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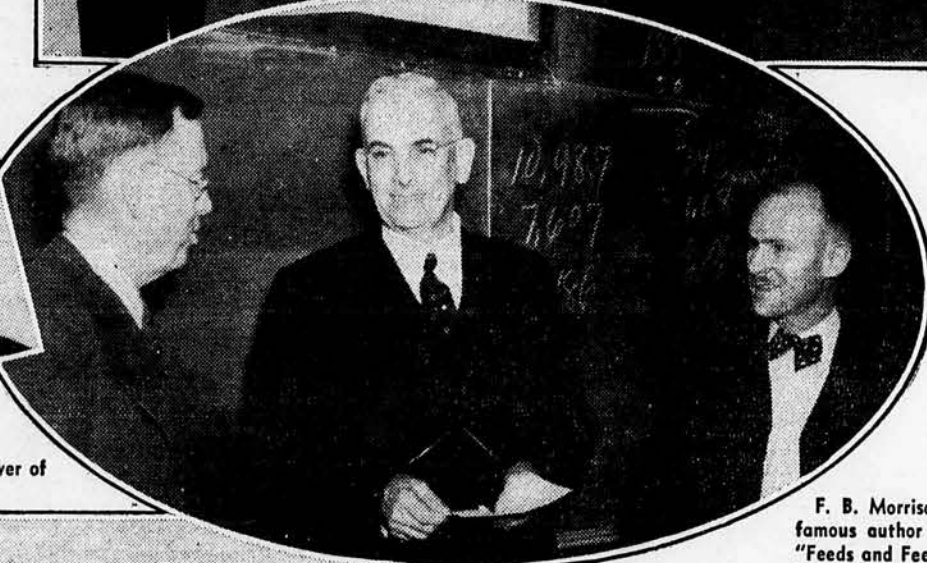
**EXPERTS
OF FARM
AND
HOME WEEK**



Poultry champions, right: Mr. and Mrs. Glen C. Bidleman, Kinsley; Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Fike, Ramona; and Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Errebo, Dodge City.



I. C. Walden, New Cambria, premier seed grower of Kansas for 1939.



F. B. Morrison, famous author of "Feeds and Feeding," center, and Dr. C. W. McCampbell, left, and F. W. Atkinson, of K. S. C., were featured speakers.



Winners in the first annual Kansas State Market Turkey Show, left to right: Glen Bidleman, Kinsley; P. J. McQuillan, Sylvan Grove; Frank Feight, Clyde; and Edwin Anderson, Conway.



John Regier, of Whitewater, Kansas, premier seed grower for 1939.

SEE STORY ON PAGE 2



FARM-HOME HONORS

Go to Outstanding Folks

MORE than 1,600 farm folks from 95 counties defied cold weather and snow to attend the 73rd annual Farm and Home Week, held at Manhattan, February 6 to 9. The week's program, arranged and managed by L. C. Williams, assistant dean of extension, provided state-wide honors for outstanding farm people, speakers of national reputation, and round-table discussions for all.

Prominent among the speakers on livestock and dairy subjects was F. B. Morrison, head of the department of animal husbandry at Cornell, and author of the popular book, "Feeds and Feeding." In a talk to the dairy group, Prof. Morrison stressed the importance of keeping production records of dairy animals to discover high-producing animals. At the animal husbandry meeting, he declared vitamin requirements today for livestock are much more important than they were a long time ago.

H. J. Gramlich, secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, urged stockmen to minimize drouth conditions by planting drouth-resistant sorghum as a part of a diversified program. Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the Kansas State College department of economics and sociology, warned that "any temporary gains to American agriculture as a result of the present situation in Europe will be more than offset by the ultimate losses resulting from impoverished customers for American goods."

J. J. Moxley, extension beef cattle specialist, told those in attendance that the beef industry is Kansas' most characteristic and stable industry. This is true, he said, because of the natural conditions of grass and roughage found over the entire state. R. F. Cox, in charge of sheep investigations at the College, explained that range ewes have proved to be more satisfactory than native ewes as a basis for farm flock sheep production. He pointed out that those who use Western ewes are able to produce a better class of lambs, as a whole, at lower cost.

Discuss Egg Markets

Discussions in the poultry meetings centered around the present egg market situation. C. E. Dominy, extension marketing specialist, L. F. Payne, head of the college poultry department, and others stressed the need of quality production and marketing on a grade basis if Kansas poultrymen are to realize profit from eggs at present prices. G. D. McClaskey, field secretary for the Kansas Egg and Poultry Shippers Association, told the group of Kansas' favorable conditions for turkey production. Mr. McClaskey declared the "beef-type" turkey excels any bird we have had so far as a meat producer.

June Roberts, of the agricultural engineering department, told that "the quick-freezing and storing of meats and vegetables is one of the most rapidly growing food enterprises." He says because of its many advantages it has great possibilities for development in Kansas.

Thomas county, with 47, had the best attendance record during the 1940 Farm and Home Week. Edwards county was second with 35, and Cheyenne county ranked third with 23 present. Placing in the attendance contest is determined by multiplying the number of people registered from a county, by the number of miles distant from Manhattan.

At the annual banquet of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association Thursday night, I. C. Walden, of New Cambria, and John Regier, of White-water, were named Premier Seed Growers of Kansas for 1939. This contest is sponsored by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce and the announcement was made by L. E. Haw-



L. C. Williams, assistant director of extension, who was in charge of the entire Farm and Home Week program.

kins, agricultural commissioner of this organization.

At this same banquet, Rolly Freeland, of Effingham, was awarded a silver trophy for exhibiting the champion sample of corn in the Blue Ribbon Corn Show. Other winners were announced in all phases of the certified and blue ribbon seed shows which featured competition of 84 grain samples. A complete list of these winners was published in the February 10 issue of Kansas Farmer.

Kansas Master Farmers, holding their annual meeting on Friday, chose James G. Tomson, Wakarusa, as the new president of this organization. Mr. Tomson, nationally famous Shorthorn breeder, was selected as a member of the first class of Kansas Master Farmers in 1927. Other new officers elected by the Master Farmers are: Walter L. Olson, Dwight, vice-president; Roy Freeland, of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, secretary-treasurer; R. W. Goodman, St. John, chaplain; H. L. Brownlee, Sylvia, old member of executive committee; Charles Plank, Lyons, new member of executive committee; A. T. Hoover, Detroit, delegate to State Board of Agriculture; and Bruce S. Wilson, Keats, alternate delegate.

Five outstanding Kansas poultrymen and their wives were honored during the week's poultry program. They are: Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Errebo, Dodge City, Certified Flock champions; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ackerman, Hoxie, Ap-

proved Flock champions; Mr. and Mrs. Glen C. Bidleman, Kinsley, Approved Turkey Flock champions; Mr. G. R. North and daughters, McCracken, Poultry Management champions; and Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Fike, Ramona, Poultry Brooding champions.

Engraved silver pitchers and platters were presented the winners by R. G. Christie, general secretary of the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association. M. A. Seaton, extension poultryman, commented on the fact that 4 of the 1939 poultry winners are from Western Kansas counties, indicating that successful poultry enterprises can be conducted in this section.

At a meeting to which all hog producers were invited, it was voted to form a new organization, "The Kansas Swine Growers Association," for the purpose of helping stimulate use of pork and lard. With E. C. Quigley, St. Marys, acting as temporary chairman, George Gammell, farmer and purebred breeder, of Council Grove, was elected president, and Roy Freeland, Associate Editor of Kansas Farmer, was elected secretary. Seven vice-presidents elected are: Ben Hook, Silver Lake; Lawrence Kessel, Olathe; H. D. Youngman, Baxter Springs; Bert Barrier, Eureka; E. C. Carp, Wichita; Vern Albrecht, Smith Center; and Merle Mundhenke, Lewis.

Breed Associations Elect

Two beef cattle breed associations of Kansas elected new officers. New president of the Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association is A. J. Schuler, Chapman. Phil Ljungdahl, Menlo, is the new vice-president, and Ralph Munson, Junction City, was chosen as secretary-treasurer.

Kansas Shorthorn breeders elected officers as follows: Dillard Clark, Douglas, president; James G. Tomson, Wakarusa, vice-president; and A. D. Weber, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer. At a meeting of the Kansas Horse Breeders' Association, F. C. Hagenbuch, of Law, was elected president, Floyd Barnett, Rantoul, vice-president, and R. B. Cathcart, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer.

College students took their part in Farm and Home Week by presenting a well-managed Little American Royal Thursday evening. Grand champion showman of the animal husbandry division at this event was Maynard Abrams, Wayne. In the dairy division, Clayton David, Topeka, won the top award.

Other first prize winners at this show, most of them Kansas farm boys, are: Merrill Abrams, Wayne; Arthur Stiebe, Rozel; Leonard Robinson, Viola; Hobart Frederick, Burrton; Ger-

Queen for a Day

You'll want to show your appreciation for that little Valentine favor from Hubby, and if you didn't get one, start your campaign now for next year. Why not mix up a batch of raisin bread, cinnamon buns, or almond coffee cake? There's nothing that will make a bigger hit with a man. Your whole family will love it, too. We have a supply of Bread Recipe booklets which we will send free along with a free sample of dry yeast to readers. These kitchen tricks will make you Queen for a Day. List names of those who want the Bread Recipe booklet on a post card and mail to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

ald Marsh, Troy; Friedrich E. Meenen, Clifton; James Bulger, Cherryvale; Aaron Schmidt, Newton; William Guy, Kansas City; James Cavanaugh, Dodge City; William Mudge, Gridley; Russell Nelson, Falun; Malvin Johnson, Moran; Merle Carr, Goddard; and Warner Pape, Robinson. William Ljungdahl, Jr., of Menlo, was master of ceremonies for the show.

At the achievement banquet, Friday night, the 1939 classes of Master Farmers and Master Farm Homemakers, chosen by Kansas Farmer Mail & Breeze, were presented. New Master Farmers are: R. D. Ely, Attica; Charles Plank, Lyons; Laurence Brush, Wichita; O. O. Wolf, Ottawa; and Russell J. Baker, Overbrook. The 2 new Master Farm Homemakers are: Mrs. Carrie F. Williams, Smith county; and Mrs. Anna M. Hansen, Ottawa county.

Six students, outstanding in their respective divisions, were also honored at this banquet. These students are: Joseph Redmond, Lillis, division of engineering; Helen Peterson, Howard, general science; Elnora Thomas, Salina, home economics; Joe Robertson, Brownstown, Ind., agriculture; Lyman Frick, Kansas City, Mo., graduate study; and Roger Spencer, Whiting, veterinary medicine.

First Turkey Show

A popular new feature at this year's Farm and Home Week was the first Kansas Dressed Turkey Show. Winners in this show are:

Fresh Dressed Division—Young Hens: First, Glen Bidleman, Kinsley; 2nd, Broadway Turkey Farm, Yakima, Wash.; 3rd, H. E. Freeman, Hamilton; 4th and 5th, Lorn Gates, Aurora; 6th, P. J. McQuillan, Sylvan Grove.

Heavy Young Toms: First and 2nd, Frank Feight, Clyde; 3rd and 4th, Sadie B. Caldwell, Broughton; 5th, Mrs. Howard Sheard, Otego; 6th, Mrs. Carl Singley, Plains.

Fresh Hard Chilled Division—Young Hens: First and 2nd, Frank Feight, Clyde; 3rd, Miss Armine Laborge, Damar; 4th, Mrs. D. Winbacher, Sabetha; 5th, Glen Bidleman, Kinsley; 6th, August Ravenstein, Belmont.

Light Young Toms: First, Anderson Bros., Conway; 2nd, Evert Williams, Beloit; 3rd, R. L. Ramey, Wellington; 4th, I. S. Worthington, Bluff City; 5th, Vernon Barnholdt, Inman; 6th, W. W. Cullins, McAllister.

Heavy Young Toms: First, Anderson Bros., Conway; 2nd, I. J. Worthington, Bluff City; 3rd and 6th, Clair Bidleman, Kinsley; 4th, Frank Coons, Winona; 5th, Mrs. D. F. Shaffer, Barnard.

Box Pack Division: First, Great Bend Poultry Co., Great Bend; 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th, Seymour Packing Co., Topeka; 5th, Perry Packing Co., Manhattan.

Grand champion honors in the Fresh Dressed Division went to Glen C. Bidleman. In the Fresh Hard Chilled Division Frank Feight was awarded the grand championship and Anderson Brothers claimed the Reserve champion award.

Loans for Dairy Herds

PLANS have been completed for handling the new R. F. C. loans for the purchase of dairy cows, according to H. E. Dodge, secretary of the Kansas State Dairy Association.

Farmers wishing to increase their dairy herds or to start into the dairy business now can obtain these loans thru co-operating local banks, thanks to the efforts of the Kansas Industrial Development Commission.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation will participate up to 90 per cent of the purchase price of the cows, with the local banker or the purchaser carrying 10 per cent. The loans are on a 5-year amortized basis at 5 per cent interest, with repayment being made from milk and cream checks.

Cows must be productive, free from disease, tested for tuberculosis and Bang's disease by an approved veterinarian and examined for mastitis.

Mr. Dodge stated that this new loan plan affords means for carrying out constructive programs to restock farms, which were badly depleted of cows because of the drouth and depression, and thereby restore buying power to the farmers.

If you wish more information on this plan, just drop a card to Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Perfect Feeds For KANSAS MILK-FED LAMBS

By ROY FREELAND

TWO perfect feeds produced in Kansas are being converted into a table delicacy popular at hotels, restaurants, and family tables thruout the country. These 2 feeds are grass for ewes, and ewe milk for lambs. Resulting from this simple combination is the choice delicacy, "Kansas Milk-fed Lamb."

Coming into prominence only in the last 5 or 6 years, this Kansas product already has gained nation-wide reputation with meat markets and eating establishments. On the Kansas City market, where most of them are sold, Kansas early spring lambs are rated as a superior product sought by order buyers from the East, as well as local packer buyers.

By excelling in the production of spring lambs, Kansas has opened a new field for the profitable marketing of grass and roughage grown in the state. The best part of it is, this field doesn't seem in danger of being "flooded."

Food authorities believe production of high quality spring lambs in Kansas could be multiplied 5 or 6 times without danger of overloading the market.

They emphasize the matter of quality, which counts for the favored position held by Kansas in our nation's spring lamb trade. It all came about largely as the result of an intensive program of lamb and wool schools and meetings, which the college and extension service cooperated with other interested agencies. This program, simple and to the point, serves as a guide to both veterans and newcomers in the lamb feeding business.

Last month, nearly 2,000 Kansas farmers attended district meetings thruout the state, to hear sound, practical pointers on how to get the best profit from this popular livestock enterprise. At each meeting the farmers ate Kansas Milk-Fed Lamb to sample the fruits of their labor. It was at these same meetings that C. G. Elling, of Kansas State College, told of the merits of those 2 perfect feeds, grass and milk.

Grass, of course, is the primary consideration, because if you supply that, the milk situation takes care of itself. Mr. Elling points out that grass is not only one of the best but is also the cheapest form of feed. He calls attention to the fact that pasturage of wheat and other crops may often be made in such a way as to utilize good feed which would otherwise go to waste. For those who carry ewes over from year to year, Mr. Elling urges attention to a pasture program which provides green feed the year around. He suggests that for economical lamb raising, 90 to 95 per cent of all feed used should

chip off the old block." Market topping lambs are produced by use of blocky, mutton-type rams, preferably purebreds. Vigorous, rugged Western ewes are recommended as the most economical mothers.



Creep feeding the lambs pays big dividends, especially when ewes are supporting twins or triplets, or when good pasture is not abundant.

be pasture and roughage, with only 5 to 10 per cent of grain.

You might not be accustomed to thinking of milk from the ewe as a Kansas feed, but it serves that purpose, and the nutrition experts give us some surprising facts about this brand of milk. For instance, they say 1,000 pounds of ewes, on the average, will produce just as much milk as a 1,000-pound cow, if feeding is done at the same rate to the pound of live weight. The ewe's milk is about 40 per cent richer, and at the same time she is producing a crop of wool. Her milk averages about 6.4 per cent protein and 6.9 per cent fat. This rich food that costs so little, is the basic ration for Kansas Milk-Fed Lambs.

