in Representative Hall. At this time, committees will be appointed. The Get Acquainted Dinner will be held that night on the Roof Garden, Hotel Jayhawk.

The meeting will get started in earnest at 9:30 a. m., January 11. Topics to be discussed during the day include: A Land Use Program for Kansas, by Dean H. Umberger; Sorghum vs. Corn for Kansas, Dean L. E. Call; Hybrid Corn, R. W. Jugenheimer; Industrial Development and Agriculture, Rolla A. Clymer; The Kansas Tax Association, Dr. F. H. Guild; Organization for the Dairy Industry, H. E. Dodge; and America Faces the Future, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam.

Friday's program calls for talks as follows: Fundamentals of Good Marketing, Arthur F. Peine; Urgent Water Problems, George S. Knapp; and Investment vs. Speculation in Cattle Business, E. L. Barrier.

The program was announced by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The Kansas Fairs Association meeting will be held in Topeka, January 9 to 10, and the Kansas Agricultural Council will meet in the Capital city January 9.

—KF—

County-Wide Conservation

Allen, Coffey, Wilson, and Pawnee counties voted recently for establishment of county soil conservation districts, Ira K. Landon, regional soil conservation director, announces. Jefferson county farmers failed to give a similar proposal a required 75 per cent majority.

—KF—

Kansas Farm Calendar

January 6—Kaw Valley Potato Producers' meeting, Lawrence.
 January 9-10—Meeting of Association of Kansas Fair Officers, Topeka.
 January 10-12—Sixty-ninth annual meeting of Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka.
 February 20-23—Thirty-Seventh Annual Western Tractor and Power Farm Equipment Show, and Annual Southwest Road Show and School, Wichita.

TAKE THE ALLIS-CHALMERS ROUTE TO

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TRACTORS BEGIN \$518 F.O.B. FACTORY
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TO BETTER LIVING
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ALLIS-CHALMERS BRINGS NEW COMFORTS TO *Field AND Fireside*

B-1 PLOW
 "Pickup" plow attaches directly to Tractor. You save nearly enough on first cost to buy a Quick-Hitch Cultivator for Model B.



WC-MOWER
 Full-View Safety Mower is center-mounted. No drawbar interference, less side-draft.

WC-2 PLOW
 Full 2-plow WC operates "60" All-Crop Harvester from power takeoff. Field speeds up to 5 m.p.h. Lights, starter.



Let's dream for a minute. About your farm and your home and your family. Suppose something happened so that you could say, "Come on, folks. We've got the time and enough spare cash. Let's take a vacation . . . have some fun!" Or—"Why don't we build that new barn this year, and start up the purebred herd we've always wanted?"

Suppose things were so you could take a shortcut in farming . . . forget the endless "lantern-light" chores of tending horses. Forget the hired help problem, threshing worries, long hours.

Just a dream? Not at all. Make it come true *this year* with an Allis-Chalmers power outfit . . . at a price you can afford. Simple arithmetic shows it costs less than horses and horse implements. But no figures can evaluate your return in Better Living. That will be priceless. Talk it over with your Allis-Chalmers dealer!



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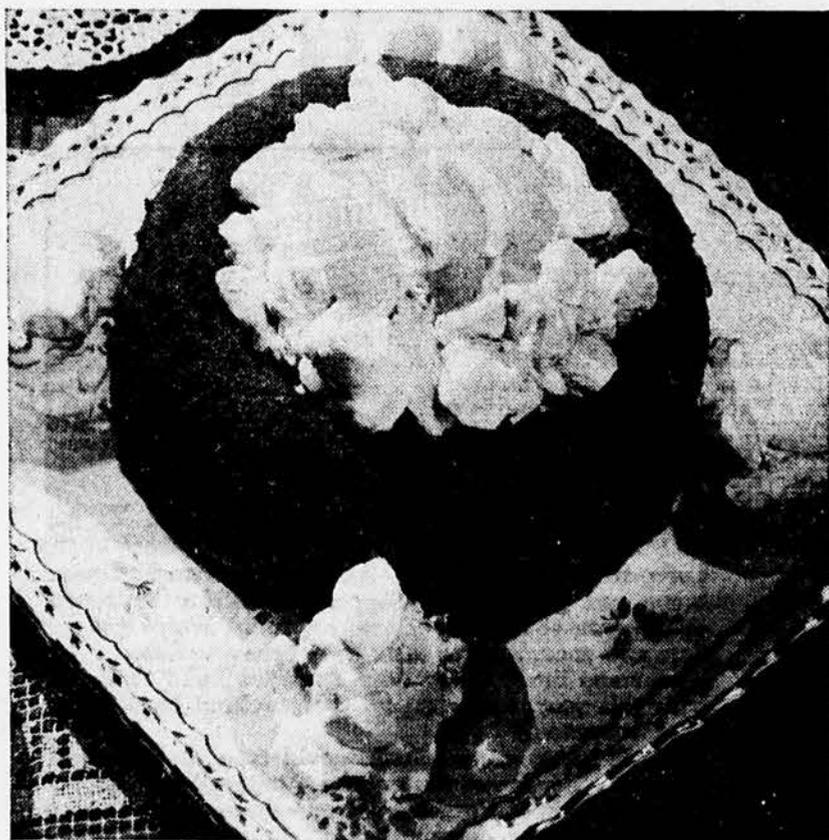
New Year!

"Join Us Often"

GINGERBREAD

"Hits the Spot"

By MRS. B. A. NIELSEN



Golden brown honey gingerbread fairly "melts in your mouth," and is a perfect answer to that query of what to serve youngsters for that after-school snack.

IS THERE anything more tantalizing than the spicy aroma of gingerbread fresh from the oven? It's just the thing for an after-school snack when the children burst in from biting winds and zippy cold with, "Mom, I'm hungry!" Serve it hot with plenty of butter, or cold with a dash of whipped cream and a few chocolate "shots." Children won't loiter on the way home from school if they suspect there's a pan of gingerbread in the offing.

Honey Gingerbread

Cream 1 cup shortening, add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar and cream until well blended. Beat 3 eggs until thick and lemon colored and mix with 1 cup honey. Add to the sugar and shortening mixture and blend thoroughly. Add 1 cup buttermilk to the batter alternately with 4 cups of flour sifted with $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 tablespoon ginger and $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons of nutmeg. Beat well after each flour addition. Bake in a well-greased pan, in moderate oven, 350 degrees F. for 50 minutes.

For a "dressed-up" version of gingerbread you'll welcome this chocolate nut variety, and, once tried, you'll serve it often as a special dessert for company dinners. Or accompanied with a steaming cup of coffee, it is perfect for club refreshments.

Chocolate Nut Gingerbread

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup shortening	2 teaspoons ginger
1 cup brown sugar	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cloves
2 ounces chocolate, melted	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup nutmeats, broken
2 eggs, well beaten	$\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk
$1\frac{3}{4}$ cups cake flour	1 teaspoon vanilla extract
$2\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoons baking powder	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt

Cream shortening and add sugar very slowly, making sure all lumps are removed. Add chocolate, which has been melted over warm water, and the eggs. Sift the dry ingredients and add alternately with the milk and vanilla extract. Add the broken nutmeats. Pour into large greased ring mold and bake in moderate oven, 350 degrees F., for approximately 35 to 40 minutes. When cold, turn out on a large plate, fill the center with Orange

Marshmallow Fluff and top with orange segments. It's a "classy" looking dessert to use on lots of occasions.

Orange Marshmallow Fluff

1 cup whipping cream, whipped	2 cups diced orange
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound marshmallow, cut into small pieces	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup nutmeats, broken

Whip cream until stiff and add cut marshmallows. Carefully fold in diced oranges and nut meats. Chill thoroughly.

Give Those Leftovers a Lift

By JEANNE EDWARDS

DURING the winter months one is apt to have more leftover food at hand than at any other time of the year. Strange as it may seem, however, many of them can be made better for having been leftovers than they were in the beginning. Of course, when you think of good wholesome food merely made into hash or stew or simply warmed over, then they are just leftovers but, with a little ingenuity and originality, you can disguise them in such a way that they are sure to rate an encore every time.

Ever make chicken custard? This is one of those leftovers for which the family will wish all the chicken had been left. To 4 well-beaten eggs and 4 cups sweet milk, add 1 or more cups of chopped chicken or other cooked meat. Season to taste and bake in a baking dish or individual custard cups as you would any custard. One-half cup chopped celery or a bay leaf improves the taste.

Most all meats, including fish and fowl, can be satisfactorily made into meat loaves or patties.

Make corned beef hash, put it in greased muffin tins and break an egg over the top of each serving. Salt and bake until the eggs are done. Sprinkle each with a dash of cayenne pepper.

Combine meat and vegetables for meat loaves and casserole dishes. Combine macaroni or spaghetti and tomatoes with meat.

Bake cornbread thinly in a large pan

Goody-Man

He was only a gingerbread man
From my grandmother's big
cookie can;
But of all men I loved him the
best
For the raisins that buttoned
his vest.

—Hazel Jean Schroeder.

My Big Resolution

By HOPEFUL

For the new year I am making just one resolution. If I succeed in keeping it I won't need any others. I intend to put the best possible construction on everything that is said and done to me. Too often feelings are hurt and unhappiness results because folks read the wrong meanings into things. I prefer to think remarks are not made with my feelings in mind.

If catty remarks come my way they really hurt only the one who displays the traits which prompt such remarks. They cannot hurt me—unless I let them. I have come to think one's mental attitude matters most.

Shorten Shirt Sleeves

By MRS. D. P. N.

If your men folks have trouble finding shirts with sleeves short enough, help them out by shortening the sleeves of the offending garment this neat way. If the sleeves are as much as 2 inches too long, begin by making a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch pleat in the armhole of the shirt at the underarm seam. If the surplus length is less than 2 inches this will not be necessary.

Measure exactly how much too long the sleeve is. Suppose it is one inch. Turn the sleeve wrong side out. Slip the sleeve portion up inside of shirt armhole to form $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch fold, and baste in position. Reverse the shirt and stitch with machine on outer edge of armhole. This alteration cannot be detected and requires but little time, whereas a tuck run in the sleeve is certainly far from neat, and removing the cuff to shorten requires considerable time.

win the applause of the family. A dash of this, a dip of that and just a suspicion of something else will do wonders in creating renewed interest in this business of preparing meals.

Do not be afraid to experiment, but use all high-flavored flavors and spices sparingly. It is the taste that you can't distinguish that makes it interesting.

However, if you wish to reheat some of your food without changing it, here are a few pointers to remember:

Mashed potatoes, creamed mixtures of all kinds and rice, noodles, macaroni and spaghetti should all be reheated in a double boiler. Be sure the water in the lower pan is very hot or boiling.

Boiled vegetables should be reheated in a colander or sieve over boiling water with a tight cover on top.

Meat roasts should be first steamed then heated in the oven.

Casserole dishes should be heated in the oven as they were originally cooked.

Deep fat fried foods should be re-fried in deep, hot fat. Dip the food first in egg and then bread or cracker crumbs.

Biscuits, cake, muffins and so forth may be reheated in the casserole in the oven. Or they may be placed in a paper sack in which a few tablespoons of water have been added. Make the sack airtight and put it in the oven until well-heated.

It is well to borrow the steam table idea from cafeterias for food that has to wait for belated diners. Place the food in the pans in which they are cooked and all in a large baking pan of hot water. Keep them all covered until ready to serve.

Friendship Fan

THREE-PIECE QUILT



Even if you've never made a quilt before you'll find this one of the Friendship Fan easy to piece. There are only three pattern pieces in the whole quilt and at least the fan part may be made from those odds and ends you are sure to find in the scrap bag. Pattern 2001 contains a diagram of the block; gives the pattern pieces, instructions for making the quilt; a yardage chart and a diagram of the quilt. The pattern is only 10 cents and may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

TURKISH TOWELS

Put on Gala Dresses For a Bridal Shower

By MRS. ARTHUR L. CLAUSSEN

AFTER 11 years of housekeeping, and still using several of our original towels, a turkish towel shower seemed the nicest possible thing for my party to a bride-to-be. But how to get a little romance into the manner of presenting them to her was a problem. The towels on the market today are really beautiful, but opening package after package, each one containing a towel, could be a bit monotonous.

As each guest was invited, she was asked to send her towel without fancy wrappings to my house before the party. Then in a room shut off from the arriving guests, my dining-room, I strung rope clothesline, enough to hold 22 towels. Here's where the romance came in. It was a pretty sight—tiny bridal parties marching up and down

those lines—all made of lovely colored towels. Each guest's name was pinned to her towel and the bride thanked her graciously as she took down her unique wash and folded it into a wicker clothesbasket.

I made clothespin dolls—bride, bridegroom, and bridesmaids. These were simple and lots of fun to make, but took a little time and patience and cost not much more than a quarter. On ordinary clothespins I made faces and hair, using India ink. Each face was on the split side of the clothespin so the dolls would seem to be marching forward when pinned on the line. One of every four was a man and his whole suit was inked on him, leaving white spaces on the sides for his hands and his vest on the front. The brides were dressed in white paper lace doilies—the dress was a circular piece cut out and pasted on, flaring prettily, and a whole doily formed the veil. The bridesmaids—three for every bride—were gowned in pink, pale green, and yellow paper doilies, with matching hats—just a circle pasted to their little "block-heads." From my old box of costume flowers came bouquets for all, wired on with fine wire, and a tiny blue velvet forget-me-not trimmed each hat.

The piece-de-resistance, as it should be, was the hostess' gift—a huge bouquet of Calla lilies which caused much excitement and exclamations of "How extravagant!" They were really a dozen plain white 5-cent turkish washcloths. No one realized they weren't real flowers until touching them. The materials required for these were heavy green wire for 12 stems, a couple bunches of yellow stamens, fine wire, and a little green crepe paper. I folded each washcloth once into a triangle, inserted a few stamens, and starting at a corner rolled the folded edge, making a lily with the folded edge as the base where the stem was inserted. I wired the flower on at its base, wrapped that part with green crepe paper, and put them all in a tall white pottery vase, added a cluster of real leaves and there was a bouquet "Even as Solomon was not arrayed."

The favors were individual packs of bath crystals wrapped in pastel-colored cellophane.

The nicest compliment received was from the bride's brother, a blase Eastener, who said, "My Gosh, I never saw so many beautiful towels in one bunch."

Dreams Do Come True

By IRIS

Twenty years ago I wanted a wrist watch. Just-before-Christmas hints to my parents, and to my fiance, failed to produce one. My birthday brought silverware for my hope box, but no wrist watch.

For months I hoped my first wedding anniversary gift would be a wrist watch. It turned out to be a pink bassinet.

Surely on my fifth wedding anniversary my husband would give me a wrist watch. He was busy, and didn't remember the date for a week.

The tenth and the fifteenth anniversaries brought no better results. By the time the eighteenth rolled around, I decided the children were old enough to enlist in my cause. I frequently mentioned the fact that I had wanted a wrist watch ever since I was a girl. I wondered what the family would do to celebrate our eighteenth wedding anniversary. I thought—very audibly—how nice it would be for me to get Daddy a good watch; only, he already had one.

On the long awaited morning, a ring

box was beside my plate. The children and their daddy had bought a ring to replace my wedding ring, which had worn thru.

Last week, the postman honked long and loudly. I signed for an insured parcel. It contained a gold wrist watch, won in a letter-writing contest. Son tells me he has never had a good watch and, with a leather band, it would be suitable for him. Daughter reminds me that she will graduate from high school in the spring, and that the watch would make a lovely gift. Daddy wants me to keep it for special occasions.

And I? Since I opened the package it has never left my wrist except while I wash my arms. I am very careful not to splatter when I wash dishes. But this watch—so long awaited—was not a Christmas gift, nor a birthday gift, nor even an anniversary present. I don't have a member of the family to thank for it, and it constitutes the greatest mailbox thrill of my life. I'll wear it every day.

Some "Yarn" Philosophy

By AUNT SALLY'S NEIGHBOR

This afternoon I visited Aunt Sally and over our knitting the conversation turned to the reasons why some marriages fail and some succeed. "I'll tell you how it was with me," she confided, as she paused to unwind the scarlet yarn she is making into a sweater for her granddaughter, "it didn't take me till my golden wedding anniversary to find out that a kiss and a compromise is the best way to end an argument between husband and wife. And I hadn't been married very long before I discovered that a wise wife is one who knows when to keep her mouth shut."

Her fingers were busy with her work, but when she looked up her eyes were twinkling. "I was just thinking that married life is considerable like this yarn—it gets in a snarl once in awhile, but a little patience will straighten it out—and it'll stay bright, because I chose a bright color in the first place."