In case you don't have sufficient grass for those ewes with lambs at their side right now, Mr. Elling advises the more variety you can provide the better. As a good, all-around daily ration for 1,000 pounds of ewes, he suggests 30 pounds of silage, 10 pounds of alfalfa hay, 6 pounds of oats, 5 pounds of corn, and 2 pounds of cottonseed meal.

IF YOU don't have those feeds, substitutions can be made freely. Folks in Western Kansas will probably wish to substitute kafir, milo, or barley for corn, and Mr. Elling says it can be done satisfactorily, pound for pound. If you don't have oats, substitute bran in equal measure. If you don't have silage, substitute fodder or other dry roughage.

Two of the feeds, alfalfa and cottonseed meal, are rather essential to ewes not on plentiful pasture, and should not be substituted for, Mr. Elling warns. He issues another warning even more urgent—don't take any chances with frozen or moldy feeds. Such feeds cause considerable death loss every year.

At this time, a large percentage of the 1940 spring lamb crop is at about the right age to start on creep feeding. The ewe's milk is a perfect feed and it can do the job alone if necessary. However, the first objective in early spring lamb production is to get the lambs fat and on the market just as soon as possible. A helping of grain speeds up this process. Creep feeding is especially beneficial in the case of twins and triplets which draw heavily on their mothers' milk supplies.

Lambs will start learning to eat by the time they are 2 or 3 weeks old. Mr. Elling suggests

that the creep be built in a light, clean place, close to a spot where the ewes spend considerable time. A good starting ration for the creep is composed of equal parts of ground corn, ground oats, and bran. As soon as the lambs learn to eat well, the ration can be changed to whole grain such as kafir or milo, alone or mixed.

In regard to time of marketing and weight of lambs, a definite objective is advised. If you hope to avoid the spring price slump and have market toppers, your lambs should be on the market, weighing 80 to 90 pounds, no later than about the middle of June. Experienced lamb producers wean the lambs by selling them and they do not "pick them green." Lambs not carrying enough finish are held back, while top lambs are sorted off and marketed.

You might be tempted to keep choice young ewes for breeding purposes but those who have been thru the process advise selling every lamb, ewes and all.

For breeding stock, you can buy good, strong ewes from the range country, where they can produce them cheaper than we can.

This explains why most of our Kansas spring lamb production is from Western ewes, crossed with purebred mutton-type rams to produce early, black-face lambs. Now is a good time to be thinking about culling the ewe flock. Between now and marketing time, most producers will be "sizing up" the new crop and, in many cases, mothers of inferior lambs will go to market right along with the lambs.

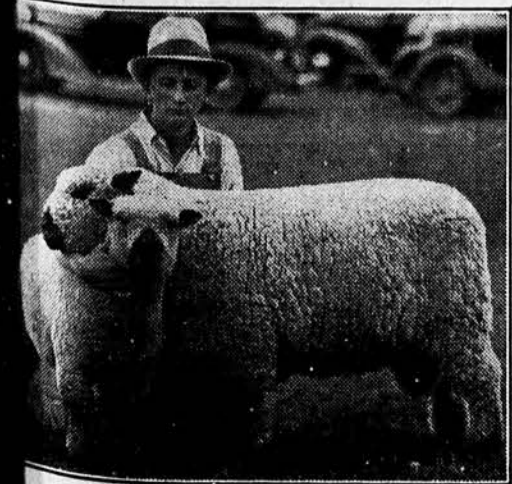
REPRESENTATIVES of the many concerns interested in Kansas spring lamb production met in Kansas City, February 10, to make arrangements for this year's Kansas Lamb and Wool School. The 1940 school will be held in Kansas City, May 16 and 17. This annual event, an important part of the Kansas lamb program, has been a big factor in improving the quality of Kansas Milk-Fed Lamb.

As in previous years, the first part of this school will feature hundreds of Kansas producers in all parts of the state, showing 5 top lambs at their own county school. Lambs will be graded and the champion group of 5 in each county will represent that county at Kansas City, May 16 to 17. In Kansas City, all lambs will be graded on foot and then slaughtered by the leading packing companies.

This year, Cudahy & Company will slaughter the top 10 groups [Continued on Page 15]



Kansas Milk-Fed Lambs, dressed and in the coolers, are inspected by R. L. Cuff and C. G. Elling during the 1939 Kansas Lamb and Wool School at Kansas City. This year's school will be held May 16 and 17.



Passing COMMENT

IN APRIL an army of 120,000 enumerators, under the immediate management of 526 district managers, who again are under the general supervision of 105 area managers, will start out to find out all about the 132 million people in the United States. Some 33 million homes will be invaded for the purpose of finding out how folks live and where and how they spend their time.

About 7 million farms will be listed and presumably visited by these 120,000 enumerators in an effort to find out what is the matter with our most important basic industry and what can be done about it. Some 3 million businesses will be investigated, presumably for the purpose of finding out how they are conducted, why so many of them fail, and how greater prosperity can be developed. Around 170,000 factories will be gone thru by different members of this army of fact-seekers, to discover what their troubles are, whether they are any benefit to the country, and how they can be made beneficial.

This will be not only the greatest fact-finding organization in the world but by far the most important put into operation in the United States. The people generally are more interested than they ever were before and they have reason to be. They want to know why one fourth of those who ought to be employed and contented and adding to the general prosperity and happiness are not only without jobs but are living on the earnings of others and adding to the already great burden of taxation.

There must be something wrong about our industrial system, but nobody seems to know what it is or who is to blame. Maybe the coming census will disclose the fault; maybe the reason why the industrial cogs do not fit into each other smoothly and without the unpleasant grind of improperly functioning machinery. I say maybe, altho it is not a very hopeful maybe. There will be the most impressive collection of figures ever gathered together.

At least 700 administrative officers with a multitude of clerical assistants, using hundreds of high-speed tabulating machines will sum up these facts and figures collected by this army of questioners from all the 48 states and the other territory connected with the United States, but after they are tabulated will anybody be wise enough to say what they mean?

Is this tremendous and vital question unanswerable? Probably not. Maybe the answer is rather simple if and when it is found. But I am afraid it will not be found. The greatest problem is now, and has been for a long time, how can the 132 million people in the United States live together in peace and harmony and reasonable comfort? I do not mean perfect harmony or perfect comfort; that is a consumation devoutly to be wished but probably impossible to obtain. A perfect mutual contract is one where the minds of all the contractors not only understand the terms of the contract but meet in agreement.

Is it possible to effect such an agreement among 132 million different individuals? I think not, but it should be possible to bring about a condition which will be reasonably fair to all of them. As it is, notwithstanding the deplorable

Wave On, Oh Flag

BY ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

Wave on, oh flag, that means so much to me,
Flag of our country, flag of liberty,
Flag that still flies o'er our dear freedom's land,
Oh, that the warring world might understand!
Wave on, oh flag, and may each heart still thrill,
And tell the world 'tis not our wish to kill,
But waving for a peace that's just to all,
Not deaf, but unafraid at duty's call!

By T. A. McNeal

fact that there is a vast amount of unemployment, a good deal of unnecessary suffering and unhappiness, we are still the most fortunate people in the world. We have more liberty and better opportunities than are open to the people of any other country, particularly in Europe or Asia.

If I could see that conditions are getting better, even if the improvement was very slight, I would feel pretty hopeful, for improving world conditions is so complicated and tremendous a task that at best the improvement must be almost imperceptible. But I regret to say that I can see no improvement in world conditions. On the contrary it seems to me that world conditions are gradually growing worse. Certainly wars are growing more destructive, the plight of noncombatants, women, children, and the aged, grow more insecure. Is our so-called civilization about to perish? Maybe so. Will there arise from the bloody ruins a better civilization? Maybe so. Maybe on the other hand there will be a reign of anarchy.

But coming back to what I started out to write about, at least the coming census will be the most comprehensive collection of interesting facts ever compiled. Of course, only a comparatively few will take the trouble to examine these facts and figures and often the facts and figures themselves will be used to prove unsound theories. Figures are the most persuasive supporters of a lie.

The outlook is bad but it might be a worse world at any rate for us than it is. We have much to be thankful for, much reason for self-congratulation. Even misfortunes are comparative and certain advantages arise out of seeming calamities. I have heard of a woman with a large number of children all afflicted with itch. She derived a certain degree of comfort out of the situation. She said that they were so blamed busy scratching themselves that they had no time to get into more serious mischief. There was a certain philosophy in that observation.

New Note Not Necessary

AGIVES B, an attorney, a note. Before the note is paid B dies. The note is lost. Can the son of B compel A to give a new note and collect?—L. K.

This old note, if not outlawed, would be collectible by the son, but the maker of the note would be under no obligation to enter into another contract with the son. He would be obliged to pay the judgment rendered against him on the note given to B if it was a valid note, but would not incur any obligation on his part to enter into a new contract with the son of B.

Must Notify Husband

CAN a woman get a divorce in Oklahoma without the law notifying her husband of it? Where A and B are living happily together and one of B's children tries to separate them, can the children be made to pay damages? B has 4 children and A is the stepfather. A and B were happy together when B's children stepped in and took B to Oklahoma. What can A do?—A. H. L.

The defendant in a divorce suit in Oklahoma is entitled to service of summons and summons must be served on the defendant. If the whereabouts of the defendant are known, this must be a personal service. If not, service might be had

by publication. But if I correctly understand the facts in this case that does not enter into it. In other words, apparently the husband and wife in this case are living peaceably and happily together and some of the children are trying to make trouble. Of course, the children could not compel their mother to divorce the father unless she wanted to do so. That is an action only the mother can take.

There is a possibility the stepfather might bring an action for damages against these children. Damages are brought for the alienation of affections, but I hardly think from the facts as they seem to be in your letter that it would be worth your while to go into court with such an action. If you and your wife are satisfied you should tell these children to tend to their own business and quit interfering with your domestic affairs. You might tell them if they do not that you are going to bring an action for damages.

Which Wife Inherits?

UNDER the new law does the wife get the wearing apparel, family library, pictures, musical instruments, furniture and household goods, utensils and implements used in the home, an automobile, provisions and fuel and other personal property not exceeding the value of \$750, in case there is a minor child by a former wife and none by the late wife?—J. V. B.

Section 21, Chapter 180 of the Session Laws of 1939, reads 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 the descendant's minor children during the period of their minority, from the personal property of which the descendant is possessed or to which he was entitled at the time of death, the following: The wearing apparel, family library, pictures, musical instruments, furniture and household goods, utensils and implements used in the home, 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 shall be paid in money. The property shall not be liable for the payment of any of the descendant'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. The selection shall be made by the spouse, if living, otherwise by the guardian of the minor children."

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breese

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FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

DO NOT believe I ever have had such a flood of letters, and of propaganda of all kinds, as have been coming to my desk this session of Congress.

What disturbs me is that so many of the letters deal with, and want the United States government to take action for or against, governments of other nations.

There were letters urging that the United States make loans to Finland and China. There are letters urging that the United States government embargo exports of war materials and munitions to Japan.

There are letters urging that the United States break off diplomatic relations with the Russian Soviet government.

Much as I sympathize with the feelings of those who are writing these letters; much as I abhor and detest the ruthless and unprovoked attack upon Finland by Russia, and the wanton and barbarous invasion of China by Japan, I do not believe the government of the United States ought to do any of these things.

It is a tough job remaining neutral these days, when our sympathies are aroused by the suffering of helpless people, and our indignation reaches the boiling point as we hear and read of the stark brutality of warring nations.

I can see coming, in the months ahead, a strong propaganda drive to break down our Neutrality Act thru advancing credits, and then making loans, to Britain and France in their war against Germany.

I can see as a strong possibility, a real effort being made to get the United States Navy to protect the interests of England and France in the Orient, while these 2 nations are engaged in their war in Europe.

And I think I can see the connection between the present drives for action by the United States to help one side, and punish the other side, in what might be called the minor wars being fought in the Old World today.

Once we start taking sides in little wars that are not our wars, how are we going to resist the stronger urge that will come later to take sides in the major conflict—which also is not our war unless we choose to make it so?

I think this is a very serious matter, and that it is going to become more serious.

I am opposing all loans to all warring nations.

I will vote to shut off the sale of munitions and war supplies to Japan and all other warring nations in the Old World. I do not think it the part of a sound foreign policy for the United

States to embargo exports to selected nations. All these are "steps short of war."

But did you ever stop to think that "steps short of war" against a foreign nation are more than likely "steps toward war?" They certainly are not steps away from war.

I do not make the assertion that there is a big drive coming to persuade the United States to advance credits and then make loans to the Allies without good grounds for such an assertion.

The economic pressure already is being applied, just as I predicted during the fight in Congress over the repeal of the arms embargo.

Britain and France—and I am not criticizing them for doing it; they are engaged in winning their war, and in getting Uncle Sam to win it for them if they can—have virtually ceased buying anything in this country except airplanes, munitions, and other war supplies.

Already it is being suggested, quietly for the time being, that if we will advance credits, the way we started our entrance into the previous World War, that then Britain and France could buy some of our surplus farm products, and other commodities now being purchased in other countries.

The pressure is being put on Uncle Sam. That pressure is going to become stronger. And the pressure will be immeasurably harder to resist if we set precedents by making loans to "good" governments and embargoing "bad" governments.

Deserved Recognition

NOTHING gives me greater pleasure than to focus deserved attention on agriculture. And I think we have made real progress along this line. Because of the drives that have been made in Congress for agricultural equality, in which I have had an active part, we have made

the Government and industry and people generally in the United States conscious of the fact that agriculture has some very difficult problems to meet. Also, that if these problems are not solved, not agriculture alone, but the entire country will continue to be badly handicapped. Our fights for equality for agriculture must continue. I will devote my best energies to the end that agriculture will receive decent prices for its products. That farm ownership will be better fortified against foreclosure. That rural living will not be penalized in any way. When we come right down to facts we must realize that agriculture is our most important industry.

Now, there is another kind of attention agriculture receives which I am very proud to mention here. It is the recognition we give each year, thru Kansas Farmer Mail & Breeze, to the 5 men named as Master Farmers, and to the 2 farm women selected as Master Farm Homemakers. Despite the trials and tribulations which beset agriculture, these 7 "Masters" have made such outstanding progress in their work, and have developed such commendable philosophies of living, that they are worthy of the highest possible honors. Their methods of farming, their sincerity of purpose in community activities, their well-rounded home life all form a pattern worthy of emulation.

So, I heartily congratulate the new class of Master Farmers: R. D. Ely, Attica; Charles Plank, Lyons; Laurence Brush, Wichita; O. O. Wolf, Ottawa; and Russell J. Baker, Overbrook. And the new class of Master Homemakers: Mrs. Carrie F. Williams, Smith Center; and Mrs. Anna M. Hansen, Minneapolis.

I commend both of these movements as 2 of the most constructive and important influences for good in our state and nation.

Of course, I have the greatest respect for the 12 earlier classes of Master Farmers selected in Kansas, and for the other Master Homemakers. All of them stand as proof that agriculture does offer countless opportunities for leadership, for financial success, and for exploring many of the worth-while dimensions of living.

I want this work to go ahead and I shall continue to lend it my best personal support and the support of Kansas Farmer Mail & Breeze.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

From a MARKETING Viewpoint

By George Montgomery, Grain; Franklin L. Parsons, Dairy, Fruits, and Vegetables; E. J. Eggert, Livestock; D. Pears Wilson, Poultry.

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

Do you think egg prices will go as low as they were in December?—L. L. Sumner Co.

Egg prices are expected to decline to low levels during April and May and probably will be as low as in December. Prices during January and early February were relatively high because of light receipts at the large markets. Receipts during December and early January were the largest on record for that period, but the unfavorable weather during January cut production and receipts dropped sharply. For the period from mid-January to mid-February, receipts at the 4 principal

markets were about 20 per cent below average. With warmer weather during the spring, a high rate of production is expected and since the number of hens on farms is above average, marketings probably will be large.

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.....	\$10.50	\$11.25	\$11.00
Hogs	5.30	5.40	8.15
Lambs	9.25	9.25	8.75
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.....	.12	.12	.15½
Eggs, Firsts20½	.25	.15½
Butterfat, No. 1.....	.27	.29	.21
Wheat, No. 2, Hard.....	1.01	.98	.74½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow.....	.60	.60½	.47½
Oats, No. 2, White.....	.44½	.44	.31
Barley, No. 2.....	.55	.56	.41
Alfalfa, No. 1.....	18.00	18.00	15.00
Prairie, No. 1.....	8.50	8.50	8.50

I am going to have a large amount of abandoned wheat acreage. What is the outlook for oats and barley prices next summer and fall?—J. M., Jewell, Co.

Oats and barley have been high in price and it is probable that the acreage planted in Kansas will be large. However, it is expected that the prices of these grains will be fairly satisfactory because of the limited supplies of corn. Furthermore, this year might be a good opportunity to build up a reserve supply of these feed grains.

I have some 170-pound early fall pigs. Is there any chance for price improvement in the next 30 to 45 days?—E. H., Gorin, Mo.

Yes, a moderate, seasonal hog price advance is expected by late February or March. It is probable that there will be a period of light runs before fall pigs begin to move in volume since

liquidation during the last 6 weeks has been extremely heavy. The winter price low has occurred in February in only 3 of the last 18 years, and in each of these years prices advanced at least 17 per cent by the end of March.

I would like to accumulate a line of beef cows. Should I buy now or wait until late spring?—D. B. W., Pawnee Co.

Available factors indicate that there will not be much change in replacement cow and heifer prices during the late winter or spring months. A substantial drop in good-grade fat cattle values is expected, but the strong demand for cattle to go on grass and the continuance of a strong replacement demand probably will offset this depressing influence. In other words, lower fat cattle values probably will prevent the usual seasonal advance that is typical of this class and grade of replacement cattle.

KANSAS WANTS TO SELL ITSELF

Idea Is to Bring in More Industries, Turn Raw Crops Into Finished Products

By R. A. CLYMER

Secretary-Director
Kansas Industrial Development Commission

KANSAS has decided that if it is to grow progressively in all ways it must base itself upon a firm industrial foundation.

This does not visualize exactly a smoky industrial region with towers and cranes and belching chimneys, but rather a great prairie parallelogram that will witness definite and practical use of the abundant native resources with which this state is blessed.

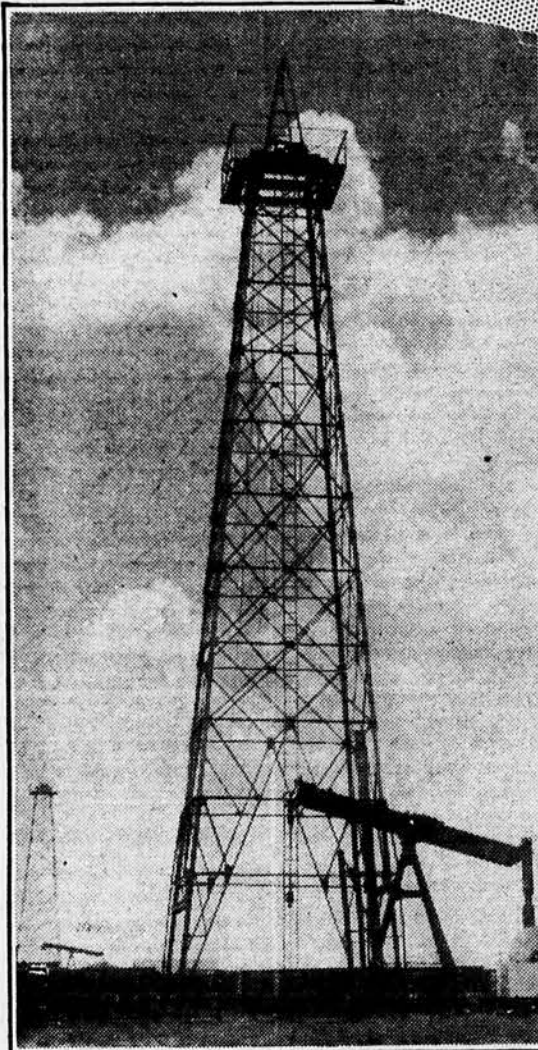
Any industrial structure that is reared in Kansas must, of necessity, be closely allied with agriculture. While there are many flourishing industries in this state engaged in the exploitation of minerals or in the purely manufacturing phases, the general trend seems to point today to a closer working relationship between industry and agriculture.

But this is getting a trifle ahead of the story.

Kansas has seen its population static, even falling off, during the last few years. Characteristically, Kansas did not sit down and repine but "did something about it." It took counsel with itself, checked its assets and resources, looked its prospects squarely in the eye and decided that all too long it has been an operating corporation having upwards of 2 million stockholders without a "sales department." So it provided one.

Governor Payne Ratner stressed the point that the task of state campaigning should be a state function. He has included this issue as a primary one in his legislative program. Thus it came about that the 1939 legislature, by a vote that was nearly unanimous in both houses, created the Kansas Industrial Development Commission for the express purpose of "fostering and promoting the industrial development and economic welfare of the state." This body was granted an appropriation of \$125,000—\$5,000 to enable the Commission to make a start up to June 30, 1939, and \$60,000 a year for the next 2 years.

The enacting law provides that the Commission shall be non-partisan and non-political. Nine



Kansas maintains a prominent position among the states in fuel wealth—oil, gas, and coal.

men, who serve without pay, form the personnel of the Commission and represent, again according to the law's injunction, a cross-section of the state's social, economic and geographical composition. The appointees are citizens of standing and accomplishment.

They include Oscar S. Stauffer, publisher, as chairman; W. B. Harrison, banker, vice-chairman; Deane E. Ackers, private utilities; James D. Donovan, public utilities; George E. Gano, milling and grain interests; A. V. Lundgren, president of the Kansas State Federation of Labor; George K. Mackie, Jr., coal operator; E. C. Mingenback, insurance executive and former president of the Kansas State Chamber of Commerce; and Richard W. Robbins, stockman and former managing head of the Transcontinental & Western Air Lines. In executive charge as secretary-director is R. A. Clymer, Kansas newspaper publisher. A staff of 5 persons handles the Commission's rapidly expanding business.

The Commission started operations last May. It had no comparable experience in Kansas to guide it but was offered hundreds of suggestions and it had the benefit of the fact that at the time it came into being more than 30 similar councils or commissions were at work in the United States. Most of these were

not old—4 or 5 years would catch the veterans—but all of them served as patterns and examples.

It decided that the main business of the Commission is to help further those forces which actually produce wealth. In this state they may be set down as follows:

Agriculture.

Industry.

Recreation, dealing with tourist travel and the attraction of visitors from the outside.

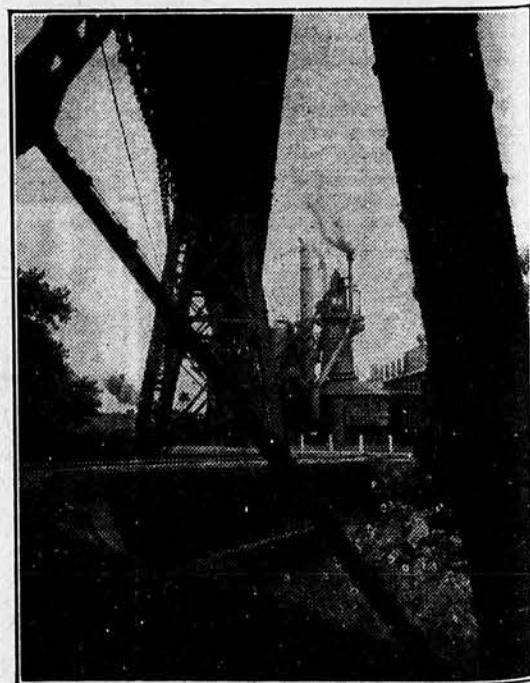
Residential, which has to do with the betterment and upbuilding of homes.

In order that the Commission's efforts may be best applied, its members insist that it must be utilized as the state's chief co-ordinating agency—its sales department, in fact as well as name.

The Commission, while not a collection of "tightwads," is conservative in its outlook. It desires to invest the taxpayers' money granted it for the benefit of all Kansas—but only in the wisest possible manner. It is privileged to accept funds from outside sources. When it expends such monies on a matched dollar basis, as it has already done in several instances, the effect is multiplied.

The Commission will endeavor to "sell Kansas" as a place to live, work and play on a co-operative, state-wide basis, believing that if agriculture, industry, and recreation can be maintained and increased, every citizen and every business will benefit. Moreover, it is convinced that Kansas should not build walls around itself and live in splendid and gloomy isolation, that it should abandon to some extent its familiar cry of "trade at home," supplementing that with the newer and more inspiring note of "SELL KANSAS"—"sell" its products, both agricultural and industrial, its attractions, in fact, all its assets. [Continued on Page 14]

Deposits of high quality clay in Kansas open the field for the ceramics industry which can bring more wealth.



It is believed that farm products from 50 million acres can be used by U. S. manufacturers. Kansas can support more factories and plants.

Shopping for Baby Chicks

By R. G. CHRISTIE, General Secretary,
Kansas Poultry Improvement Association



Baby chicks with good breeding back of them are cheapest.

COMPLETE start in the chicken business is what the first hatchery operators offered their customers. This complete start included a "set-up" hen with her brood of 25 to 30 chicks. The purchase of fluffy, newly-hatched baby chicks was somewhat a novelty back in the early 1900's when the hatching industry was started in Kansas. But today there is a different picture, with thousands of baby chicks being delivered to poultry raisers thruout the state in regular cartons, delivered over the counter, counted out as so many eggs or oranges could be counted.

During the first few years baby chicks were produced with no thought of the breeding back of them or of the source of the supply of hatching eggs. These things all have been changed and modernized. Chicks were seldom guaranteed to be of any definite quality but were sold merely as chicks of a certain breed which, in many cases, was not too clearly defined.

The first hatcheries were small and the machines were mostly kerosene operated of from 100- to 500-egg capacity. As the hatcheries grew they could add a few more of these units which the eggs had to be turned by hand and which made an enormous amount of labor in the operation of the machines. They were not efficient either, because often hatches of less than 50 per cent resulted. But within a few years improvements were made in the hatching equipment; first, several sections were connected and operated by one heating unit or boiler; later came the use of electricity in heating, air was forced thru the machines by electricity, and other improvements were added until today we had mammoth incubating and hatching machines in which eggs are incubated for 18 days in one compartment transferred to another compartment, the separate hatcher, for hatching, with temperatures automatically regulated to the proper degree and where the proper humidity is maintained at all times with very little attention from the operator. The result is that we now find many operators taking off hatches of 80 per cent and better, with a general average of around 70 per cent. And the chicks are

of better quality today than previously.

More than 400 modern hatching plants are distributed thruout the state to take care of the needs of the poultry raisers in Kansas. These plants range in size from a few thousand eggs in capacity to mammoth plants of several hundred thousand capacity. The average Kansas hatchery is one of 50,000 and is operated almost entirely by the owner. He has several brooding batteries in which he places his surplus of chicks to await a buyer. And, of course, many plants specialize in started chicks.

Service given purchasers of baby chicks has kept pace with the improvements made on incubating and hatching equipment, because we now have hatcheries which are producing chicks of such quality that they do not hesitate to replace all chicks lost during the first few days of brooding. About 90 per cent of the chicks produced by commercial hatcheries in Kansas are sold locally.

Improvement has been made among flocks supplying eggs to commercial hatcheries, also. Few, if any, hatcheries offer chicks for sale today that do not come from flocks which have been culled or selected by an agent or poultryman who is well-qualified to properly select and mate flocks in order to produce chicks of high-quality and chicks that are true to breed.

Nearly all hatchery operators have some form of flock improvement in operation, some working independently while others are following a supervised program of improvement among their flocks and for their

hatchery. It has been only a few years ago that it was customary for buyers of chicks to ask whether the chicks were from blood-tested stock. Today this is taken for granted, for nearly every hatchery tests the flocks for pullorum disease (B.W.D.) at least once a year, and many operators test several times or until the number of reactors are reduced to an established minimum.

Back in 1921, a group of poultry raisers assembled at Kansas State College at Manhattan and started a program of supervised improvement among poultry flocks. This work consisted of the selection of only a few flocks the first year. The birds in each of the flocks participating were not as carefully culled and selected as they are today, but it was a start. Then during the fall of 1923 a group

(Continued on Page 8)

New Farming System Doubles Rain Value

An utterly new farming method, using a special Tiller, grows crops under mulch of straw or stalks. Mulch avoids usual surface-crust—allows 64% to 200% more rainfall to enter ground—moisture is retained longer. Runoff and wind erosion prevented.

Chase Sub-Surface Tillage Special CH A S M Tiller cultivates soil without disturbing mulch. Takes 8-ft. strip. Saves time, fuel, labor costs. Kills weeds. Proven by experience.

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Save MORE CHICKS RAISE STURDY, HEALTHY BIRDS

This modern Brooder House is portable. You can move it to clean ground, protect your chicks from disease. It meets every requirement for chick health and working convenience. It is warm, dry, well ventilated and lighted. It is 10x12 — capacity 225 to 250 birds. Don't overcrowd. It pays to provide ample quarters. If you go into poultry on a large scale, there are Blue Prints and Material Lists for 9 other poultry buildings in the 4-Square Farm Building Service. There are also designs for Sun Porches, Summer Shelters and other poultry equipment. Save money by using these plans and 4-Square lumber, the improved trade-marked lumber that comes in accurate lengths, already squared on ends and edges. This modern lumber fits into these modern designs and reduces erection costs. It eliminates needless sawing, fitting and material waste. You get low-cost construction, and better, more durable buildings.

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Weyerhaeuser 4-Square lumber is available in a wide variety of grades and species for every structural purpose. Thoroughly seasoned, smoothly surfaced, it comes in exact lengths and already squared on ends and edges. Because it is ready-to-use, 4-Square lumber reduces building costs.

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Please send free book "Greater Farm Profits from Better Farm Buildings".

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Every poultry raiser in Kansas, who is eager to improve his flock and make more profit, is urged to read the accompanying article by R. G. Christie. It not only will help make this a more successful poultry season for you, but also will give you up-to-the-minute information regarding the very substantial foundation on which Kansas poultry progress is being built.
—Editor.

DON'T LET SMUT STEAL GRAIN PROFITS!
Here's how you can reduce yield losses



Kill oats and sorghum smuts! Reduce barley diseases! Fight seed decay and damping-off of flax! Keep your yields cleaner for more grain profit. Just dry-treat your seed with *New Improved CERESAN*—the double-acting treatment that works by both *contact* and *rapor* to kill seed-borne disease organisms. Costs little; generally increases yields; highly recommended by many authorities in all grain areas. Treat your own seed, or go to an authorized Du Bay Treating Service. Ask dealer for free pamphlet.

DUBAY
SEED DISINFECTANTS
A TREATMENT FOR EVERY MAJOR CROP
THE BARTELDES SEED COMPANY
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GOOD FARMING PAYS
New Patent Greatly Improves Work
WESTERN SPROCKET Packer & Mulcher
New patents again put WESTERN 17 years ahead. It pulverizes, mulches, mellowes and firms soil deep as plowed better than ever before. Saves time, labor and horsepower preparing perfect seedbed. Leaves surface mulch without grooves, prevents washing, conserves moisture and increases all crops 20% to 30%. Saves 1/2 seed because every good seed grows. Great for rolling in alfalfa, clover or grass seed and breaking crust on wheat in Spring. Make sure you get genuine WESTERN before buying. Made for horses or tractor; 13 sizes. Write for free catalog and freight paid prices direct to you.
WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO., Box 836, Hastings, Nebraska

Shopping for Baby Chicks
(Continued from Page 7)

of hatchery operators got together and started improvement work among hatcheries. This consisted of the selection of the flocks supplying eggs to the hatcheries.

Another step of improvement found its way into the set-up in 1928. This took care of the supervision of trap-nesting work among breeders; R. O. P. work as it is called. This work requires each breeder to make a record of the performance of each bird that he is trapnesting on his farm. This makes available breeding stock from hens with known records and has been responsible for much of the advancement that has been made in the breeding of poultry.