"Stamper" for Your Quilt

By A QUILTER

It's quilting time again and how much time and tedious work it takes before we can draw the first needle thru! Here's a "short-cut" that will save a lot of time. Place together as many plain blocks as can easily be sewn thru and lay the pattern on top of the blocks. Leaving the sewing machine unthreaded follow the pattern, sewing thru the entire pile. The blocks will be "stamped" perfectly and quickly in a fraction of the time it usually takes, and no messy carbon paper is necessary!

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 guaiaacal. 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.

DO NOT FAIL TO INCLUDE IN YOUR LIST OF CHARITY GIVING, THE CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

There is not a more worthy philanthropy. You could do no finer thing. Nineteen years of unselfish, intensive, uninterrupted service is behind this foundation. It needs your help—any amount is gratefully received. Address: CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN 20-C Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

An "At Home" Dress

WITH paneled front



Pattern 9201—For your work-about-the-house days this winter, you'll want a cheery and becoming house-dress. What could be prettier and easier than this simple style, Pattern 9201! With the able assistance of the Sew Chart, you'll have it finished in no time, for there are just a few pattern parts and no waistline seaming. That long center panel that may be cut on the bias is a flattering touch . . . see how it curves into a yoke-effect on top. Careful darting gives a nice fit at waist and shoulders. The sleeves may have peek-a-boo cut-outs and bows, or make simple puffs. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 16 requires 3¾ yards 35-inch material.

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

Kansas Farmer for December 30, 1939

"No EXPERIMENTS for Me When My Child CATCHES COLD!"

NOTICE TO MOTHERS . . . Today 3 out of 5 mothers—knowing how foolish it is to experiment with untried medications or constantly dose delicate stomachs—use this home-approved external poultice-vapor treatment to relieve distress of colds.

WHEN a cold makes your child feel miserable, all stuffed up—causes muscular soreness or tightness, irritation in the upper bronchial tubes or spasms of coughing—let the experience of other mothers help you to relieve the distress.

Here's what you do: At bedtime, rub the child's throat, chest and back with Vicks VapoRub. And see what morning brings!

Acts 2 Ways at Once . . . Almost immediately VapoRub starts stimulating like a good old-fashioned poultice. And, at the same time, pleasing—helpful—medicinal vapors are released by body heat and breathed direct into the cold-irritated air passages.

Then for hours this poultice-vapor action continues. It invites refreshing sleep. And when you see how it relieves distress you will understand why Vicks VapoRub is a family standby in 3 out of 5 homes. WHY TAKE NEEDLESS CHANCES!

IDEAL FOR CHILDREN . . . JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS



Our Crop Reporters Say:

(Continued from Page 2)

year compared with last. Many have been forced to part with their dairy cows and hogs because of feed shortage. Atlas sorgo feed is \$8 a ton, alfalfa, \$16. Poultry flocks are much decreased also as feed is high and prices of produce cheap. Many new irrigation wells are being put down.—Mrs. Geo. E. Johnson.

Harper—Prospects for a wheat crop is about 50 per cent normal. All of the wheat is not up, the stand is spotted. If rain or snow comes soon it will do the wheat a great deal of good. A shortage of feed for livestock, hogs have decreased, beef cattle remain normal, average number of dairy cattle and sheep. Less poultry on farms than a year ago. Cattle probably will be the best source of income for 1940. Only the necessary farm improvements being made. Early plowing and working of ground at the proper time to arrest loss of moisture is being practiced.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—Outlook for a 1940 wheat crop is fair and wheat is making a good start. Rain or snow coming soon would help. Lots of feed, an increase in numbers of hogs, dairy cows, sheep, and poultry, some increase in beef cattle. Dairy and poultry products are likely to be the best sources of farm income in 1940. Quite a few new farm improvements in county. Some new farm equipment being bought, especially combines, mower attachments, tractors, and cultivator attachments. Some are making preparations for irrigation next year. Farm ponds being built. Summer fallow is the best soil- and moisture-saving idea in this county.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Prospects for a wheat crop in 1940 only fair; not providing a great amount of pasture for livestock. Plenty of top moisture, subsoil dry. No surplus of feed and many will not have enough grain. There was a good pig crop this year and shortage of grain, along with general market, is causing them to sell very cheap. No noticeable increase in other livestock or poultry. The most promising source of income for 1940 would be flax and soybeans. Need to spread millions of gallons of paint on the buildings. Most new machinery bought recently has been tractors and tractor machinery by just a few who are farming in a big way. Most successful method of soil- and moisture-saving has been terracing and contour farming. No land on the farm brings in more income than the family garden if well cared for. It will save grocery bills and doctor bills. And it would be well to be planning on setting out some fruit in the spring as the last few years have caused many fruit and shade trees to die. Farm folks could use the pressure cookers and can meat for the needs of the family while hogs are cheap.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Jewell—Wheat prospects very poor, many fields have only one-third or one-half of a stand. If rains should come soon we could raise a good wheat crop. Plenty of feed for livestock and some being sold to farmers living south and west of Jewell county. More cattle, hogs, and sheep than in several years past. More cattle and hogs being fattened than usual. High price of grain causing several to quit feeding hogs. A large number of farm ponds being constructed. The large, deep ponds have plenty of water in them yet. Things sell well at public sales and about the usual number being held. We raised a good turkey crop this fall and plans are being made for Jewell county to raise turkeys again next year. For the last 2 years, taking the county as a whole, we have raised about enough grain and feed for our livestock and poultry, and it seems to me the farmers are getting so they depend more on the sow, cow, chicken, turkey, and sheep than on cash grain crops. It seems more than usual complied with the wheat program and a large number have taken crop insurance. It has been about 10 years or more since Jewell county raised a corn crop, so many plant no corn. A large number plan to plant oats, barley, and Colby milo for a grain crop, and kafir, and Atlas for feed, if we have a dry summer, and for grain if we have enough moisture to mature the kafir and Atlas seed. Dry weather and grasshoppers have about destroyed all alfalfa and very little has been planted this fall.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—Prospects for a wheat crop here are fair to good and were much improved by the 2 to 3 inches of slow rains we had; new shoots are constantly appearing. More rain or snow soon would be helpful. Roughage is plentiful and more corn than usual was raised this season; many fields of hybrid corn made a good crop.

Livestock other than hogs are in about the numbers they have been for some seasons; hogs are much more numerous. Poultry flocks are general on all farms in this county and have been for many years. Alfalfa seems to promise the best returns for 1940 here with hybrid corn next in favor. Some new ponds are under construction and more are planned. Considerable terracing has been done and much interest is taken in soil conservation. More home butchering than usual, also more cattle in feed lots than for some time.—Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Kiowa—Wheat late and not much of a stand. Quite a bit of feed in the sandy soil but very little on the hard land. Most farmers have decreased their livestock. Best bet for 1940 will be spring crops. Summer fallow is about the only way to save moisture and soil in this county.—Jas. E. Glenn.

Lane—Wheat prospects poorest I have ever seen. Even on summer fallow there is very little moisture. Crops have been raised under like prospects, but the general opinion, expressed by old timers, is that we have very little chance for a paying crop even if moisture falls soon. Feed very scarce. A large decrease in number of all livestock. About the same number of poultry flocks, but most of them only half as large as last year. Livestock, poultry, and spring row crops will be the best bet for 1940. An increasing number becoming interested in irrigation. Several small pumps were installed this summer and the results were satisfactory. Prospects are that the number of plants will be at least doubled in 1940. Chiseling, for halting wind erosion, and

lister damming, for saving moisture, have proved very satisfactory. A number of farm ponds have been built and are very practical. They should be built deeper, however, than the government regulations now allow since it has been found that depth is the important factor if they are to be depended on in time of need. We should be allowed at least 12 feet of water. Contouring of pastures also is proving very beneficial where sufficient moisture falls.—A. R. Bentley.

Lincoln—Prospects for a wheat crop in Lincoln county are virtually zero. Very few fields show any signs of life, but a few fields show down the drill rows. Some sections of the county have plenty of feed, while others are short. However, there is a little increase in all kinds of livestock over last few years. That is, cattle, hogs, and sheep. The farmer who has some produce to sell each week-end is still functioning. There seems to be plenty of stock water.—R. W. Greene.

Lincoln—Wheat prospect good. Plenty of top moisture for now. Wheat small but looks good and a good stand. We have some row crop feed. We began feeding early so it is taking a lot more feed. We do not have any more hogs than usual. Cattle and sheep are about as usual. Dairy cows not so plentiful and are bringing good prices. Poultry flocks about the same with feed a little scarce and high and eggs cheap. Wheat looks the best farm income now for 1940. A lot of farmers have new and larger ponds built. Seeding land to tame hay crops better for soil-saving, and early, deep plowing raised more corn this year.—W. E. Rigdon.