Turkey improvement work entered the picture in 1935, and during the same year the U. S. Department of Agriculture set up the National Poultry Improvement Plan. Poultry raisers of Kansas should feel highly honored, for this National Plan came out of Kansas. This movement for the adoption of a plan for poultry improvement that would apply to all parts of the United States was started at Manhattan in 1925 and the plan which had been used in the state since 1924 was finally adopted and put into effect all over the United States. It is a voluntary plan administered by an agency in each state. This agency is in most cases a poultry improvement organization already set up and functioning. There were 44 of the 48 states participating in this plan last year.

Kansas is one of the states having the largest participation. There are 100 hatcheries, 13 R. O. P. breeders, and nearly 2,500 poultry flock owners participating in Kansas this year. Also, under the Kansas set-up, there are 75 turkey breeders who are improving their turkey flocks under
(Continued on Page 9)

The Spud Special Stops



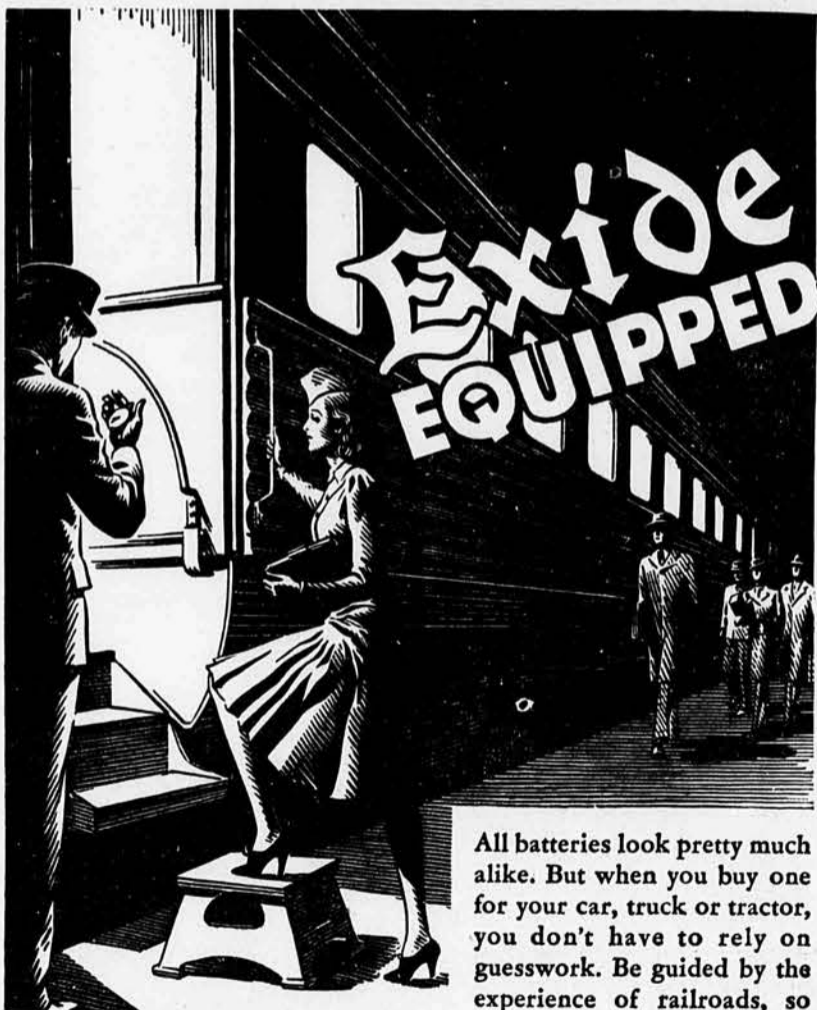
D. C. Beeler (right), field supervisor in the Federal marketing and inspection service, shows a perfect Kaw Valley potato to C. P. Cahill, Omaha, general manager of the Union Pacific Eastern territory.



Aboard the Union Pacific potato special, 2 Kaw Valley growers stage a potato peeling contest. The participants are L. L. Whitehead, North Topeka (left), and G. W. Hook, Silver Lake.

One entire car on the Union Pacific "Tater Special" was devoted to the various uses for potatoes. In addition to the many table dishes, they provide potato chips, stock feeds and a long list of commercial articles.

On the potato train, during its stop at Topeka, the visitors see colored slides shown by John O. Miller, extension plant pathologist. Mr. Miller explained the causes and control of troublesome diseases.



All batteries look pretty much alike. But when you buy one for your car, truck or tractor, you don't have to rely on guesswork. Be guided by the experience of railroads, so many of which select Exide for car-lighting, air-conditioning and signaling. Then you will know you're getting your money's worth.



THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO., Philadelphia
The World's Largest Manufacturers of Storage Batteries for Every Purpose
Exide Batteries of Canada, Limited, Toronto



Don't Risk Bargain Hybrids

By J. LIST PEPPARD

WE ALL are interested in the new scientific seed corn. It is generally spoken of as hybrid corn. Unfortunately, many people think of the word wrongly as the name of a variety, or as a name by which the article can be safely purchased.

This is not the case. The word does not indicate variety, quality or merit. It merely describes seed corn that has been produced by a certain method. It may be a superior article or an inferior article, depending largely on who produced it, and upon reliable field tests and trials of the producer's particular production.

Reputable, sound hybrid seed corn produced a greatly increased income for a large number of Kansas farmers in the severe season of 1939. In many cases sound hybrids produced yields in neighborhoods where all other corn failed. Certainly the safest thing for a Kansas farmer to do is to rely on the advice of his county agent or seed dealer in selecting adapted hybrid for his own use.

Reputable hybrid producers go to great expense to test out their hybrids, by strip tests or hand-planted plots, and the results from these are available for study. Official tests made by state authorities are of the most importance, also.

In no case should cheap or bargain hybrids be relied upon. Authentic, good types can be produced only by costly hand labor methods, but they are a good investment. It has been proved that every bushel planted by the farmer may be counted on reasonably to return an increased yield of 80 to 120 bushels, besides assuring safer production under bad conditions.

Original home of sound hybrids was Bloomington, Ill.

The proved merit and profit to farmers may be seen from the following statement in the official bulletin of Illinois:

"During the last 5 years the production of hybrid corn has had a phenomenal expansion. In 1934 only about 5,000 acres in Illinois were planted to hybrid corn. The acreage increased to approximately 35,000 in 1935 and in 1936 to nearly 250,000 acres. For the first time in the history of the hybrid corn program, Illinois farmers planted more than a million acres with hybrid seed in 1937. For the 1938 season, it is estimated that more than 5 million acres, slightly more than half the corn land of Illinois, will be planted to various corn hybrids."

It is now authentically reported that more than 85 per cent of the Illinois corn acreage was grown in 1939 from hybrid seed. This indicates the thorough practicability of adapted hybrids. (Mr. Peppard is president of the seed company which bears his name.)

-KF-

Shopping for Baby Chicks

Continued from Page 8)

Supervision. Kansas has more U. S. Certified flocks than does any other state in the union. This means there are more flocks mated to individually pedigreed U. S. R. O. P. males in Kansas than there are in any other state.

The National Poultry Improvement Plan provides definite breeding stages and pullorum control classes. Most of the participation in the plan is in the lower stages and classes. The lowest breeding stage is the U. S. Approved stage. Hatcheries producing U. S. Approved baby chicks are inspected during the hatching season. They hatch chicks for sale only from U. S. Approved flocks or flocks of a higher U. S. classification that have been rigidly selected. These chicks are reasonably true to breed and are properly incubated and hatched to in-

sure good strong chicks that will live. These operators keep their hatcheries in good sanitary condition to eliminate the possibility of disease. They must do all of these things for they are required under the National Plan. Then there is the U. S. Verified stage in which there is no participation in Kansas this year.

The third stage is the U. S. Certified stage. Males heading flocks of this classification are individually pedigreed, wing-banded, R. O. P. males. The wing band is placed on the bird at hatching time. It carries a number which gives the pedigree back of the individual. Many may be surprised that we have pedigree work among individual chickens the same as we do among cattle, hogs, and sheep. U. S. Certified hatcheries hatch for sale only chicks from U. S. Certified flocks or flocks of a higher U. S. classification, except they may hatch and sell crossbred chicks.

Fourth stage is the Record of Performance stage in which birds are pedigreed. These breeders produce the males used to head U. S. Certified

flocks, and they are checked at regular intervals to see that they are keeping their records properly. They are checked at least 7 times during the year. The inspector spends the entire day on the farm taking charge of the running of the trapnets and the recording of the eggs laid. The eggs are also weighed and before a hen may be qualified as U. S. R. O. P. she must lay at least 200 eggs in the trapnet that weigh on an average 2 ounces apiece.

The fifth breeding stage is an advanced breeding stage dealing with progeny testing. Some of this work is being carried out in Kansas but little has been accomplished to date.

Under the pullorum (B.W.D.) eradication program there are 3 stages: the first, "U. S. Pullorum Tested," which means that a flock has been tested for the disease and less than 10 per cent reactors were found; the second, "U. S. Pullorum Passed," which means that the flock has been tested and that no reactors were found; third, "U. S. Pullorum Clean," which means that the flock has been tested and no reactors found on the last 2 tests, and the tests made at 6-months intervals.

Poultry raisers should bear in mind that this program is one that is under the strict supervision of the agency

in the state that is under contract to the U. S. Department of Agriculture to administer the plan, and this agency is checked by the department to see that all requirements and records are being maintained. The agency in Kansas that is responsible for the work of the National Poultry Improvement Plan is the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association, which is one of the oldest and largest poultry improvement associations in the United States.

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CHOPS HAY
FILLS SILO

Put up hay, rain or shine with a Gehl Cutter. Makes grass molasses silage from green hay—no curing required. Means 50% more feed per acre, no risk from bad weather. Automatic pump measures flow of molasses in proportion to feed. Same machine cuts hay into mow, or fills silo with corn. Saves work, saves storage space, reduces feeding waste. Valuable Free booklet on hay chopping and molasses silage.

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MORE VALUE FROM HAY CROP
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The Greatest Combine

ONLY THE McCORMICK-DEERING No. 61 GIVES YOU ALL OF THESE FEATURES IN A 6-FOOT COMBINE

• Light or heavy, short or tall, down or tangled—no matter what condition the crop is in, you get the best results when the 6-foot McCormick-Deering No. 61 Harvester-Thresher is in the field. Its outstanding work at the cutter bar is matched by the efficiency of its threshing unit—clean, positive separation that gets the most out of the crop.

The No. 61 benefits the whole family. It saves from 12 to 15 cents a bushel over the binder and thresher method; it permits harvesting and threshing when the crop is just right; it saves the grain; it does away with the big threshing crew, saving on food and work in the kitchen. These are just a few of the things the No. 61 does for its owners. Any way you figure, it puts more money in the family pocketbook. Let the International Harvester dealer tell you *all* about it. Other sizes also, up to 16-foot cut.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

- 1 Patented open-end auger.
- 2 Rub-bar cylinder. Does not chop straw. Simplifies separation and is easily adjusted.
- 3 Straight-line threshing. No right-angle turns or bottlenecks to cut capacity.
- 4 Extra-value construction.
- 5 Rotary, 3-section, all-metal straw rack.
- 6 Designed for engine operation as well as power drive.
- 7 Simple to operate and adjust.
- 8 Handles all small grains and seed crops.

McCORMICK-DEERING HARVESTER-THRESHERS

Get Ready to Plant Trees

By CHARLES A. SCOTT

SUCCESS in growing trees and shrubs is dependent upon 4 factors of almost equal importance:

- 1—Preparation of the soil in which the trees and shrubs are to be planted.
- 2—Selection of species adapted to the type of soil in which they are to be planted, and suitable for the purpose for which they are to be planted, and of known hardiness in the locality in which they are to be planted.
- 3—Time of planting.
- 4—Care and cultivation of the trees after planted.

Preparation of the Soil

Newly planted trees cannot and will not grow in hard, dry soils. Hence the necessity for some kind of preparation of the planting site. Condition of the soil will determine the treatment necessary.

In field plantings, such as orchards, shelterbelts, and woodlots, lister furrows should be thrown out for the tree rows and the soil in the bottoms of the furrows should be loosened to a depth of 12 to 15 inches with a subsoiler. This preparation should be done in the fall if the soil in question is of a heavy clay type, so it may become thoroly pulverized by freezing and thawing thruout the winter. In sandy soils such frost action is not necessary and the subsoiling need not be done until immediately before planting.

In yard planting where listing and subsoiling is impractical, the preparation of the soil must be accomplished by spading. The tree holes should be made fully twice the size needed to receive the roots in their natural spread, and must be fully 18 to 24 inches deep.

The soil when thrown out of the tree hole should be broken up and pulverized to such condition that it will fill in around the tree roots closely enough to exclude the air and induce growth. If the soil thrown out of the tree hole is hard and lumpy, fresh loose soil should be brought in to fill in about the roots.

Vigorous growth is obtained only in congenial soils. A vigorous growth is the best possible insurance against attacks by tree borers which are deadly enemies to newly planted trees. Be sure the soil in which trees are to be planted is in a well-pulverized condition and that it contains sufficient moisture to stimulate tree growth at the time the trees are planted.

Digging the tree holes and leaving them open for days or weeks before the trees are planted is a serious mistake. This permits the soil surrounding the hole to become air dry. If the

soil contains clay, it will bake and harden. Such a condition is difficult to correct. Holes for trees should be dug only immediately before the trees are to be planted.

Selection of Species

Selection of trees and shrubs should be made with due regard to the type of soil in which they are to be planted. Some species are adapted to loose, light, sandy soils. Such trees seldom make a satisfactory growth in heavy clay soils that become hard and dry in

drouthy seasons. Other species prefer a heavy, tight soil. They survive the hard, dry conditions resulting from a drouthy season with little or no loss of vitality, unless the drouth continues too long.

Following is a partial list of trees suitable for the different types of soils:

For light, sandy soils with shallow water table: Cottonwoods, willows, Russian mulberries, and Bald cypress in the southern and eastern parts of the state.

For typical sandhill soils with a deep water table: Chinese elm, hackberry, Black locust (subject to borers), cottonwood, Red cedar, Scotch and Austrian pines.

For heavy, loamy soils of good depth: Chinese elms in western half of state, hackberry, Soft maple, Bur, Red and

Pin oaks, English elm, Kentucky coffee tree, Osage Orange, Red cedar, Austrian and Western yellow pines.

For thin soils underlaid by rock strata: Bur oak, hackberry, Honey locust, Red or Green ash, Osage Orange, Red cedars, Austrian and Western yellow pines.

Time of Planting

Cedars and pines that carry a ball of soil on their roots can be planted any time except during the summer season.

Deciduous, broad-leaved trees can be planted safely only during their dormant season, which is from November until April. This period covers fall, winter, and spring seasons. If the ground in which the trees are to be planted is in a friable condition as good



HOW OLD WOULD YOU BE

1940 TRACTOR BE

1941

1942

1943



THIS MONDAY NIGHT... Tune in "Tune-Up Time," featuring Andre Kostelanetz and Tony Martin. Columbia Broadcasting System, 8 P.M., E.S.T.; 7 P.M., C.S.T.—10 P.M., M.S.T.; 9 P.M., P.S.T.

What Kind of Trees?

To give our readers accurate, timely information relating to planting and growing trees, the location of shelterbelts on Kansas farms, and the proper species of trees to use for all kinds of farm plantings, we have invited Charles A. Scott, formerly professor of forestry at Kansas State College, and state forester in Kansas for several years, to write a series of articles on these subjects, the first one appearing this issue. Mr. Scott is by no means a stranger to Kansas Farmer readers. No one in the state is better qualified to handle these subjects than he. He will gladly answer general questions relating to the planting and growing of trees thru Kansas Farmer. Questions that ask a personal reply from Mr. Scott should be accompanied by a 3-cent stamp for return postage. Address all questions, please, to Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



MODERN TRACTORS DO MORE JOBS. You get more out of your investment when you buy a modern high compression model. That's because it has the extra power and the necessary flexibility to do all of your jobs faster and better, both in the field and on the belt.

HERE ARE THE NEW FEATURES AVAILABLE ON AN UP-TO-DATE MODERN TRACTOR



1. HIGH COMPRESSION ENGINE, which develops extra power to pull more implements, and to travel in higher gear. Designed to use good-grade gasoline, high compression engines are sparing of oil, and start easily.