Logan—A large part of the wheat land has not been planted and some has been planted twice. A rain or snow coming soon,



"Since that hen laid that light bulb in Kentucky, Pappy's been experimentin'."

with favorable weather following, would help a lot, but the chance for a good crop looks very poor. Feed scarce, but might be enough to get the stock thru. There has been quite an increase in the number of hogs in the last year. A lot of sheep were run in here from New Mexico and Texas in the late summer. Some have been shipped out. The farm flocks are on the increase with a lot of 4-H Club projects of sheep. Cattle of all kinds just about at a standstill as to numbers. No increase in poultry. It looks like the dairy cow, sheep, and sorghum crops are the surest income at the present time. Farmers did buy some new machinery last spring. Some are trying out irrigation where they can get a well strong enough to supply sufficient water.—H. R. Jones.

Lyon—Bottom farms seeded early to wheat have a good prospect, upland farms not so good. Plenty of feed for stock. About 50 per cent more hogs than last year. Dairy cows and beef cattle are the same as a year ago. Few farmers raise sheep. More poultry raised than a year ago. Farmers who have 80 acres or more will depend more on wheat, oats, corn, and alfalfa for money from their land. Suburban small places will depend on poultry, milk cows, and hogs for living and income. Irrigation not necessary here. There are rivers, creeks, and ponds to water stock. Several farmers have bought tractors. Several houses and barns have been made over—roofs and inside.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Prospect for a wheat crop is good. Plenty of feed and are shipping out all kinds. Increase in number of hogs, cattle, and sheep and more poultry on farms this year than usual. Prices of hogs and cattle are discouraging. Will all have electricity on our farms soon. They are wiring all the farm houses and are now setting the poles, so it won't be long now. Everyone bought a tractor this spring. A new sale barn was built at Summerfield this week; had a \$6,000 sale the first day.—J. D. Stosz.

Montgomery—Most farmers in this county harvested average crops of wheat, oats, corn, and hay. There is now a surplus of feed, both grain and forage, which is encouraging the raising of more cattle and hogs. Livestock, dairy products, poultry, and eggs will probably be the best sources of income from the farms in 1940. There has been considerable farm improvements the past year in the way of new, remodeled, and repaired farm buildings. Some farms being electrified and equipped with modern machinery such as tractors, trucks, combines, milking machines. The wheat prospect was greatly improved by the rains and bids fair to produce a good average crop next season. Soil moisture extends down 12 to 18 inches.—F. L. Kenoyer.

Nemaha—Prospect for a wheat crop are fairly good. However, much wheat made very little growth this fall. There is little subsoil moisture. Rain or snow would be

a great help to wheat, especially if followed by moderate weather. There is plenty of feed for livestock, mostly cheap except oats, which are high and very scarce. More livestock on farms that already had livestock, especially beef cattle and dairy cows on increase. No increase in poultry flocks. Beef cattle and dairy cows will pay as well as anything in 1940, also farming in line with the soil conservation program, as this brings a sure income. A few farm ponds have been built, many wells being drilled, much water being hauled. Terracing and contour farming seem to work best to save soil and moisture. While quite a bit of terracing has been done, it has not gone over like contour farming. Lots of alfalfa seeded this fall, much of which made very little growth. While County Agent Rawlins thinks most of it will come thru the winter all right, I believe it will depend entirely on the severity of the winter. Most corn was pretty good, yields varied from 5 to 60 bushels an acre. Soybeans yielded well, some as high as 50 bushels an acre.—E. A. Moser.

Neosho—Wheat and barley prospects very favorable; too small for pasturing. Rain or snow would be of great benefit. Subsoil the driest ever. Rivers, creeks, wells, and cisterns much in need of water. More farmers hauling water than ever before. Plenty of feed in the county for all livestock. Horses, sheep, and hogs are as plentiful as last season, not so many cattle, more poultry. Corn and flax will be the most profitable for 1940. Considerable new farm improvements, a few new houses and barns. Several farms changing hands. Farm machinery pretty well worn out. There is considerable buying of tractors and other farm equipment. Many folks interested in irrigation. Many ponds have been made which are very necessary at present.—James D. McHenry.

Norton—We have very poor prospects for wheat, a very small per cent sprouted. Most farmers will have enough feed for their stock if the winter doesn't turn out to be too severe. Farmers are not increasing their livestock nor their poultry flocks. I think

a lot. A few farm ponds being built, but Pawnee county has plenty of underground water. The dam lister, duck foot, and summer fallow are best soil-saving and moisture-saving ideas for this county. A number of irrigation wells in operation. Sugar beets do well. Shipped to Garden City, we have a good market for whole milk at the cheese plant. I think there is a more optimistic feeling here in Central Kansas.—E. H. Gore.

Rawlins—Prospect for wheat crop very bad. A good rain would help, a snow wouldn't do so much good. Feed very scarce. Not much stock of any kind, quite a lot of poultry. The best kind of crop for 1940 will be milo or row crop of some kind. Some new small buildings such as hen houses, and there are a few small barns being built. Many farm ponds being built and they are a big help. The damming tiller is the best moisture-saver here. The dams hold the water from running off and it keeps the soil from blowing. The only wheat around here that has a very good chance is some that was put in with a peacock drill, plants 2 rows in a deep furrow, and puts it down close to the sub-moisture.—Laurel D. Kelley.

Renov—Wheat is up but very small. Somewhat short of feed. Moisture would do us a lot of good. At least the usual number of hogs, beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, and there are at least the usual number of poultry flocks. As best sources of income for 1940, I would say dairy cows, chickens, and hogs. A few farm ponds have been built here and are used for stock water to a large extent. Farmers taking some interest in terracing and also contour farming in order to save soil washing and blowing.—J. C. Seyb.

Republic—Wheat prospects are very poor, only summer fallow looks fair, much wheat was reseeded late and it looks no better than early seeding; stand is poor and subsoil moisture is lacking or insufficient. Rain or snow would do good if and when it comes. There is plenty of rough feed, but there being no fall pasture, it might take all we have before grass comes. Colby milo and white kafir made perhaps 15 bushels but Atlas sorgo made very little grain. Corn was very spotted, ranging from total failure to good yields on the river. Corn being trucked in to feed poultry. Other feed grains were a light crop. No increase in numbers of cattle or dairy cows. Alfalfa hay is sorely needed. There is marked increase in numbers of hogs and sheep and in turkey flocks. The price of chickens is too cheap. Also of hogs. We think beef cattle, dairy cows and sheep will be our best bets for 1940. Something will have to do good for us if ever we again do any building or buy much new farm equipment. New barns are definitely out since tractors have replaced horses. Mules will soon be curiosities. The government ponds are now proving their value. About all the other ponds are dry and a few farmers hauling water. Some ponds being enlarged. There will be more contour farming next year. The AAA should pay more for terracing and contouring, as it seem to be very necessary to stop washing and save moisture. The R. E. A. is about ready to start work on actual construction on more than 300 miles of line. With autos, radios, and electricity, why should any farmer move to town?—A. R. Snapp.

Riley—Prospects for a wheat crop in this county are good. Had about 1½ inches of rain in November and 2 inches in October. Plenty of feed to winter livestock. In fact, there is considerable prairie hay for sale, but farmers can't get much for it. Quite an increase in hogs and sheep, also poultry. Not so many beef and dairy cattle. Looks as if dairying in 1940 would be quite profitable. Some new farm equipment is being bought by farmers but, according to dealers, 90 per cent is bought on the installment plan. Much contour farming being done as a soil-saving and moisture-saving idea.—Henry Bletscher.

Books—Prospects for a wheat crop are not too good, with practically no subsoil moisture excepting on summer fallow ground, and the loose soil too dry to sprout the wheat which is laying in the ground awaiting moisture. It is a question whether rain or snow will do any good. We have some feed, kafir, corn fodder, Atlas sorgo, cane, and Sudan grass, but not enough to feed thruout the winter. There is a tendency to go slower on livestock. Poultry flocks show a reduction of about 20 per cent. We believe the well diversified farm will show the best farm income in 1940. With constantly higher taxes, visible and invisible, most farmers say there is nothing left for new improvements, machinery, or automobiles. Summer fallowing, for moisture conserving, alternated with strip-cropping, for soil-saving from wind and water erosion, seem to be accomplishing the most lasting results.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Prospects for a wheat crop are very slim. To December 1 we had only 66.68 per cent of our normal annual precipitation. Much wheat was sown in extremely dry soil. Some sprouted and died, some still alive, and some has not yet germinated. There is some moisture in summer fallow ground but the top soil is so dry that the plant roots cannot reach it. Moisture coming soon could still make a half crop or better. Feed in this section is very scarce. Much is being trucked in from Eastern Kansas. There is an increase in the number of hogs, beef cattle fewer, dairy cows about the same, sheep about the same. I believe not more farms but the same farms do have larger poultry flocks than last year. Some necessary implements were purchased last spring. There is great interest shown in irrigation along the Walnut Valley—not elsewhere. Considerable interest is manifested in basin listing and various methods of pitting the soil to catch the limited rainfall.—Wm. Crotinger.

Russell—We have bottom subsoil but no surface moisture, which is badly needed to sprout most of the winter wheat, help what is up, and keep soil from moving. Slim show for a crop. Enough roughage. There can't be any increase in livestock or poultry because of grain shortage the last several years. But more turkeys. Pastures some better than last year. No fat stuff. Cattle pretty well picked up all over the county. Milking cows in demand and bring good price. A few small herds of sheep and farmers say they pay good in wool and shipping. Farmers have built many ponds and many more will be built. Soil is conserved by con-

(Continued on Page 14)

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DOGS

Puppies: Shepherds-Collies. For watch and stock. Reasonable. E. N. Zimmerman, Fianagan, Illinois.

English Shepherd Puppies. Spayed females. E. J. Barnes, Collyer, Kansas.

Coon, Skunk and Opossum Hounds, reasonable. P. Sampey, Springfield, Missouri.

SALESMEN WANTED

Men Wanted to supply Rawleigh's Household Products to consumers. We train and help you. Good profits for hustlers. No experience necessary. Pleasant, profitable, dignified work. Write today. Rawleigh's, Dept. L-53-KFM, Freeport, Illinois.

SPARROW TRAPS

Sparrow Trap—Get rid of these pests. Any boy can make one. Plans 10c. Sparrowman, 1715-A Lane St., Topeka, Kan.

FISH BAIT

Fish Bait—Over 20 recipes and suggestions—10c. Fisherman, 1715 Lane, Topeka, Kan.

FOR THE TABLE

Finest Maple Syrup. Make it yourself. Cost 7c a pint. Starts for charge 25c. Make money selling some to neighbors and friends. Easy to make. We send full instructions and enough maple flavor for 4 gallons for only \$1.00. Manufacturers Sales Co., 301 West 29th, New York.

HONEY

Extra Quality Clover Honey: 60-lb. can \$4.25; 10-lb. pail 90c; 10-lb. pail bulk comb \$1.00. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

LAND—ARKANSAS

Own a Delta Farm. All year gardens and pasturage. No winds or droughts. Bounteous crops. Good cattle country. P. S. Seamans, McGehee, Arkansas.

LAND—KANSAS

Buy a Kansas Farm where real profits can be made. Wide selection available at actual values. Small payment down. Long terms. Low rates. Take advantage of Federal Land Bank values and be assured of opportunity to make farming pay. Also productive Colorado, Oklahoma, New Mexico farms available. Write today for descriptions, names, acreage, interest in Federal Land Bank, Wichita, Kansas.

160 Acres, All Tillable, on gravelled road, 2 miles high school, 8 room barn, other buildings; all corn, wheat and alfalfa land; bargain at \$30 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

Farms, All Prices, in one of the best counties in the state. No trades. B. W. Stewart, Abilene, Kan.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

Here's a Choice of Farms. There's no question about it—now is the time to buy that farm. We have a wide selection in Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois. These listed are typical of the bargains we offer. 283 acres, Greene county, Missouri, 2 1/2 miles to Ash Grove; on gravel farm-to-market highway; 1 1/4 miles to school; 1 1/2 miles to R. F. D.; telephone and school bus available; 8-room house, 4-room house, barn, cellar house, poultry house; watered by well, creek, and springs; brown silt loam; les medium rolling; 140 acres tillable and meadow, 120 acres tillable pasture and brushy pasture, 23 acres timber and waste; \$8,500, 237 acres Jasper county, Missouri, 3 miles to Sarcoxie, 17 miles to Carthage; on a gravel road, 1/4 mile to Highway No. 14; 1 1/4 miles to school, 3 miles to church; R. F. D., telephone, and school bus available; 7-room house, two 3-room houses, barn, 3 other buildings; watered by wells, one with windmill; brown silt loam; les gently rolling, all upland; 170 acres tillable, 62 acres pasture, 5 acres waste; \$7,500. Write for our free list. Tell us the location and kind of farm you want. Terms as low as 1/4 cash, balance in a 5%, 20-year loan. No trades. The Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.

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

Free Books on Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Low priced land. Write E. B. Duncan, Dept. 1202, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

REAL ESTATE SERVICE

Sell Your Property quickly for cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesmen Co., Dept. 610, Lincoln, Neb.

Books for Winter Reading

By JANET McNEISH

Five Bushel Farm—By Elizabeth Coatsworth. Macmillan. This is the story of a little boy who believed his father would return from the sea. (Ages 8-12.)

Straws in Amber—By Naomi Jacob. Macmillan, \$2.50. A novel of the squalor and glamour to be found behind the scenes of a music hall. Morrie Morris's love for Sally Brightman lasts

thru childhood when Sally shared Morrie's desk at school, and all thru Sally's success and the years of understanding.

Fishing Memories—By Dorothy Noyes Arms. Macmillan, \$3. This is the personal story of the authoress who accompanies her husband on fishing trips along the trout and salmon rivers in the remote forest of the north. All good fishermen will enjoy this book. It is beautifully illustrated by William J. Schaldach, who is himself an ardent angler.

Marginal Land—By Horace Kramer. Lippincott, \$2.50. Stephen Randall, with ill health, leaves Chicago to make his home on a Midwest ranch. The novel is a fine picture of man's struggle with nature, and Stephen's quest for health and happiness.

All This, and Heaven, Too—By Rachel Fields. Macmillan, \$2.50. Here is an outstanding novel, based on the true life story of the author's own great-aunt, Henriette Deluzy-Desportes. The novel begins with Henriette as the governess in the ill-fated French house-

hold of the Duc and Duchesse de Praslin. It is in this household that a crime is committed which changes the course of Henriette's life. After pleading for her life before the chancellor of France, she comes to America and it is here she marries Henry M. Fields, the preacher, editor and writer. The laying of the Atlantic cable by the brother-in-law Cyrus W. Fields, the pre-Civil war years in the North, the family friendships with William T. Sherman, Bryant, Peter Cooper, Fanny Kemble, and many others are related through the eyes of Henriette.



"Tax Refund" Racket a Fraud

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

A SERVICE Member asks, "What can you tell me about the Association? One of its representatives promises that if I will pay him 4 per cent in advance, he will recover for me the amount I paid indirectly as Processing Taxes on hogs sold from November 5, 1933, to January 7, 1936."

Our answer to this and other members who may be interested is, DO NOT BE DECEIVED. This so-called association is just another racket, the purpose of which is to take money from farmers on false promises. Here is what Mastin G. White, Solicitor for the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., says about the matter: "There is no provision of existing law which authorizes or allows any refund on processing taxes to a farmer, regardless of whether he was the signer of an adjustment contract or a non-signer, unless such farmer was the actual processor and, himself paid the processing taxes to the collector of revenue and did not pass such taxes on to the consumer."

Mr. White says further that if any such legislation should be passed authorizing refund of processing taxes, it will be unnecessary for the farmer, in obtaining such refund, to be represented by any intermediate agent. Nevertheless, sharpers have been calling on farmers in different parts of the country the last 3 or 4 years claiming they can make such recoveries. Any farmer who is approached by such a person should call the sheriff.

Runs Over State Line

After stealing a truck from the posted farm of Roy Carlson, Minneapolis, Kan., the thief made his escape into Oklahoma, where he felt he may be safe from Kansas officers. The state line did not save him, tho. He was arrested, returned and convicted on the theft and is now serving a 5- to 10-year prison sentence. The



\$50 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, was distributed among Service Member Carlson, Everett Hunt, Charles Carlson, Oliver Jones, all of Minneapolis, and Fred Coon, of Anthony, who were responsible for the capture.

To date in its war on thievery, Kansas Farmer has paid a total of \$29,937.50 in cash rewards for the conviction of 1,253 criminals who have stolen from posted premises of members.

—KF—

Food Stamps to Hutchinson

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace has announced that the Food Order Stamp Plan for distributing agricultural surpluses will be extended to Hutchinson, Kan., and the rest of Reno county soon. The stamp plan in its entirety was discussed in an article by Raymond H. Gilkeson in the April 8 Kansas Farmer.