2. RUBBER TIRES give greater comfort and greater speed—make the tractor a year-round machine for more and better jobs.



3. SELF-STARTER, with all the means in greater safety; starting as convenient and quick as with your automobile. And there's a big saving in fuel.



4. COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE... comfortable seat, conveniently located controls, easy accessibility for servicing, simplified and faster arrangements for mounting tools.

results can be attained at one time as at another. However, late spring planting should be avoided. Trees should be planted early in the spring to give them the benefit of an early start.

Care and Cultivation

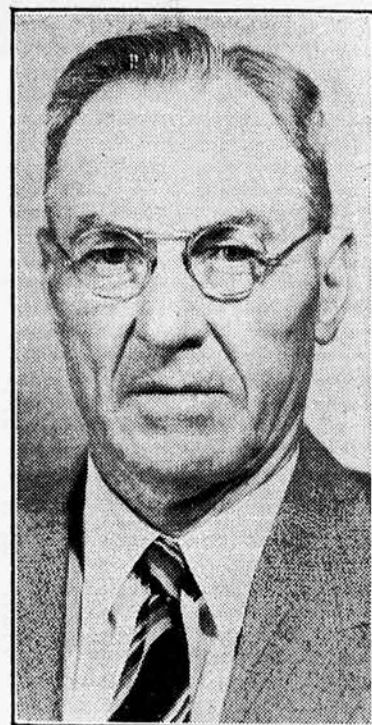
Success of any planting depends on the subsequent care and cultivation of the trees. Cultivation should begin as soon as the trees are planted. Keep the surface soil well stirred, never allowing weeds to establish a hold. Where a disk cannot be used, the ground around the trees for a distance of 5 or 6 feet should be turned frequently with a spading fork. Cultivation should continue until the trees shade the ground sufficiently to keep down the weeds. Chinese elms and cottonwoods should

cast enough shade after the second year to keep out the weeds. Slower growing species such as cedars and pines will require 5 or more years of cultivation. Orchards should be given continuous cultivation to increase the yield of fruit and prolong the life of the trees. Thoro cultivation stimulates the growth of the trees and wards off danger of insect attacks (borers) and fungus diseases, to which poorly nourished trees fall prey and by which are badly damaged.

Young, newly planted trees must be protected against injury by animals of all kinds, which includes dogs, cats, and rabbits. Orchards, woodlots, and shelterbelts can be fenced with 30-inch, small mesh, woven wire with 1 or 2 strands of barbed wire above. Where fencing is not practicable, the stems of

the trees should be wrapped with bur-lap or heavy wrapping paper to the height of the first branch or higher. Wrapping the stems of the trees also protects against borers. This wrapping should be renewed annually until the bark on the stems becomes heavy enough to resist injury from dogs, cats, and rabbits.

The care of trees includes pruning. Except in orchards, all pruning should be deferred until the 3rd or 4th year. Give the trees time to develop good, strong stems capable of carrying their tops without bending over, before cutting the lower limbs off. Never cut the lower branches off trees in a shelterbelt. Pruning young trees to bare stems retards their growth. Trees need a full, leafy canopy to make a vigorous growth.



Charles A. Scott

Walnuts Combine Conservation, Cash

ONE farm enterprise that combines soil protection from erosion with some return for the use of the land is the production of black walnuts, says L. F. Smith, Kansas State College extension forester, Manhattan.

Citing a report from the Soil Conservation Service, Mr. Smith states that in many sections of the country where black walnut trees grow, the local commercial supply of black walnut kernels is insufficient to meet the demand of buyers.

The Soil Conservation Service is interested in the development of the infant black walnut industry. Walnut trees should be planted on deep soils along streams in the Eastern half of the state. The trees also give farmers a cash income from land that is unprofitable for cultivation.

Most productive range of the black walnut industry embraces most of West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and lesser parts of Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska.

Aside from the protection that black walnut trees provide to stream banks, it is not unusual, according to recent studies, for a black walnut tree to supply more cash from the sale of nuts in a single year than the owner could get for the tree as lumber.

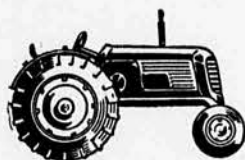
Order Trees Early

Orders for windbreak trees from the state nursery at Hays should be sent before March 1. Demand is heavier than usual this year. Any farmer wishing to make use of the allowance for tree planting in the 1940 Farm Program should see his county agent or local AAA office about regulations. Trees available at small cost are: Chinese arborvitae, Red cedar, Rocky Mountain cedar, Western Yellow pine, Austrian pine, Green ash, Hardy catalpa, American elm, Chinese elm, hackberry, Honey locust, Black locust, Russian mulberry, Russian olive, Osage orange, walnut, Bur oak, tamarix.

Shelterbelt Successful

Federal shelterbelt demonstration planting on Pat Carle's farm on highway 36 near Gretna proved successful during the last growing season, even tho little rain fell on the trees after planting. Thru a request made to the Federal Shelterbelt Service by County Agent P. H. Nelson, 20 such plantings will be approved on Phillips county farms this next year.

OUR 3 YEARS?



There are two ways to figure the age and value of any tractor. One is by the number of years it has been running. The other is

to ask, "How old is this tractor from the standpoint of design and engineering?"

If you consider purchasing a tractor this spring, be sure to check into its engine design. Is it a modern, high compression machine? Or is it a low compression machine designed to use low-grade fuels and therefore unable to take advantage of good, modern gasoline?

Practically every engine manufacturer today has accepted the fact that increasing compression is the best means of getting more power and greater economy. That's why the modern tractor engine is built on the same basic principles as your car or truck engine . . . with high compression. It is designed to use good-grade gasoline in order to develop the maximum usable horsepower. It will start easily. It is sparing of oil. And it will give you true economy because it has the flexibility and the speed to do a good job of power farming.

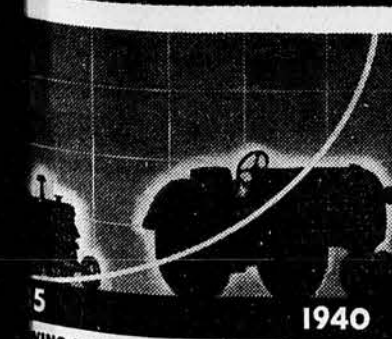
Remember, that because high compression engines utilize good fuels, they are highly flexible in operation and can be better adjusted to the load and speed requirements of each particular farming job . . . such as cultivating, plowing, feed grinding and many other types of work.

Farmers everywhere have been quick to recognize these advantages of modern, high compression tractors. Today by far the majority of the models offered by farm tractor manufacturers are of the high compression type. Be sure your next tractor is a high compression machine that will stay modern in performance and basic design for years to come. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y., manufacturer of anti-knock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasoline.

GET MORE HORSEPOWER AT LESS COST

THROUGH

HIGH COMPRESSION



MOVING IS TO HIGH COMPRESSION. Only a few years ago high compression tractors made their first commercial appearance. Today 29 out of 100 models offered by the ten leading manufacturers of farm tractors are of the high compression type.

"Thar's Gold in Them Thar" Carrots

By JEANNE EDWARDS

BACK in Grandmother's day the carrot was mentioned ever so humbly as good feed for horses and cattle. Not so many years ago, it began to find its place occasionally at the dinner table with some mumbled apologies about needing variety. Now, we believe we are educated thoroly as to its relative merits, for we have discovered that it is not only a choice food in palatability and attractiveness of color, but that for food value it ranks among the highest of vegetables.

How our forefathers would have laughed if they had been told that carrot juice would some day create a growing industry; that it would be a popular drink at soda fountains and could be bought in bottles everywhere just as grape juice is.

Carrots are not only rich in Vitamin A, but in 3 others as well, 4—if you wish to count carrot tops. For, like other greens, they are rich in Vitamin C, supplying calcium and iron. A few years back we liked the rich orange color because of the eye appeal. They dressed up the salads and the stews. But now we know that the deeper the color in any natural food, the richer it is in food value, be it orange, red, green, yellow, or other colors.

With these important facts in mind, why not plan to Eat More Carrots? Thru our extensive experiments we find that they are now served in every form from soup to dessert. Any vegetable soup or stew is glorified by their presence. If you do not cook the carrots in the soup, try a grating of raw carrot on each serving as a garnish.

Perhaps an even heartier guffaw could be heard if they had been told that carrot juice was found to be a cure, as well as a preventive, for xerophthalmia, an eye disease. Yet, that is just what science has discovered. We have learned that carrots are rich in Vitamin A, which is essential for the growth and normal functioning of the body tissues. Shortages of this element often result in retarded growth, loss of weight, and eye weakness. We are told that one of the earliest signs that one is getting too little of Vitamin A is poor adaptation in semi-darkness following an exposure of bright light. Considerable research has been made within the last year in regard to low vitamin diets and consequent poor vision in the number of automobile accidents occurring after dusk. With this in view, the new product, carrot juice, has come into being.

Carrot Loaf

5 good sized carrots
1 small onion
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup rich milk
2 eggs
1 cup grated bread crumbs
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons butter
Salt to taste

Cook the carrots until tender and mash them with a potato masher or run them thru a ricer, beat the yolks of the eggs, add these and the milk, onion that has been minced, salt, butter, and bread crumbs. Mix together thoroly and fold in the beaten egg whites. Bake until brown in a moderate oven.

Hungarian Carrots

3 cups diced carrots
1 tablespoon butter
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup vinegar
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar

Cook the carrots in boiling salted water until tender. Drain. Make a sauce of the butter, vinegar, and sugar, and cook the carrots in this, tossing lightly with a fork until they are transparent.

Glazed Carrots With Mint

12 medium carrots
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup water
2 tablespoons chopped mint
4 tablespoons butter or other shortening

Dissolve the sugar in the water and add the shortening. Before this heats, add the carrots that have been cut into strips and the mint and cook until glazed well.



Carrots and onions are good cooked together and creamed as if they were peas. Potatoes, cabbage, or even rice may be added just for variety or because you like it that way.

Carrot Souffle

2 cups cooked mashed carrots
2 tablespoons chopped onion
3 eggs
1 tablespoon butter
1 cup milk
1 cup bread crumbs
Salt and pepper to taste

Fry the onions in the butter until tender, add to the mashed carrots. Add the beaten yolks of the eggs and seasoning. Blend well, add the stiffly-beaten egg whites and the bread crumbs. Brown for about 20 minutes.

It Was a Busy Week for Women

By RUTH GOODALL

KANSAS was a mere 6-year-old 73 years ago when Kansas State College instituted its Farm and Home Week programs, and early attendances measured a mere handful compared with the nearly 1,600 farm men and women from 95 counties who last week registered for the various sessions. It scarcely need be added that few women were seen in those early audiences.

With more and more emphasis placed upon home interests, Farm and Home Week has become fully a fifty-fifty woman's affair, which farm women have come to look on as a sort of annual mid-winter vacation. They come, year after year, not only to learn what's new in homemaking so they may better carry on their jobs, but to renew old acquaintances and make new friends.

Perhaps even more important is the fact they get away from home, eat someone else's cooking—have no dishes to wash or beds to make. Even so, it must be rather restful to get back home to routine tasks after a schedule of breakfasts, luncheons, and dinners, not to mention a tea or two and a campus tour filling every single minute not taken up with the regular morning and afternoon educational sessions. Then, for good measure, there are the home talent festivals, a costume review and the big Achievement banquet, all of which have a way of running far into night hours.

Women, who were in Manhattan for even part of the meetings, carried home with them and will long remember many ideas and plans for "better living in better homes," the theme running thru all the homemakers' programs. Much credit is due Georgiana Smurthwaite, state home demonstration leader, and her able staff of assistants, and to Dean Margaret M. Justin, of the division of home economics, for having brought to Manhattan top-notchers in the field of home economics for Kansas farm women to see and hear.

Doubtless many a woman on a Kansas farm, as she goes about preparing

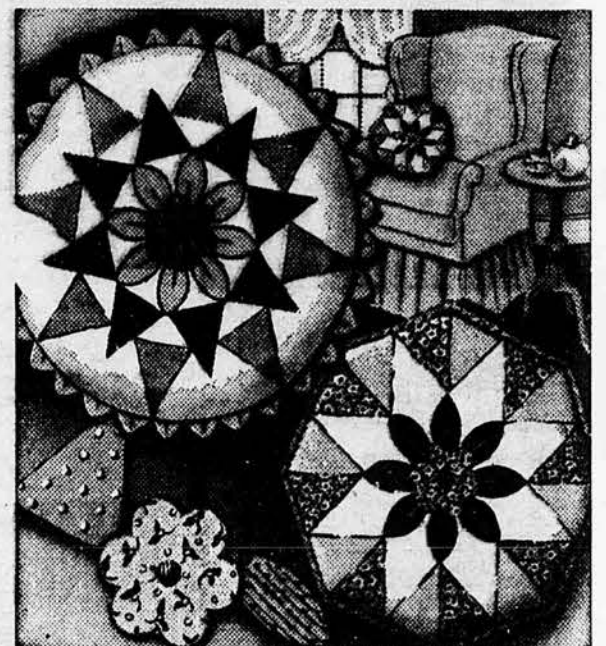
her family's dinner or making her little daughter a dress or planning her spring garden, will be remembering Elma Pratt, founder and director of the International School of Art, at Sandusky, Ohio, and how she looked in that colorful full-skirted peasant costume she wore as she discussed the importance of peasant art in Europe and its influence on our own fashions and homes.

Nor will she forget the "feel" of those imported fabrics, the meticulous tailoring, the intricate hand-embroideries, the beauty and exquisite colorings of the garments and accessories—all priceless treasures Miss Pratt had collected from peasant homes on her

(Continued on Page 13)

Pair of Patchwork Pillows

Gay bits of those plain and print materials you are sure to find tucked in the corners of your friendly and helpful scrap bag may be made into these colorful pillows. The tops are fashioned of just 3 easy-to-apply patches. It's a grand way to use up odds and ends of material! Pattern No. 6573 contains a pattern of a 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cushion and one 18 inches, as well as the pattern pieces. Color schemes are suggested and material requirements are given. You'll not only enjoy making them, but you'll enjoy the comfort and cheer of the pillows as you use them in your home. The pattern is 10 cents. Address: Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



Try These on Pie

For a cool difference, add crushed peppermint candy to the meringue for a chocolate pie.

Crushed almond-flavored macaroons make a plain custard pie more delicious.

To make lemon pie more than luscious, mix into the meringue drained crushed pineapple.

Vary pumpkin pie by adding a tablespoon of candied ginger to the meringue. — Mrs. L. E. Edoff.

Carrots and Onions

6 medium sized carrots, sliced
6 medium sized onions, sliced
2 tablespoons butter
1 cup milk
1 cup bread crumbs
Salt and pepper to taste

Place the onions and carrots alternately in a buttered baking dish, seasoning each layer with the salt, pepper, and butter. Cover with fine bread crumbs and bake in a moderate oven for 1 hour.

Carrots and onions are also good cooked together and creamed as peas. Other vegetables may be added to this, such as potatoes, cabbage, or even rice.

Caramelized Carrots

Cook as many carrots as you desire, split lengthwise, in boiling salted water until tender. Cover with a mixture of brown sugar and cream. Heat in the oven until this candies. Sprinkle with chopped peanuts or pecans.

Carrot Plum Pudding

Mix together $\frac{1}{2}$ pound each of flour, suet, grated carrots, brown sugar, and raisins or prunes, or both, and 4 ounces of candied fruit peel, preferably lemon. Mix with milk and boil for 3 hours.

There is no limit to their possibilities in salads, chowders, scalloped dishes, and stews. They may be creamed to serve on toast or served as crisp carrot sticks. Carrot pie, made on the order of pumpkin pie, is delicious. Even carrot custard lends variety.

Work out your own combinations. Try something new and interesting. If some one member of the family thinks he does not like carrots, use them ever so sparingly in some of his favorite dishes and gradually increase the amount of carrots from time to time, and he'll learn to like them.

Busy Week for Women

Continued from Page 12)

many European trips, yet with utter disregard of value passed thru the audience so all could see and touch.

Greater interest than ever was evidenced in electrical equipment, doubtless due to the advance of electric lines farther and farther into the country districts. Agnes Wilson, home economist with the Rural Electrification Administration, was kept busy answering questions about electric cookery, refrigerators, beaters, and other food, time- and labor-savers.

Those who heard Evelyn H. Roberts, of the Technical Laboratories of Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago, are like as not trying out her 3 energy-saving axioms for homemakers: Correct posture at work, centralized working areas in the kitchen, and good management of household tasks.

Propounding the unorthodox economic theory that the farm family can produce its own food, shelter, and clothing cheaper and better than the factory, with no injury to the homemaker's health or leisure time, Mrs. Ralph Borsodi, director of home economics at the School of Living, located at Suffern, 30 miles from New York City, threw a bombshell into the Friday morning women's meeting. She brought down upon herself a small avalanche of questions but was equal to the occasion. Wearing a gold-colored piece suit for which she had used saffras and walnut to dye the wool, she wove it into the cloth from which she tailored her suit, Mrs. Borsodi was ready with facts and figures along all lines of homemaking.

She had down in black and white how much she had saved in time and money while producing in her own home all the essentials of living, as compared with a similar period of what she termed "tin can" living, during which she bought ready-prepared food and ready-made garments. It is her contention that the "Borsodi Plan" does not do away with the housewife's leisure time, but that every homemaker must have a definite plan for using her time, then do the things she can do best and that will have the most value for her individual home. Doing her own baking, butchering, gardening, canning, and weaving she found she had saved enough to pay for home machines and appliances which she used the same way mills and factories make use of such equipment on a larger scale. Accurate records of time and cost, kept by Mrs. Borsodi thru her experiments, prove, she thinks, that women can actually earn more money an hour, working in their own homes than they can in industry, and find greater enjoyment in doing it.

Personally, I keep wondering how many feminine minds are seething with plans for doing something about that treasy, brown gravy" look that Mrs.



Georgiana Smurthwaite

Mary Davis Gillies, interior decorating editor of McCall's Magazine, New York City, told the farm women attending the home economics program, is so characteristic of living rooms the country over. "All that is required for an attractive home," according to Mrs. Gillies "is careful purchasing, imagination, perseverance, and a will to have a pleasant home background." The interior decorating expert, with a few deft movements, showed how to decorate a room around a picture, and how to "lift" another room out of its doldrums by using a few bright new accessories. She said she had discovered the last few years that the style of furniture is much less important to the effect of a room than the color scheme, furniture arrangements, window treatment and accessories. Judging from the way the women stayed to ask personal "what to do" questions about curtain and slip-cover making and fabrics, drapery departments should do a record-breaking spring business.

Three discussion panels, one on citizenship, one on child welfare, and one on farm tenancy, given at as many afternoon sessions, brought out large attendances—and more questions. Particularly enlightening was the one on farm tenancy arranged by Miss Meyers of the Extension department. This panel was composed of 6 women representing farm renters from Greenwood, Dickinson, Doniphan, McPherson, Ford, and Labette counties, ably led by W. E. Grimes, head of the department of economics and sociology, who was assisted by a representative from the insurance agencies and one from the Farm Securities of Kansas. On only 2 points did all members of the panel agree—that honesty or fairness must be used by both owner and tenant in all their dealings, and that an important factor in being a good tenant is having a wife and homemaker and a family interested in farming.

One of the highlights of the week's activities was the costume review held at the end of the Thursday night Home Talent Festival. Women from every section of the state modeled garments of their own making—clothes that would do credit to any of the "big name" fashion makers, which they wore with the grace and poise of a professional model.

Mrs. O. O. Wolf, of Franklin county, wore what she calls her "accessory outfit." It is a navy blue sheer jacket suit she made and took with her to London, England, last summer for the Conference of Associated Country Women of the World. Five sets of accessories make of it an all-purpose costume in which she is well dressed for any occasion from breakfast to bedtime.

At the expenditure of only 20 cents, Mrs. Lillian Evans, Crawford county, remodeled an old coat into a modish street dress which she wore in the review. The natty suit Mrs. Wilber Zehring, Johnson county woman, modeled, had been remade from a man's suit.

A Reno county woman, Mrs. Guy

Dyson, who is a 4-H Club leader and shares her clothing experience with the young girls of her community, wore a house dress she had made from a master pattern.

To give her old coat a 1940 look, Mrs. Walter Umbach, Ford county, had removed the fur collar and padded the shoulders. Mrs. Sam Parisi, Leavenworth county, chose black for her all-purpose frock, but wore white gloves with it for contrast. Also from Leavenworth county is Mrs. J. R. Adams who wore a plain tailored frock with some wool embroidery at the neckline to relieve its severity.

Finals in the state canning contest disclosed that Mrs. Ray Smith, of Neosho county, was first place winner in the Kerr Division, and that Mrs. A. F. Crenshaw, Harper county, won first honors in the Ball canning contest. Other canning honors went to: Mrs. Frank Horrell, Douglas county; Mrs. Fred Tilton, Labette; Mrs. W. E. Salley, Shawnee; Mrs. Martin Sandell, Cowley; Mrs. Robert Swenson, McPherson; Mrs. Leslie Cooley, Dickinson; Mrs. Wesley Mercer, Crawford; Mrs. Ernest Brochardt, Leavenworth; Mrs. L. J. Hittle, Labette; Mrs. L. F. Bartel, Marion; and Miss Mary Emma Marcum, Butler.

Climaxing all women's activities of the week, was the Master Homemaker recognition made Friday night by Kansas Farmer Mail & Breeze of the 2 farm women in the state who, thru their own efforts, have accomplished most in the field of rural homemaking. The women honored were: Mrs. Anna M. Hansen, Ottawa county; and Mrs. Carrie F. Williams, of Smith county. Their pictures and stories about their achievements appeared in our last issue.

All Kansas women, who had previously been recognized as master homemakers, honored the new homemakers with a dinner Thursday night and a breakfast-business meeting on Friday morning. Offices in this organization are held for a 2-year term, so those elected last year hold over until next February. Mrs. Harlan Deaver, of Sabetha, is president of this group.

Three farm bureau women's units were given public recognition, not only for having met the highest standard of excellence in their work the last year, but for having maintained this standard and receiving the honor each of the 3 years the standard has been in effect. They were: Loyal Workers of Montgomery county; K. Y. J., Shawnee county; and Twin Hill, Comanche county.

Certificates were awarded to these 87 women's units for having achieved the requirements of the state standard of excellence in 1939:

Allen county—Osage Unit; Atchison—Brush Creek and Independence; Bourbon—Northeast Scott; Butler—Hickory, B. & G., Walnut Valley, Midlan, and West Branch; Chase—Clements, Double Six, Elk Union, C. W. F., Elmdale, and Southeast Chase; Cherokee—Pollyanna, Pleasant View Hummers, and Home Benefit; Comanche—Homemakers and Harmony; Doniphan—Happy Homemakers and Golden Rule; Douglas—Oak Ridge and Riverside; Edwards—Friendly Neighbor and West Wayne; Finney—Happy Homemakers and Golden Rule; Ford—Bucklin Farmerettes and Hopewell Homemakers; Franklin—Busy Corner, Friendly Neighbors, and Rantoul; Harper—Cloverleaf and Bluff Creek; Harvey—Garden-Halstead and Pleasant-Richland; Labette—101; Leavenworth—Happy Circle and Springdale; Lyon—Ruggles, Pep and Progress, Whittier, and Verdigris Valley; Miami—Wagstaff and Bucyrus; Montgomery—Parker Priscilla, River Rangers, O'Herin Hustlers, Lucky 13, and James Jolly Jones; Morris—Delavan; Osborne—Corinth Homemakers, and Utopia; Pawnee—Garfield Progressive, Ideal Homebuilders, Merry Matrons, and Walnut; Pratt—Iuka and Sawyer Homemakers; Rawlins—Herndon Community Club; Rice—Friendly Neighbors and Bushton Home Arts; Saline—Eureka Home Economics, Sunflower, Saline Valley Better Homes, Progressive, Bavaria, and Kipp; Shawnee—Grove, Rossville, and Silver Lake; Smith—4-c, Sunny Circle, Learn A Bit, and Cedar Valley; Stafford—Liberty, Sunflower, Better Homemakers, and East Cooper; Sumner—Homemakers, Homebuilders, and Chicaska; Thomas—Cosmos.



Mrs. Harlan Deaver

WHEN COLDS CLOG UP YOUR HEAD



One successful way to relieve distress of head colds is to use a few drops of Vicks Va-tro-nol.

This treatment is effective because Va-tro-nol is ACTIVE MEDICATION (containing several essential relief-giving agents plus ephedrine) expressly designed for the nose and upper throat.

(1) It actively penetrates cold-clogged nasal passages and (2) it actively helps to remove congestion that causes so much of the misery. For wonderful relief, just put a few drops of Va-tro-nol up each nostril.



FIGHT COLDS

by helping nature build up your cold-fighting resistance

If you suffer one cold right after another, here's sensational news! Mrs. Elizabeth Vickery writes: "I used to catch colds very easily. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery helped to strengthen me just splendidly. I ate better, had more stamina, and was troubled very little with colds."



This great medicine, formulated by a practicing physician, helps combat colds this way: (1) It stimulates the appetite. (2) It promotes flow of gastric juices. Thus you eat more; your digestion improves; your body gets greater nourishment which helps nature build up your cold-fighting resistance.

So successful has Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery been that over 30,000,000 bottles have already been used. Proof of its remarkable benefits. Get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery from your druggist today. Don't suffer unnecessarily from colds.



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An "eye-opening" revelation in sensible and comfortable reducible rupture protection may be yours for the asking, without cost or obligation. Simply send name and address to William S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 66-K, Adams, N. Y., and full details of the new and different Rice Method will be sent you free. Without hard flesh-gouging pads or tormenting pressure, here's a Support that has brought joy and comfort to thousands—by releasing them from Trusses with springs and straps, that bind and cut. Designed to securely hold a rupture up and in where it belongs and yet give freedom of body and genuine comfort. For full information—write today!

For Joyful Cough Relief, Try This Home Mixture

Saves Good Money. No Cooking.

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

From any druggist, get 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex, a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiaac, in concentrated form, well-known for its soothing effect on throat and bronchial membranes.

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

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

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

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ARE you at the mercy of a sniffly, sneezy, smothery head cold? Why endure so much misery? A little Mentholatum applied in each nostril will soothe the irritated nasal membranes, check the sneezing, relieve the stuffiness, and help you to breathe more easily. Also rub Mentholatum vigorously on the chest and back to improve the local blood circulation, and thus gain extra help in relieving cold discomforts. Rub it on the forehead and temples to allay headache and neuralgia due to colds.

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CAPPER PUBLICATIONS, INC., TOPEKA, KAN.

Kansas Wants to Sell Itself

(Continued from Page 6)

In actual procedure the Commission is making intensive studies to discover what Kansas has in the way of raw materials, fuel, power, markets, labor, taxes, and freight rates—without becoming purely a research body. It is attempting to aid existing industries in every possible way and to be of service in all industrial matters generally.

In seeking to attract outside industries, it will present careful surveys of what the state has to offer for exploitation, will concentrate on a certain few enterprises, will organize all the powerful, persuasive influences it can muster—and then go directly to "sit on the doorstep." The Commission feels the story of Kansas' alluring prospects has not yet been properly told.

Kansas is realizing more fully every day that it already is an industrial state, and that it is blessed far above the average of its neighbors in the wealth of its material resources.

For instance, what are the possibilities of agricultural development as a contribution to the industrial field for the Kansas future? It is well worth while to scrutinize the prospect.

In recent years, the market for the farmer's goods has not been adequate—as everybody knows. The stomachs of America and the world will not absorb them all. Prices for such products as can be sold too long have been at bottom figures.

What everybody wants to know is "how can the American farmer acquire increased revenue?"

Henry Ford, and other thoughtful leaders, believe they have the answer. It lies not in restricted production. These men feel the solution is to be discovered in widely-increased production which will find its outlet in a vastly expanded market.

Where is such a market to be found? The answer to that—also in the opinion of these gentlemen—is in the industrial consumption of farm products.

Chemurgy New Word

Farm chemurgy is a new word in common usage. It means that chemistry is to be put to work for the benefit of the farmer and, therefore, of the whole people.

The one purpose of chemurgy is to advance the industrial use of farm products thru applied science. The chemist, the modern miracle worker, already has embarked on the great adventure of discovering new methods of converting wheat, corn, sorghums, potatoes, beans, and many other products of Old Mother Earth into non-food uses. Non-food is stressed because, as has already been said, food demands are not sufficient to consume the growing agricultural product.

While the farm products of 40 million acres are now used by chemurgic manufacturers, the National Farm Chemurgic Council believes that within 10 years, thru research and applied science, the productive capacity of 50 million acres can be required to meet the demands for industrial farm crops.

Chemurgy is advancing rapidly, as proved by the expansion of the huge paper manufacturing industry in the South and the new interest which is being taken in research in all spheres of agriculture, industry, and science.

Duponts, and other large interests, have numerous enterprises which are increasingly employing agricultural products for raw materials.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company is said to be the largest manufacturer of vegetable oils in the world, maintaining 35 plants and a number of elevators with a capacity of 60 million bushels of grain. It has a 3 million dollar soybean plant at Decatur, Ill., and 5 similar plants in other locations. It is interesting to Kansas to note that this concern owns the linseed oil plant at Fredonia, which is operating successfully. Incidentally, the acreage of flax, from which this oil is made, was

more than doubled in Kansas last year.

Plants, mainly financed by private capital, are in operation in Mississippi and Louisiana successfully processing starch from sweet potatoes, and also dehydrating this variety of potato.

Pumpkins as a chemurgic crop are being investigated in Texas.

Corn Products Refining Company has begun the commercial production of zein, an aqueous alcohol soluble protein, from corn, at its plant in Pekin, Ill.

The number of "chemicals from corn" is constantly increasing and their use in industry is continually expanding. A recent chart shows 66 such chemicals derived from corn. Some of the many products which can be manufactured from them include photographic films, lacquers, artificial leather, smokeless powder, anti-freeze compounds, spirit varnishes, formaldehyde, chloroform, iodoform, dewaxing oils, and metal cleaners.

Second in Sorghums

And what of Kansas in this attractive chemurgic category? Let us see.

This state is the second largest producer of the grain sorghums in the United States. Projects now being carried on at the experiment station and in the laboratories of Kansas State College hope to utilize these sorghums and their products for commercial purposes. They have been found rich in oils, proteins, and starches.

Dean L. E. Call, of Kansas State College, points out that Kansas is a leader in the raising of early commercial Irish potatoes especially. Two research studies are now under way to determine the economic advantage and advisability of manufacturing starch from these sources.

Sugar and sirups already are being made from the saccharine sorghums. A small soybean mill is in operation at Arkansas City—and the world knows the far-reaching uses to which the soybean oils can be put. It is possible to process oils and plastics from castor beans, while drying oil for paint and paper fiber can be made from the stalks, and insecticides and even twine and rope from the leaves. Wheat may be broken down into germ oil and cereals, alfalfa has proved excellent for dehydrated feeds. Even the old family cow lopes into the picture, for the casein of her milk is adapted to the making of plastics, anti-freeze, and even artificial wool and clothing.

Other states are making their agriculture count in chemurgic creation, and certainly Kansas can do likewise. Texas and Oklahoma have taken enormous strides in chemurgic studies. Missouri's governor recently appointed a 42-man commission to carry on similar research.

The Industrial Development Commission has taken out a sustaining membership in the National Farm Chemurgic Council, and will have the benefit of all the findings of that progressive body.

In this connection, it is not amiss to mention that approximately 2 million 5 hundred thousand dollars is being spent annually by 12 states to advertise their farm products. California comes first with \$866,000 invested to this end last year. Florida is a close second with \$850,000. New York is third; the Empire state was not only the first to advertise milk but now sings the glories of such a wide variety of farm produce as potatoes, apples, dry beans, eggs, honey, maple sirup, grapes, and even onions.