Under the method of stamp distribution to be used in the Hutchinson area, eligible families will be given the opportunity to buy orange-colored food stamps and to receive free blue surplus food stamps in the ratio of 50 cents worth for each \$1 worth of orange stamps purchased. The orange stamps are used to continue the family's regular food purchases, while the free blue stamps are used to buy specially designed surplus commodities as additions to the family's food supplies.

Our Crop Reporters Say:

(Continued from Page 12)

trolling bindweed, cultivation, and in using duckfoot. Contour listing and damming plow, or lister, store all possible moisture and we have to use a packer after each cultivation as that much cultivation stirs the soil and, without moisture, it blows easily. Many farmers will, and are trying to, build all the saving dams they can and the state could help much in this line of making irrigation plans. For sometimes we have a terrible waste of water that could be used otherwise. Farmers could put in a lot of labor when no crops are ready and they haven't much to do.—Mrs. Mary Bushell.

Summer—Wheat prospect ranges from 50 to 70 per cent. Many fields are coming up since last moisture. Barley looks promising. No subsoil moisture. Feed stuff scarce. Grain on kafir poor quality. Best feed we have was raised last year, held in silos or stacked and ground this year. More hogs on farms, fewer beef cattle, about usual number dairy cows, less sheep, more turkeys. Other poultry about as last year. Grain scarce. Our best field of wheat was listed 3 times this summer, summer fallow ground. Some farm land selling, prices lowest in some years.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Trego—Prospects for a wheat crop zero. No subsoil moisture. Summer fallow fields came up spotted, in other ground too dry to germinate. Fields in A No. 1 condition to blow unless we have moisture. Farmers not able to keep as many cattle as formerly because of shortage of feed. Not as many hogs and fewer poultry flocks because of high feed costs. A good many farm ponds built and a few are trying irrigation on a small scale. Nearly all farmers tried some summer fallow this year, but it was a poor year for it as no moisture has come to conserve.—Ella M. Whisler.

Wabaunsee—Wheat up nice, plenty of moisture on top but none in subsoil; with plenty of snow it should come thru the winter well. Plenty of roughage for cattle, but no corn. Large increase in hogs and cattle, quite a number starting in the sheep business, more dairy cows are purchased as a cheese factory has been started in Dwight, Morris county. Poultry flocks are smaller. Cattle and sheep would be the best farm income for 1940 as they can be raised on roughness. Farmers have bought a lot of farm equipment such as combines, tractors. More farm ponds being built. The water problem is alarming. Terracing is a fine thing to hold the soil and moisture. We have done some and think it is fine. Pastures have been pastured light the last few

years and they seem to be coming back in fine condition. The grass is getting good.—Mrs. Chas. Jacobs.

Washington—Wheat prospects are about 75 per cent at present. Rain or snow badly needed. Feed plentiful if we have an average winter; lots of old prairie hay. Hogs are on the increase but farmers are discouraged by the low prices. Beef cattle gaining in numbers. There seems to be a good demand for extra good dairy cows and heifers. Farmers have increased their flocks of sheep. Some new flocks have been started. Lots of turkeys. Good sized flocks of chickens are on most every farm. At present it looks like extra good beef cattle will be one of the best sources of income. Sheep also look good. If there is an average yield of wheat it looks like it may be a fair price. According to the report of several lumber dealers there has been more repairing and building this fall than for several years. Some farmers have tried irrigation and have reported a big increase in yield. Lack of water is holding a great many farmers back from trying to irrigate. Terracing is being done on a great many farms and an increase in yield has been reported where it is properly done. Farmers are fighting bindweed and some reports are they have killed it in some fields in 2 years by intensive cultivating.—Ralph B. Cole.

Wichita—Wheat has not sprouted in some sections and in some has sprouted and died for lack of moisture. In most sections there is some subsoil moisture in the summer fallow ground. A good rain or snow and a few days of warm weather would help the looks of things wonderfully and would root the wheat down so it would not freeze out. Fortunately this has been an open winter so far for the livestock. Very little feed raised in the county. I don't believe there is any increase in livestock, if there is as much as in 1938. Quite a number of irrigation wells going down and lots of them are pumping as there is plenty of water at 100 to 200 feet deep. One man is putting down a well which is good for 2,500 gallons a minute.—W. E. W.

Wilson—Not as much wheat planted last fall as common because of dry weather, but we have had a few late showers and warm days and the wheat looks good. We need a good rain to soak up the subsoil and also to make stock water as the ponds and creeks are very low. Plenty of feed this winter for livestock of which there is about the usual amount over the county. Most farms have a nice flock of hens and several

milk cows as a source of daily income. A good many new pieces of machinery have been purchased the past year. A large number of the farms have been terraced and alfalfa and permanent pasture grasses planted. Several new ponds have been made over the county.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

Wyandotte—Recent rains have greatly helped the condition of wheat. However, on poorly prepared seedbeds it is small and does not look good for this late in the fall. There is very little subsoil moisture and heavy snows or rains are needed badly for all 1940 crops. Grain is plentiful for feed but no large supply of roughage. Except for dairy cows and heifers, there seems to be a smaller number of cattle being kept than usual. There is no increase in hogs. However, a larger number of sows are being bred than for the last few years. There are very few sheep in the county. Young alfalfa is green and in most instances a fine stand was obtained but it now has only about 4 leaves, so will have to have a mild winter or snow covering if it survives. Several new farm homes have been built in the west part of the county this fall and are modern, or nearly so. Nearly all are real good houses of 5- to 8-room size. The K. C. P. & L. Company extended their power lines several miles during the summer in the west part of the county, so several more farms now have electric lights. Farmers have purchased as much, if not more, machinery this year than usual. Several new tractors, tractor cultivators, and combines have been purchased. Very little threshing will be done in 1940 except possibly oats. More sorghum crops, especially kafir, will be planted next spring and less corn. An oil well, which promises to be a commercial producer, was brought in in the central part of the county during the past week. Other tests are being drilled. Many acres have been leased during the year but very little development has been done. Farmers in the Kaw river bottoms are doing some irrigating. Most corn sold at 45c at the crib.—Warren Scott.

—KF—

Public Sales of Livestock

- Hereford Cattle**
January 4—Kansas Hereford Breeders Association, Hutchinson, J. J. Moxley, sale manager, Manhattan.
January 5—The Condells, El Dorado.
April 22—Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders Association, H. A. Rogers, secretary-manager, Atwood.
- Chester White Hogs**
January 16—E. D. Heath and Sons, Hale, Texas.
- Hampshire Hogs**
February 2—Meadow Lodge Farms, Oklahoma City, Okla.
February 19—Quigley Hampshire Farms, Williamstown.
- Poland China Hogs**
February 10—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr. Sale at Fairbury, Nebr.
- Duroc Hogs**
February 10—Geo. Wreath and Son, Manhattan.
February 18—Geo. Wreath and Son, Manhattan.
February 20—Wm. M. Rogers, Junction City.

Capper Publications, Inc.,
Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen:
We were very well satisfied with the advertisement in Kansas Farmer. There is no doubt in my mind but that it attracted more people to the sale than any other means of advertising. In our sale we sold 105 head of registered Guernseys for \$11,990, or an average of \$114 a head.

Yours truly,
JENKINS GUERNSEY FARM,
By G. M. Jenkins.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Hampshire Bred Gilt Sale

State Fair Grounds, Oklahoma City, Okla., at 1 o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, FEB. 2
50 Reg. Hampshire Gilts and Sows. Bloodlines of Peter Pan, High Score, King Maker, Pride of Wonderland and The Clan. Bred to outstanding sons of Silver King, Climmaron and High Score. For catalog write
MEADOW LODGE FARMS
1156 First Nat'l Bank, Oklahoma City, Okla.

HAMPSHIRE BOARS

Well grown, registered young Boars sired by Keynote; Master Key and High Score mating.
QUIGLEY HAMPSHIRE FARMS
Williamstown, Kan. (North of Lawrence)

Hampshire Spring Boars

40 HEAD selected from crop of 300. Sired by FANCY EMBLEM (1st Junior Yearling Kansas State Fair). Vaccinated, registered and priced right.
C. E. McCLURE, REPUBLIC, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Davidsons Offer Polands

For immediate sale: 45 Bred Sows and Gilts, Fall Pigs, either sex. The sows and gilts are bred to Friendly Fellow, the 1939 Missouri Junior Champion, and to Admiration A and D's Pathway Jr. The fall boars and gilts are the good thick kind and are sired by Thicket Star, D's Pathway Jr. and Admiration A. Everything vaccinated and priced to sell. We are not holding a spring sale—everything sells at private treaty. Visit the farm or write
W. A. DAVIDSON & SON, Simpson, Kan.

BETTER FEEDING POLANDS

Fall Pigs, with width, depth and easy feeding quality. On shorter legs. If you have been disappointed in finding this kind, come and see our herd.
F. E. Wittum & Son, Caldwell, Kan.

BRED GILTS FOR SALE

30 head sired by a son of Top Row, bred to son of Gladstone Cavalier. Immune, priced to sell quick.
G. A. WINGERT, WELLSVILLE, KAN.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Hook & Sons' Durocs

Durocs, medium type. Bred Sows and Gilts. Two splendid Spring Boars. Fall Pigs, Reg., immune, guaranteed. All champion bred.
BEN HOOK & SONS, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

70 DUROCS, SOWS AND GILTS of Royal breeding. Fit for 4-H work. Farmers and breeders. Bred to Thicket, Pioneer, Monarch, Gold Digger. 50 choice Boars, all sizes. 33 yrs. a breeder of original heavy bodied, short legged, easy feeding, fancy medium type. Immune, shipped on approval. Reg. Catalog, come or write.
W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

MULES—JACKS

GOOD JACK WANTED

Wanted: Mammoth Jack of breeding age. Give price and full particulars.
O. D. MILLS, CEDAR VALE, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Gilt Sale

Tuesday, Jan. 16

30 Registered Gilts, most of them bred to TOP NOTCH (Jr. Champion Boar Indiana, 1939). Write for catalog to

E. D. HEATH & SONS
Hale Center, Texas

This announcement is neither an offer to sell, nor a solicitation of offers to buy, any of these securities. The offering is made only by the prospectus.

\$5,000,000

Capper Publications, Inc.
Topeka, Kansas

- First Mortgage 4% Certificates (6-month)
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Denominations \$50.00, \$100.00, \$500.00 and \$1,000.00.
Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained by writing to
CAPPER PUBLICATIONS, INC., TOPEKA, KANSAS

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

MILKING SHORTHORNS for 1940

Complete breed organization, show program, selling service. Kansas cattle won most prizes at 1939 National Dairy Cattle Show and International Livestock Show, 100 cattle of all classes, in all parts of the state, listed for sale. For "BEST FOR KANSAS FARMS" write MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Route 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

Milking-Bred Shorthorn Bull for sale. Out of Record of Merit cow, 3 years old, good individual and gentle. Also a few cows for sale. H. A. ROHRER, Junction City, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

8 Outstanding Shorthorn Bulls

13 to 17 Months of Age, Reds and Roans. The low down, blocky kind. Well grown and of the best Shorthorn bloodlines. Sired by RED MASTERPIECE and out of BROWNDALE DAMS. Herd state accredited for 7th and 8th years. These bulls may be seen at farm, 3 miles S. E. of Atwood. We want to move these good bulls and we are pricing them from \$75 to \$125. Write for particulars. Act quick if you want to see these bulls at farm. They will be taken to the Denver Stock Show. Philip K. Studer, Atwood (Rawlins Co.), Kan.

Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers

10 red and roan quality Bulls, 6 to 10 months old, 10 Heifers, same ages and breeding, best of Scotch families. Come and see them, save sale expenses. Few Cows and Club Calves. C. L. & Cleveland White, Arlington, Kan.

Lacy's Thick-Bodied Bulls

Reds and roans, sired by Gregg Farms Victorious, 10 to 18 months old. Eight to select from, among them bulls in our 1939 show herd. Priced for farmers. E. C. LACY & SON, MILTONVALE, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED (HORNLESS) SHORTHORNS

Interested in Polled Shorthorns? Write Barnbury & Sons, Elevna, Kan. 22 Miles West, 6 Miles South of Hutchinson, Kan. 20 Young Bulls. Females not related.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BULLS FOR LEASE

Last week we leased a Bull Calf by out of Carnation herd sire (highest index bull in Kan. in 1938) from a high producing family of dams, to August Moeller, President of the N. E. Kansas Holstein Ass'n. Others who have our bulls on lease are Carl McCormick, who has one of the highest testing herds in the state (7 yr. aver. 426 lbs. fat), Cliff Beckwith, etc. You, too, can lease a good bull from proven sires and dams if you are a progressive breeder of Reg. Holsteins. Write SECURITY BENEFIT DAIRY, Topeka, Kan. Accredited Certified

Junior Herd Sire

King Bessie Jemima Boast

Sons for sale from high record daughters of the proven sire, B. I. S. Mercedes Walker Korndyke. C. L. E. EDWARDS, Sunnynede Farm, Topeka, Kan.

Shungavally Holsteins

Attractive offer on Bull Calves. You can have one of our choice, well bred Bull Calves for 3 years for his keep only. Come and pick your calf. For more details regarding our plan write to Ira Romig & Sons, 2501 W. 21st, Topeka, Kan.

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

JERSEY CATTLE

Rotherwood Jerseys!

Only herd in Kansas headed by two Silver Medal Sires—"Old Eagle" and Observer's King Onyx. Our 1938 herd average was 479.9 pounds of butterfat. The glorious thing about it all is that Rotherwood Jerseys are farmer-priced! A. LEWIS OSWALD, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Green Valley Jersey Farm

Bulls from calves to yearlings. Sired by Flora's Primate Raleigh. Dams up to 600 lbs. fat. Also bred and open Heifers. Burton Bloss & Sons, Pawnee City, Nebr.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernsey Heifer Calves

Four choice month-old heifer calves, express paid, shipment C. O. D. \$85.00. LOOKOUT FARM, LAKE GENEVA, WISC.

DAIRY CATTLE

FANCY DAIRY HEIFERS

\$8.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00. Registered Bull \$25.00. Shawnee Dairy Cattle Co., San Antonio and Dallas Write Box 5818, Dallas, Texas

KANSAS FARMER

Publication Dates, 1940

January	13-27
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July	13-27
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November	2-16-30
December	14-28

Advertising

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

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas



C. R. PONTIUS, well known breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, continues with a good herd at Eskridge. Mr. Pontius has had many years of experience in mating and developing good cattle. He invites inspection of his herd.

BEN M. EDIGER, breeder of Horned and Polled Dual Purpose Shorthorns, writes as follows: "Kansas Farmer is the best place to advertise. I have tried other papers and Kansas Farmer gives the most for the money."

ALBERT T. JOHANNES, Duroc breeder located at Marysville, is breeding 65 spring gilts and mature sows. The herd numbers about 150 head. The gilts are mostly bred to The Competitor. Johannes' Durocs have found homes in many states and Old Mexico.

WALTER E. JOHANNES, Poland China breeder of Marysville, reports good boar sales during the fall, and inquiries for bred gilts are now coming in. Some inquiries are for as many as 25 head. Mr. Johannes is breeding most of the gilts to a son of State Fair.

H. A. ROGERS, of Atwood, authorizes Kansas Farmer to claim April 22 as the date for holding the NORTHWEST KANSAS HEREFORD BREEDERS ANNUAL SPRING SALE. Mr. Rogers is secretary and sale manager for the association.

MEADOW LODGE FARMS, located at Oklahoma City, announces a sale of registered Hampshire bred sows and gilts to be held February 2. The breeding of noted sires make up the sale offering of 50 head. Write for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

H. A. ROHRER, Milking Shorthorn breeder at Junction City, writes that the cattle are wintering fine, cows are holding up well in milk, and the general outlook is promising. He says the stalls are full, and a few cows can be spared any time now. Mr. Rohrer invites inspection of the herd.

WM MEYER, veteran Spotted Poland China breeder of Farlington, in Crawford county, writes interestingly regarding his breeding operations. Mr. Meyer does not grow as many as he formerly did, but the same choice bloodlines and quality prevail in the herd. He invites inspection.

E. D. HEATH AND SONS, of Hale, Tex., in the Panhandle country, will hold a sale of registered Chester White hogs on January 16. The herd has been exhibited over a wide territory the past season and won in strong competition. In service in the herd is the boar, Top Notch, Jr., champion of Indiana.

Pioneer, Duroc herd boar owned by W. R. HUSTON, of Americus, is the same breeding as the grand champion barrow at the International show, 1938. The same breeding won at Omaha show recently in the carlot division. A gilt sired by another Huston boar, Thickset, produced the first prize boar pig at Nebraska state fair this year.