In the field of manufacturing and employment of mineral resources, Kansas is certainly not a "typical prairie state." The latest available figures by the federal Census of Manufacturers shows that the value of Kansas manufactured products is well over half a billion dollars yearly. There is ample reason to believe that the

(Continued on Page 18)

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By Using ANCHOR Encephalomyelitis Western Type "Chick" Vaccine

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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:

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Farmer for February 24, 1940

Two Win Capper Scholarships

CAPPER 4-H Club Scholarships for 1939, given by Senator Arthur Capper thru Kansas Farmer Mail and Breeze, have been awarded to Wayne Good, McCune, Crawford county, and Helen Ramsour, Junction City, Geary county. This outstanding boy and girl will receive \$150 each to further their education in college. Announcement was made today by M. H. Coe, state club leader.

"This year our winners come from widely separated sections of the state,"



Wayne Good, Crawford county

says Mr. Coe. "They are 2 fine young people who will truly appreciate the help this scholarship award will give to them. I am sure they will prove to be a real credit to the honor made possible by Senator Capper."

Mr. Coe comments further, "These scholarships are bringing about some splendid achievements on the part of farm boys and girls in the state of Kansas and they constitute one of the finest and most appreciated helps that you could offer."

Wayne Good, 20, has been enrolled in 4-H Club work for 8 years, and during that time he has completed 38 projects. He has coached judging and demonstration teams, and aided in the organization of five 4-H Clubs. During his 4-H Club experience he has made 49 exhibits and won 52 prizes. Wayne has been a member of 16 judging teams, 3 demonstration teams, has entered 8 health contests, and 13 other contests. Eight times he has been on the first place judging team and was county reporter champion in 1934 and 1936.

At various times in his club career he has held practically all the offices in his local club, including president 2 years, reporter 5 years, and song leader 4 years.

Other outstanding achievements are: A trip to the National Club Congress in Chicago as an outstanding 4-H member of his county, best groomed boy in Crawford county 4 years, and county livestock and corn champion in 1938 and 1939, respectively.

Helen Ramsour, 19, has been a successful and inspiring leader in 4-H Club

work for 3 years, and she has been in the work for 11 years. She has been superintendent of the county 4-H show 4 years, and has been on committee in charge of county baking and canning contests and poultry improvement programs.

As a judge, Helen has been outstanding. At 14 years old she was high individual in the state poultry judging contest. She has been on state winning teams in canning and general home economics. She has carried 33 projects, made 58 exhibits and won 92 prizes. She has competed in 20 judging contests and has been a member of 14 demonstration teams.

As county poultry champion she attended the American Royal in 1929. Last year she was a county winner in general home economics, conservation and leadership, and she attended the World's Poultry Congress at Cleveland as an outstanding poultry 4-H member of her county.

She attended 237 out of 242 regular club meetings in her 11 years of club work. She has been in the county Who's Who for 5 years.

Senator Capper wrote to Wayne Good and Helen Ramsour: "I congratulate you on winning the Capper 4-H Club Scholarships for 1939. You have made excellent records in your activities during your years as members of the 4-H Club and I know you are deserving of the scholarships."



Helen Ramsour, Geary county

"You will have many opportunities in college to use the training you have received as 4-H Club members and leaders. I am confident that you will take advantage of them. I give you my heartiest good wishes for continued success."

—KF—

Kansas Milk-Fed Lambs

(Continued from Page 3)

of 5. On foot, these top 10 groups will be designated as blue-ribbon groups, but they will not be placed until after slaughter. This is a change from the plan of previous years when placings were made both on foot and in the carcass. This year it is hoped that one choice carcass from each county will be returned for consumption in that home county.

Lamb and carcass grading contests for farmers represented will be a feature again this year. On popular request from the farmers, a wool grading contest will also be included in the 1940 event. Wool is an important part of the sheep business, and, according to William Cox, of the Midwest Wool Growers Association, the outlook for wool prices this year is highly encouraging. Domestic supplies are light, the carryover is light, consumption is higher, and more wool is needed to supply the demand caused by conditions in Europe.

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Hybrid Chicks: Straight or sexed. Cornish crosses, Wyandotte X Rocks, Red X Rocks, Leghorn X Rocks. Cut prices. Almanac catalog free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Pleasant Hill, Missouri.

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Immune Sunflower Strain Hybrids. Write for catalog telling how 2 high-producing breeds of 7 most profitable hybrids are crossed and serviced by experienced poultrymen. Sunflower Hatchery, Box 885, Newton, Kansas.

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Super Austra-Whites, Giant type Australorps mated to Big English Leghorns. Produces marvelous meat and egg fowl, quick maturing, early laying. Sexed and non-sexed, reasonable prices, interesting literature. Bartlett Farms, R. 3, Box 35, Wichita, Kansas.

DeForest Kansas Approved Austra-Whites. Best for Middlewest. All leading Breeds and Cross-breeds. Guaranteed Livability. DeForest Hatcheries, Peabody, Kan.

The Most Profitable Hybrid. We use females hatched from S. Certified eggs. Low priced, too. Master Breeders, a Service Institution. Cherryvale, Kan.

BRAHMAS

Big Type, heavy laying, exhibition quality "Wonder-Lay" strain Brahmas, 3,000 hatching weekly. Bloodtested control flocks, 30 day livability guarantee. Low prices. Colored catalog free. Write today. Ajax Hatchery, Box KF19, Quincy, Ill.

Choice Light Brahma Cockerels, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Homer Alkire, Belleville, Kan.

POULTRY MISCELLANEOUS

Seventy Varieties Thoroughbred chickens, ducks, geese, fowls, eggs, chicks. Catalog. Neubert's Farm, Mankato, Minnesota.

DUCKS AND GESE

From 30 Lb. Stock, White Embdens, Dewing Toulouse, \$5.00; eggs 50c each; Pekins \$2.00 per dozen; stock \$2.00. Toms \$6.00. Joe Kantack, Greenleaf, Kan.

Pekin Ducks \$1.00 each. Eggs 12-\$1.00. Mammoth Toulouse geese, Eggs 20c and 25c each. Prepaid. Sadie Mella, Bucklin, Kan.

Eggs, Embdens, Toulouse, Pekins, Bronze, Barrons, Hatched, Sicler, Parker, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS

Famous Buff Orpingtons. Fine foundation stock. Lay in 4 1/2 months. Insured livability chicks. Catalog free. Berry Brothers, Box K15, Atchison, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS

WHITE ROCK chicks from blue ring-necked, thrifty and fast growers. Heavy egg producers, thrifty and fast growing. Prices reasonable for high quality. Prepaid. **ECK HATCHERY, MOUNDRIDGE, KAN.**

35 Years of Continued Breeding for egg production, vigor and vitality bring results. I was the largest White Rock exhibitor from Kansas at the World's Poultry Congress. Write for prices. Carrie Ruff, Ottawa, Kan.

Pedigree Sired 200-292 and they are not expensive either. Better ask us about them. Master Breeders, a Service Institution, Cherryvale, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS

Coming to the Front again those good yellow-legged, large-bodied Barred Rocks. Why not get your Baby Chicks now. My birds won the Highest Merit Award at the World's Poultry Congress. Write for Prices. Mrs. Carrie Ruff, Ottawa, Kansas.

Large Vigorous Barred Rock Cockerels. E. E. Brown, Hutchinson, Kansas.

RHODE ISLAND BEDS

S. C. RED chicks from early feathering, good production of extra large eggs, 235 to 275-egg breeding. Pullorum Tested. Postpaid. Replacement guarantee. Chicks, \$6.95 per 100. Taylor Hatcheries, Box D, Iola, Kansas.

AAA GRADE REDS—Single Comb. Reds that are really red from the surface to the skin. Good production of extra large eggs, 235 to 275-egg breeding. Pullorum Tested. Postpaid. Replacement guarantee. Chicks, \$6.95 per 100. Taylor Hatcheries, Box D, Iola, Kansas.

BED-DOTTE HYBRIDS

Red-Wyandotte Cross. Fastest growing heavy broiler. Sunflower strain leads all heavy breeds in laying. Write for descriptive catalog. Sunflower Hatchery, Box 887, Newton, Kansas.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

TURKEYS

TURKEYS THAT THRIVE

McLeod mammoth bronze blood-tested Turkeys bring premium prices at all ages... the big "beefy type" bronze are No. 1 grade. Also chicks famed for livability. Free catalog. **McLeod Hatchery, Shawnee, Kan.**

RUPF'S DEPENDABLE TURKEY POULTS

at prices that are the lowest in history, can't help but make a profit for you. These low broad breasted Bronze, Plump Bourbon Reds, White Holland and Black Spanish. 10% books your order.

25	50	100	500	1000
\$7.00	\$14.00	\$28.00	\$137.50	\$270.00

We guarantee 100% live arrival of good Strong Poults. **Rupf Hatcheries, Dept. 150-A, Ottawa, Kan.**

Walker's and Mammoth Bronze toms, pullets. Bred for meat; 1940 approved; pullorum free; vaccinated; shipped on approval. Garland Gibson, Emmett, Kan.

Leading Turkey Magazine, devoted exclusively to turkey raising. Explains newest methods \$1.00 a year. Turkey World, Desk 53, Mount Morris, Illinois.

Turkey Poults—That Live and Grow. Broad breasted Northwestern Stock. Order early and insure delivery. Feight Turkey Hatchery, Clyde, Kan.

Kupets Strain broadbreasted, streamlined turkey poults, and hatching eggs. The Perry Hatchery, Hanover, Kan.

Reduced Prices—Broad breasted meat type Bronze turkeys. Schetz Poultry Farm, Route 6, Topeka, Kan.

Vaccinated Prize Giant Bronze Beauties, reasonable. Miss Brittingham, Redfield, Kan.

Purebred Bronze Toms, 28 lbs., \$5.00; Eggs \$12.00. Clara McDonald, Wallace, Neb.

Mammoth Bronze, bloodtested toms—Eggs. Elsie Wolfe, LaCygne, Kan.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

Inventors—Time Counts—Don't risk delay in patenting your invention. Write for new 48-page free book. No charge for preliminary information. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, Dept. OB19, Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

Inventors—Have you a sound, practical invention for sale, patented or unpatented? If so, write Chartered Institute of American Inventors, Dept. 32-B, Washington, D. C.

Patents, Booklet and Advice Free. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

LIBRARY PHOTO FINISHING
ROLLS DEVELOPED—Two beautiful double weight professional enlargements, 8 Never Fade prints, 100 or more, 1c. Century Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.
ROLLS DEVELOPED, two prints each and two free enlargement coupons, 25c; reprints, 2c each; 100 or more, 1c. Summers' Studio, Unionville, Mo.
LIFE PHOTO FINISHING LASTS a life time. Roll developed, 16 prints, two enlargements 25c. Prints 1 1/2c. Life Photos, Hutchinson, Kan.
ENLARGEMENT FREE, eight brilliant border prints and your roll developed, 25c. Camera Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
ROLL DEVELOPED, 8 prints, painted enlargements, 25c. Reprints, 3c. Fast service, Janesville Film Service, Janesville, Wisconsin.
GUARANTEED, Roll Developed, 16 prints, two enlargements 25c, 20 prints 25c. Quality Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

HARNESSES
 Send For Our Free Catalog, Harness, Collars, and strap work. Wholesale manufacturers, Nickel & Son, Spencer, South Dakota, Dept. F.

STAMPS
 For Sale: Highest grade foreign and U. S. stamps. Our approvals are superb. Try us. Blue Water Stamp Co., 80 Clinton St., South Haven, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED
 Salesmen Wanted to sell Hybrid Seed Corn direct to farmers. Good commission, best and widely known strains, F. A. Mangelsdorf Seed Company, Atchison, Kan.

FEMALE HELP WANTED
 Your Own Dresses Free and up to \$23 weekly showing famous Fashion Frocks. Experience unnecessary. No canvassing. No investment. Send age and dress size. Fashion Frocks, Dept. B-1072, Cincinnati, O.

QUILT PIECES
 Velvetten Mill Ends, assorted colors, packages 25c or 5 for \$1.00. Wayne Fox, Pleasantville, Mo.

HONEY
 Best Quality Clover Honey; sixty pound can \$4.50. Clifford Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

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.
 Earn Money Painting Signs with letter patterns. Experience unnecessary. House numbers, mail boxes, street numbers, windows, etc. Complete alphabet \$1.00. Wallingford Adv. Co., York, Neb.
 Build Your Stanchions Automatic Release, one for all, each cow locks herself. Complete plans 50c. Eli McCullough, Solomon, Kan.

LAND—ARKANSAS
 Would You Buy a Home with liberal terms? White people only. Farms of all sizes, cheap. Write for list, Mills Land Co., Booneville, Ark.

LAND—FLORIDA
 Florida Chicken and Fruit land, 2 acres \$99, \$1 down, \$1 weekly. Larsen, Bisbee Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.

LAND—KANSAS
 For Sale—Fine Half Section wheat land. All tillable. Wichita County, Kansas. 240 acres good state of cultivation. Eligible for Government Farm Program checks. Price \$10.00 per acre. If 1/4 mineral rights reserved, price \$8.00 per acre. D. F. Carter, Leoti, Kan.

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

LAND—MISSOURI
 Insure Your Future—Buy a Farm Now. Save while you earn. You can buy a Federal Land Bank farm and pay for it like rent—on easy terms, as low as 1/4 cash, balance at 5% over a 20-year period. See these bargains being offered in Missouri, Illinois, and Arkansas—these are typical: 60 acres, Barton County, Missouri, 5 miles to Golden City; on a gravel road, 1 mile to paved Highway No. 160; 1 1/2 miles to school, 6 1/2 miles to church; R. F. D., telephone and school bus available; 4-room house, barn; watered by well and creek; gray silt loam, lies level, all bottom land; 30 acres tillable, 30 acres pasture; \$1,400. 183 acres, Bates County, Missouri, 2 1/2 miles to Archie; on a public road, 3 miles to paved Highway No. 71; 2 1/2 miles to school and church; R. F. D.; 11-room house, barn, shed, two other buildings; watered by wells, one with windmill, cisterns and pond; gray silt loam, lies gently rolling, all upland; 120 acres tillable and meadow, 43 acres pasture; \$5,800. Write us for free list, stating counties where you are interested in locating. We have a farm to suit your needs. No trades. The Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, St. Louis, Missouri.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS
 Build Securely for yourself and family. Own a productive farm which will pay for itself. Investigate the outstanding farm values offered by the Wichita Land Bank. Priced at actual valuation. Small down payment. Long terms at low rates. Write for information on productive Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico farms. Name state and counties interested in. Federal Land Bank, Wichita, Kan.

You Can Buy a Good Farm in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon in the agricultural empire along the Great Northern Railway. Developed farms or cut-over land at low prices, suitable for dairying, poultry and diversified farming. Farming conditions good. For free book and complete details write E. B. Duncan, Dept. 202, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Good Farm 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.

Western Canadian farm lands in proven districts from \$3.00 an acre. Canadian Pacific Railway, 327 Union Depot, St. Paul, Minnesota.

REAL ESTATE SERVICE
 Sell Your Property quickly for cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesmen Co., Dept. 510, Lincoln, Neb.

Kansas Wants to Sell Itself

(Continued from Page 14)

figures cited are low. In addition, Kansas is producing more than 150 million dollars worth of mineral products each year.

Many Kansas minerals are known and have been the basis of flourishing industries for years. The list, supplemented by discoveries of the Kansas Geological Survey, shows that the Sunflower state is rich in such minerals as lead, zinc, salt, volcanic ash, clays, diatomaceous marl, rock wool, cement, chat, chalk, bentonite, rock asphalt, shales, and limestones. Its deposits of clay are enormous and of high quality, opening visions of vast dimensions for the making of bricks, tile, pottery, and even chinaware. It is the largest producer of volcanic ash in the United States and has abundant reserves of this mineral which can be used for the making of abrasives, glazes, enamels, glassware, and insulating material. On top of all this array of mineral wealth, deposited upon the bed of an ancient geologic sea, Kansas possesses in large degree 3 principal sources of fuel energy—coal, oil, and gas—which undoubtedly can play a potent part in hooking up development of its native possessions.

More than 200 research projects are now under way in Kansas. Capable young men and women students are delving deeply into the study of numerous knotty problems, seeking to reveal the mysteries that surround the composition of many substances. Five established fellowships, under legislative appropriation, are now under way both at the University of Kansas and Kansas State College. These studies cover the economics of the ceramic industry, freight rates, the efficiency of Kansas coal, economics of the meat packing industry, derivation of starches from farm products, and new sources of concrete aggregates within the state. The Industrial Commission is supporting, on a matched-dollar basis, an investigation into the commercial possibilities of by-products of coal at the Kansas State Teachers College at Pittsburg.

In addition to these, about 180 established research projects are being carried on in the engineering and agricultural experiment stations at Kansas State College, 10 at Hays, and 3

each at the Colby and Garden City experiment stations. Kansas intends to learn the extent of all its resources.

The Industrial Development Commission realizes the immensity of its task and the indisputable fact that any type of state promotion must be long range in its scope. "We do not expect to go out and pick something off trees," declared Chairman Stauffer at the time this body was organized. Perhaps 5 years is a minimum in which to expect anything like a tangible return from state campaigning, no matter how adroitly it is planned and executed. Yet the Commission is going about its work hopefully—and with abundant faith and perseverance. There is ample reason to believe that Kansas is on the threshold of a new upturn in its progress.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Hampshire Bred Sows and Bred Gilts

—that are bred to SILVERSMITH, Junior Champion American Royal; CIMMERIAN, 1st aged boar; and OAK VIEW ROYAL, 1st Junior boar pig. These boars were shown at the 1939 Royal. THEY ARE BRED FOR MARCH AND APRIL LITTERS. We offer Gilts with size, good spring of rib, good hams and good deep bodies. Registered and immune. Write to

Quigley's Hampshire Farms
 St. Marys, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE BRED GILTS

50 topnotchers. The real producing kind. Bred to Silver Eclipse, son of the 1939 World's Champion, and to Rough Diamond, son of Silver Clansman, Iowa Grand Champion.
 C. E. McCLURE, REPUBLIC, KAN.

Wilson's Duroc Bred Sow Sale

On Farm 2 Miles North and 1 West of Andover, Kansas

Saturday, March 9

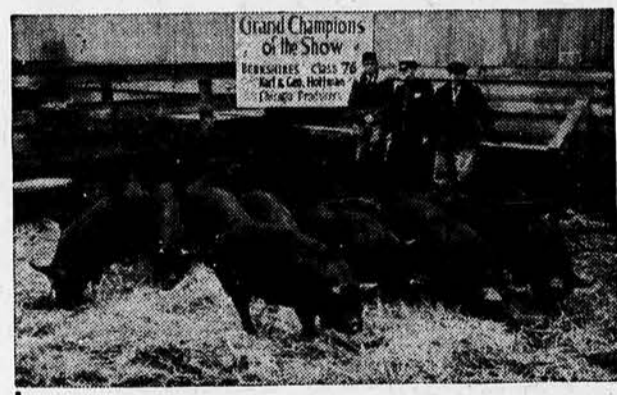
35 Bred Sows and Bred Gilts. Extra good individuals. Also 5 Young Boars ready for service. All double immuned and very choice.

LOCATION—10 miles east and 2 miles north of the Union Stock Yards, Wichita, Kan.

FRED. D. WILSON, Owner, ANDOVER, KAN.

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

JUDGED WORLD'S BEST!



FED CUDAHY'S ALL-PURPOSE MINERAL FEED!

The Grand Champion Car of Hogs and the Champion Car of Hereford Cattle awards at the World's Largest Stock Show were won by Karl and George Hoffman of Ida Grove, Iowa.

Bloom, finish, meat quality are of prime importance in this show. It's a place where feeders win recognition of their ability.

The Hoffmans recognize the need of a mineral supplement in livestock rations and they fill this need by using Cudahy's All-Purpose Mineral Feed.

The Hoffmans Say:—

"Our prize winning Hogs and Cattle at the International this year, the same as in the past, have had free access to Cudahy's All-Purpose Mineral Feed during the entire time they were on feed. We feel that a Mineral supplement is an absolute necessity and we prefer Cudahy's."

KARL AND GEORGE HOFFMAN

Cudahy's, The First Mineral Feed to use this Seal

Free Book—

A book entitled "The Mineral Needs of Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry" explains how mineral feeding can help you to make more money. It's FREE. Write for it today.



THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.

Dept. KF-2
 Kansas City, Kansas

HEREFORD CATTLE

Annual Hereford Round-Up Sale

Kansas City, Mo., Monday and Tuesday, March 4 and 5, 1940

175 HEAD

160 head of Bulls consigned from 35 different breeders, from 8 different states. Large numbers to make your selections. Popular blood lines. 15 head choice females. Everything tested for T.b. and abortion. Catalogs on request only.
AMERICAN HEREFORD ASSN.
 300 West 11th St.
 Kansas City Missouri

Reg. Herefords, Percherons

One good 15-month-old Bull. Also the 4-year-old Bull **GOOD DOMINO** 2432153 (keeping heifer and can't use him longer to advantage). Also one choice yearling stud. All-weather road 2 miles north of St. Marys, Highway K63.
EDMONS PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM
 Emmett, Kansas

Pueblo's Domino 2nd For Sale

Three half crops by him and cows bred back. Intensely of type, best of type, excellent breeder. We have females by him, 4-year-old past. Also young bulls by him. Herd Bang's and T.b. accredited.
W. E. HANNA, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

20 Good Hereford Heifers

20 Good Hereford Bulls
 Out of **BOCALDO** cows, and sired by **WHR EDDY DOMINO** 11th.
W. H. TONN, HAVEN (Reno Co.), KAN.

Gill's Modern Herefords

For sale: Selected registered Hereford Bulls to 11 months old. Inspection invited.
W. SCOTT GILL, HAKEER, KAN.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Ravenstein's Polled Herefords

Reg. Bulls of serviceable age. Prince Domino and Pawnee Rollo breeding. Visitors welcome.
J. Ravenstein, Belmont (Kingman Co.), Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' 10th Annual

Spring Sale

WICHITA, KAN. STOCK YARDS

Wednesday, March 27

40 BULLS—15 HEIFERS

Selected from leading herds of the territory. Suited to strengthen farm and ranch herds and fit into the program of registered Shorthorn breeders. Everything sells with a clean bill of health. For catalog address

HANS E. REGIER, Secretary-Manager, Whitewater, Kan.
 Agents: **Boyd Newcom and C. W. Cole**
Dillard Clark, Douglas, Kan.,
 President of Association

Lacy's Shorthorn Bulls

For sale: Registered Shorthorn Bulls, 8 to 13 years of age, sired by **Greys Farm** Victorious, and **Rams** and the kind you will like. Write for catalog.

C. C. LACY & SON, MILTONVALE, KAN.

Shorthorn Bull Wanted

Two to 4 years old, red or red-roan, must be good individual. Breeding not important. State age. **F. M. GIFFORD, WAKEFIELD, KAN.**

HERD BULL FOR SALE

Years old, nice roan, name **Silver Champion**, sired by **St. Louis** Favorite. Also 3 Young Bulls by above. Red and roans, 4 to 8 months old.
Roy E. Scott, R. 1, Kinsley, Kansas

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED (HORNLESS) SHORTHORNS
 Interested in Polled Shorthorns? Write **Hanbury & Sons, Plevea, Kan.**
 22 Miles West, 6 Miles South of Hutchinson, Kan.
 20 Young Bulls. Females not related.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Milking Shorthorn Bulls
PARKER FARM, STANLEY, KAN., has for sale 20 bulls from 2 to 10 months old, out of Record dams and sired by outstanding herd. These bulls will mature into outstanding milkers.
CARL PARKER, Owner.

Young Shorthorn Bull

One milking Shorthorn for beef and milk. For sale a serviceable Bull, 20 months old, dark red, sired by **Golden Gaffer** and dammed by **Agate**. For further information write **ED. VISSER, R. 2, RILEY, KAN.**

Young Farmer for February 24, 1940

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
 Topeka, Kansas



W. SCOTT GILL, Harper, breeds registered Hereford cattle of quality, and invites inspection of his herd.

FOX CHASTEEN, of Pueblo, Colo., wants to buy good dairy heifers about 5 months old. He will buy any breed or color, just so they are out of good dams.

ROY E. SCOTT, Kinsley, breeds registered Shorthorn cattle. His breeding is largely of the **Browndale** family. His herd bull, **Silver Champion**, is a son of **Browndale Favorite**.

H. A. WRAMPE, Aberdeen-Angus breeder of Yates Center, devotes his best efforts to improving his herd. Only a small part of each season's calf crop is reserved to sell for breeding purposes.

J. J. THORN, of Kinsley, is one of the oldest and best Shorthorn breeders in Kansas. Rather retiring and careful of making too much over his cattle, the herd is not as much talked of as many that have not accomplished as much.

GEORGE GAMMELL, Poland China breeder of Council Grove, will hold a public sale, February 27, selling his entire show herd together with a lot of other breeding animals and fall pigs, boars, and gilts.

ED TAYLOR, successful breeder of registered Jersey cattle, has attended every Farm and Home Week gathering at Kansas State College for the last 32 years. Mr. Taylor lives in the Keats neighborhood about 2 miles west of Manhattan.

H. G. ESHELMAN, owner of **MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM** at Sedgwick, continues to breed and show Percherons good enough to win in the big shows. Mr. Eselman has bred registered Percherons for many years and now has the largest and strongest herd in the state.

ANNUAL HEREFORD ROUND-UP SALE to be held in the American Royal building at Kansas City on March 4 and 5 will have a sufficient number of good registered Herefords so that it will be of special interest to everyone who wants to purchase something of this particular breed. One hundred and sixty bulls and 15 females sell. This is one of the largest bull sales that will be held this year, and because of the large number entered, it will offer the best opportunity for farmer, breeder, or ranchman to make his selection. Make your request for catalogs by writing the American Hereford Association, 300 West 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

FRED WILSON will hold his annual Duroc bred sow and gilt sale on his farm near Andover, March 9. The farm is located 10 miles east and 2 north of the Union Stock Yards, Wichita. For further information regarding this sale write Mr. Wilson at Andover. Mr. Wilson has purchased, foundation breeding stock from the best breeders, and he is a skillful feeder and grower.

HANS E. REGIER, secretary and manager of the **SOUTHERN KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION**, writes that their March 27 sale and show will be bigger and better than ever; that is, the prospects point that way. This will be the association's tenth spring sale. The prospect, writes Mr. Regier, is for better cattle than in many sales of the past. Each year breeders learn that they can't afford to consign poor and under-conditioned cattle. The sale will be held at the Union Stock Yards in Wichita as usual, show at 9:30 in the morning and the sale at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. More information will appear in next issue of **Kansas Farmer**, but write anytime for catalog to Mr. Regier at Whitewater.

No meetings held during **FARM AND HOME WEEK** at Manhattan are of greater importance, or affect the general welfare of the state as a whole more, than does those of the different purebred state breeders' associations. Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, and Milking Shorthorn breeders are out in good numbers to promote, defend and preach the gospel of the breed they believe in more than any other. One who has attended these meetings during the years past takes pride in the fine spirit of co-operation that has developed from year to year. There is much good-natured rivalry and no lack of arguments setting forth the merits of white and black, yellow and brown. But cow-testing associations, have come to tell the story ahead of gallon estimates, and now the soft answer of "good ones in all breeds" turns away wrath. Holstein, Guernsey, Ayrshire, and Brown Swiss breeders elected officers for the coming year at their meetings. Jersey and Milking Shorthorn breeders held their annual meetings last fall and elected officers then. The last issue of **Kansas Farmer** contained the names of officers elected at the Manhattan gatherings.

Public Sales of Livestock

Angus Cattle
 March 28-29—Nebraska Breeders' Show & Sale, Columbus, Nebraska. M. J. Krotz, Odell, Nebr., Sales Mgr.

Hereford Cattle
 March 4-5—Hereford Roundup Sale, Kansas City, Mo.
 March 12—Morris County Hereford Association, Council Grove, D. Z. McCormick, secretary.

April 22—Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders Association, H. A. Rogers, secretary-manager. Atwood.

Guernsey Cattle
 April 9—Jo-Mar Farm Annual Sale, Salina.
Guernseys and Holsteins
 April 4—Harry Givens, Manhattan.

Jersey Cattle
 April 4—George Schurle, Manhattan.

Shorthorn Cattle
 March 27—Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Sale at Wichita, Kansas. Hans Regier, Whitewater, Kansas, Sale manager.

Duroc Hogs
 March 9—Fred D. Wilson, Andover.
 April 4—Harry Givens, Manhattan.

Poland Chinas
 February 24—Bladen Bros., Blackwell, Okla.
 February 27—George Gammell, Council Grove.



When You Need A New Herd Sire

visit the largest purebred Guernsey herd in Kansas; a herd where some records are being made and where a breeding program is working. May Rose and Sequel bloodlines.

JO-MAR FARM

ROY E. DILLARD, Mgr.

SALINA, KANSAS

GOOD NEWS . . .

Another Grand Hereford Sale to be held in the Heart of Kansas cattle country

Tuesday, March 12, 1940, Council Grove, Kan.

60 HEAD

Bulls and females—the same high quality that has been displayed in our many previous sales. Real practical Herefords raised under real practical conditions—out in the open.

Write for further information and the catalog. Address the Secretary.

Morris County Hereford Assn., Council Grove, Kan.

D. Z. McCormick, Sec'y.

Jewett Fulkerston for The Hereford Journal

Fred Reppert, Auctioneer

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE



LAFIN'S ANGUS CATTLE

LEAD
 40 Bulls, calves to 2-year-olds. 50 Cows, bred and open heifers and heifer calves. A large per cent by **College Ironmire Pride**.
L. E. Laffin, Crab Orchard, Nebr.
 (Just over the line in Nebraska)

Oakleaf Aberdeen-Angus Farm

20 Registered Aberdeen-Angus Bulls, 8 to 11 months old. Earl Marshall breeding.
Latzke Stock Farm, Junction City, Kan.

Dalebanks Aberdeen Angus Farm

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

Twain Pines Aberdeen-Angus

Young Bulls 8 months and older sired by **Prince Blackboy 472674**.
H. A. WRAMPE, YATES CENTER, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE

CREMO RED POLLS

For sale: Several young Registered Bulls of real merit. Also good quality high grade Bulls and Heifers. Priced to sell quickly.
WM. WIESE, HAVEN (Reno Co.), KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN BULL OFFERED

Registered 2-year-old, good individual. Out of a 790-pound butterfat dam.
CARL MILLER, BELVUE, KAN.

DRESSLER'S RECORD HOLSTEINS'
 Cows in herd are daughters and granddaughters of the state's highest butterfat record cow, **Carmen Pearl Veeman**, 1,918 lbs. fat. Bulls for sale.
H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Rotherwood Jerseys

At last we are able to offer to Kansas breeders a few well bred females in calf to the service of Old Eagle!
A. LEWIS OSWALD, Owner
 Hutchinson, Kan.

CHOICE YOUNG BULL

Riverside Stock Farm offers for immediate sale a choice young bull ready for light service, sired by **Imperatrice Jim**, No. 376226.
J. P. TODD, CASTLETON, KANSAS

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTLE

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

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
 LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
 715 Lincoln St. Topeka, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEY GALVES

Four choice unregistered month-old Guernsey Heifer Calves and purebred Bull Calf same age, not related. The 5, price \$115 delivered. C. O. D.
Lookout Farm, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin

DAIRY CATTLE

DAIRY HEIFERS WANTED

I want to buy Dairy Heifers out of extra good production dams. Any breed or color. Want them to be about 5 months or so old.
FOX CHASTEEN, BOX 52, PUEBLO, COLO.

FANCY DAIRY HEIFERS

\$8.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00 Registered Bull \$25.00.
Shawnee Dairy Cattle Co., San Antonio and Dallas
 Write Box 5313, Dallas, Texas

JACKS AND JENNETS

Moyer Offers Two Jacks

Two well broke jacks, 4 years old, \$250 each.
ROY MOYER, R. 4, COFFEYVILLE, KAN.

Mammoth Jacks & Jennets

10 Percheron Stallions and Mares. Choice breeding, size and quality. Will pay expenses if not as described.
Riverside Stock Farm, Seneca (Nemaha Co.), Kan.

STALLIONS—ARABIAN—BELGIAN

Red Roan BELGIAN STALLION

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