JESSE RIFFEL AND SONS, Polled Hereford breeders of Enterprise, were heavy winners in the big National show held at Des Moines, Ia., in November. The great undefeated bull, Woorthmore's Beau, Jr. 2nd, was grand champion of the show. Three of their bulls placed first, and they had first prize junior July heifer. Also first prize on 6 head class. They sold 4 bulls in the sale for an average price of \$255.

E. C. QUIGLEY, St. Marys, well known breeder of Hampshire hogs, authorizes us to claim February 19 for his sale of bred sows and bred gilts. The national champion, High Score, was shown by Mr. Quigley and the blood of this great show and breeding boar will be an attraction in this important sale offering. Why not write and have him put your name on the mailing list?

KANSAS MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY has been one of the active breed organizations of the state, and it has done a great deal to attract attention to the merits of this breed among farmers and breeders who want cattle for milk and beef purposes. HARRY REEVES, of Hutchinson, is secretary of this active breed society, and he is ready at all times to give any information pertaining to this breed.

LUFT BROS., Richard and John N., of Bison, are consigning 2 great young bulls to the Hereford Breeders sale to be held at Hutchinson, January 4. Breeders and stockmen who attended the sale last year will recall the 3 outstanding calves sold by the Luft Bros. They sold well toward the top and one of them was second high bull sold, bringing \$400. Mr. John Luft says they will not be highly fitted, but are calves of unusual quality.

Real Moses, sired by Pawnee Rollow 20th, now heading the WALBERT J. RAVENSTEIN Polled Hereford herd at Belmont, is one of the good Polled bulls to be found in the entire country. The writer has not seen this bull but his owner says, "He has everything that is required of a select herd sire." Mr. Ravenstein in the few years he has been in the business has been careful in the selection of herd bulls and females. He states further that he has placed breeding stock in 5 different states.

PHILLIP K. STUDER, Atwood, is one of the breeders of Shorthorn cattle of Northwest Kansas who has kept his faith in purebred cattle, rather than grades, as a means of converting farm grown feeds into a more profitable farm income. By the use of well-bred bulls of the better bloodlines he has built up a good uniform herd of Shorthorn cattle. If you haven't met this breeder or seen his cattle we are sure the time you spend looking over his herd, and talking to him, will be both pleasing and profitable to you.

On their highly improved farm located 1 mile north of Ft. Scott on Highway 69, T. L. THOGMARTIN AND SON specialize in breeding registered Herefords, Belgian horses, saddle horses and jacks and jennets. They have stock of all kinds for sale most of the time. Just now they have a choice selection of young bulls, cows and open heifers. They have in service the bull, Domino Plus 2nd. This bull is proving his value as a sire of low set thick cattle. The herd of 100 cows have been bulid

from Domino and Anxiety foundations and a careful culling program has been practiced. The saddle horses have been shown at many leading fairs and shows and always won well in the strongest kind of competition. The last time they were shown at the American Royal, individuals placed 2, 3 and 4. The Thogmartins invite inspection of their stock. Come and look either as buyers or visitors they say.

CHESTER JOHNSTON, Ft. Scott, owner of one of the best registered Jersey cattle herds in Kansas, recently sold the great breeding bull, Golden Maid's Volunteer Lad, and 9 of his daughters and granddaughters to Dr. G. P. Robertson, of San Antonio, Texas, for a total price of \$2,000, the bull being figured at \$1,000. Mr. Johnston still has 18 daughters of Volunteer Lad, 3 of which are Silver Medal heifers. The Johnston herd was established 20 years ago and has paid for the farm on which they are handled.

PAUL DAVIDSON, of the firm of W. A. DAVIDSON AND SON, of Simpson, writes that they have decided to sell their bred sows and gilts, also their fall pigs, at private sale this spring. This firm is one of Kansas' well-known breeding establishments of registered Poland Chinas, and the many years that this firm has been selling breeding stock speaks well for the high esteem in which this veteran breeder and his son are held. The variation in hog prices does not change the methods of this firm, as they continue to raise good Poland Chinas year after year.

WM. H. ROGERS, of Junction City, announces a Duroc bred sow sale to be held February 20. Mr. Rogers will breed most of the gilts that go in the sale to his herd boar, Iowa Master, a son of the boar, Tubby, said to be the shortest-legged, thickest Duroc boar in Iowa. Mr. Rogers' senior boar, Times Era, is close up in breeding to the world's champion New Era. The new boar was selected especially to mate with daughters of Times Era. Mr. Rogers began breeding Durocs as a 4-H Club boy. He was state 4-H swine champion boy and won a trip to Chicago in 1937.

SECURITY BENEFIT HOLSTEIN HERD has been on continuous Herd Improvement test for the last 7 years, so that nearly every cow in the herd has a lifetime production record; and they milk their cows the farmers' way—twice a day in stanchions. Thru their continuous testing program they have developed one of the best Holstein herd bulls in the State, Carnation Ormsby Inka Matador, whose nearest sires are the 3 best proven bulls of the Holstein breed. This bull's 1938 Class "B" index was 740 lbs. butterfat, 20,380 lbs. milk. His daughters produced 115 lbs. more butterfat and 2,750 lbs. more milk per year than did their dams. The Security Benefit farm is located 5 miles west of Topeka.

G. A. WINGERT, Poland China breeder of Wellsville, has a fine lot of bred gilts on hand. He had thought of making a public sale but has decided to sell privately and let the buyers have the benefit of what he can save in the cost of making a public auction. The gilts are uniform, stretchy and deep-sided, sired by a son of Top Rowe, the national grand champion, and they are bred for March and April farrow to a son of Gladstone Cavalier, a winner at the best fairs. The dam of the gilts are daughters of The Chief, 7 times grand champion of Kansas and Nebraska. Mr. Wingert is an old-time Poland China breeder, knows good hogs, and can be relied on to send good stock on mail orders.

With the recent sale of about 100 head of registered Shorthorns to one buyer, Clay county breeders and others from surrounding counties are planning to organize a NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION. EDWIN HEDSTROM, county agricultural agent of Clay county, recently sent out a letter asking the opinion of breeders as to the best place to hold an organization meeting. Mr. Hedstrom reports fine response and a meeting probably will be called in the near future. In the meantime Shorthorn breeders, whether receiving such letters or not, are invited to write Mr. Hedstrom, giving their ideas as to what might be done looking to the building of such an organization.

IRA ROMIG AND SONS, well known Holstein breeders of Topeka, are desirous of placing some good young bull calves in the hands of farmers and breeders who want to improve their herds. They are going to let any reliable party take one of these well-bred bull calves and keep him for 3 years. The party taking the bull calf is to develop the bull calf and have the use of him for the 3-year period for his keep. At the end of the 3 years the Romigs will take the bull back. This makes it possible for anyone wanting a good bull to secure one without any cash outlay if he comes to the farm and makes his selection. At present they have 12 bull calves and have already let out some bull calves on this basis. Those interested can secure more information by writing to Ira Romig and Sons, 2501 West 21st, Topeka.

FRED COTRELL'S HEREFORD SALE, held on the ranch near Irving, November 23, was well attended by farmers, commercial cattle growers and breeders. The bulls, most of them young, sold from \$75 to \$227, the top bull going to a commercial grower, HENRY MILLER, of Milford. This bull was a son of Ronda's Rupert. The heifers were in good demand but no high prices were recorded. The top heifer went to T. L. WELSH, of Abilene, at \$165. FRED JOHNSON, of Bala, bought the top of the 4 cows sold, for \$162.50. Mr. Cottrell, as always, offered the cattle without fitting. The several hundred buyers and spectators came largely from Central Kansas counties. Mr. Cottrell expressed himself as well pleased with prices and the fact that so many of his friends of long standing were among these in attendance. Jas. T. McCulloch was the auctioneer, assisted by local auctioneers.

F. E. WITTUM, Caldwell, breeder of farmer-type Polands, writes as follows: "Use same advertising copy for December 30 issue of Kansas Farmer, then we will send new copy with starting date. We have had a good year. Kansas Farmer has sold most of our hogs, just as it has in former years. Thanking you for your help and wishing you the best of everything for 1940, we are, Sincerely yours, F. E. Wittum."

HEREFORD CATTLE

Two Good Sons of REAL PRINCE DOMINO 18th

Sell in the State Hereford Breeders' Sale at

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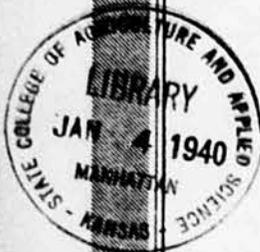
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