

MARCH 8, 1941

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE



"DIMES MAKE THE DOLLARS"

"Second Look" Worth \$50

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

IT PAYS to look strangers over pretty carefully," says Adolph Brazda, Timken. Mr. Brazda ought to know, for he has had convincing experience recently. On about September 10, two men and a woman drove up to the Brazda home. One of the men asked several questions and inquired the way to a certain place, also mentioned names of men for whom he claimed to be looking. Brazda answered the questions,

but, in the meantime, was wondering whether the stranger was telling the truth as he said he was from Hays. Just to be sure, Brazda looked at the license tag on the coupe the stranger was driving. The license tag confirmed the statement that the owner was from Hays. The strangers drove away and the instance was closed for the time being.

On the night of September 16, how-



ever, while Mr. Brazda was away from home, robbers came and took \$900 from his wife at the point of a gun. The next day, while an investigation was under way, Mrs. Brazda recalled that one of the robbers looked something

like the man who had inquired about directions from her husband. Then, Brazda remembered the number of the license tag and reported this to the sheriff. That one second look at the license tag turned out to be the main clue which led to the arrest and conviction of the 3 criminals. Since Brazda's farm was properly posted by a Protective Service warning sign, Kansas Farmer paid a \$50 reward to him and members of Sheriff Charles Krause's force, who made the arrest.

You, Too, Should Be Alert

Just a little close observation like that exercised by Adolph Brazda may be of value to any farmer. The Kansas Farmer Protective Service tries to encourage its members to be on the lookout for suspicious characters. It is a well-known fact that professional crooks often send out spotters or make personal visits ahead of planned crimes. It is well to form a habit of making mental notes when strangers or suspicious characters of any kind "happen" to call at your home. If you will do this and then carry out other features of the Protective Service program, such as marking your property for identification and reporting to your sheriff as soon as anything is missing, you will be doing your part to put thievery out of business.

"Thanks," Say Two

In a message dated January 14, Edgar Macy, Longford, expresses thanks to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service for helping him collect a refund on a transaction with a Galesburg, Ill., company. Macy said he had spent more than 2 months trying to get the matter settled up and that he appreciated very much the assistance the Protective Service rendered in clearing the matter up satisfactorily.

Another Service Member, Ed Bellman, Randolph, on the same date wrote to the Protective Service to express his appreciation for aid rendered him in getting a shipment from a Chicago company from which merchandise had been ordered.

The Protective Service is glad to help any of its members who have had unsatisfactory transactions with companies some distance away. We do not always succeed but in many instances after getting both sides of the question, we succeed in locating the trouble or in bringing the 2 parties to agree on a basis for settlement.

Clues Here and There

Some patient and persistent detective work on the part of B. H. Proctor, Lebo, was responsible for the capture and conviction of a thief who stole pack wheels from a lister on Proctor's farm. Sheriff Lafe Allen responded to Proctor's call and added the finishing touches to the job. The thief drew a 60-day jail sentence. The Kansas Farmer reward of \$25 was divided equally between Proctor and Sheriff Allen.

Scholarships Again

Again in 1941, Senator Arthur Capper, thru Kansas Farmer, will present \$300 in scholarships to outstanding 4-H Club members of the state. To the outstanding girl will go \$150, and to the outstanding boy will go a similar amount. The money is to be used to continue their higher education in any college of their choice. M. H. Coe, State 4-H Club leader, will have charge of selecting the winners. Winners for last year recently announced are James Shaver, Goodland, and Helen Craft, Garden City.

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Firestone

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Listen to the Voice of Firestone with Richard Crooks, Margaret Speaks and the Firestone Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Alfred Wallenstein, Monday evenings, over N. B. C. Red Network.

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Guest at a banquet in his honor at Chicago, late in 1940, was Dr. George H. Shull, who 35 years ago brought to the breeding of Indian corn the control of parentage and thereby laid the foundation for corn hybridization. Recognizing this as one of the most dramatic and useful contributions to agriculture and farm economy, Marco Morrow, assistant publisher of Capper Publications, Inc., on that occasion personally dedicated this original poem, "The Song of the Corn," to Dr. Shull.

THE SONG OF THE CORN

By Marco Morrow

I heard the corn singing in the field—
But no; was it song or a sigh?
The green blades curled;
The tassels shriveled and shattered;
The young silk dried upon the half-filled ear
The great field drooped and mourned:

Why must we struggle so for life?

Yahwe sends the rain;
Yahwe's sun warms the earth
And we scorch and burn.
Why are we so weak?
The hindweed and cocklebur flourish
While we languish and die.
Hath Yahwe forgotten us?

I heard the corn singing in the field.
A great voice said

Is it Yahwe who has forgotten?
Not so, my struggling brothers.
When Yahwe made the Earth
He said to Man
Here is the Earth I made
And it is very good;
I made the Earth,
But you, O Man, must make a world.

I give to you dominion over land
And over the water
And over fowl and fish and the
beasts of the field.

Over every herb seeding seed,
You have dominion
The world is yours.
Make it to bring forth fruit
And to increase and multiply.
Thus said Yahwe,
And Yahwe does not forget.

I heard the corn singing in the field.
O Man, the sad corn sang,
Have you forgotten?
Yahwe gave you a garden
To dress and to keep.
How have you kept your garden?
You, who are our keeper,
Have left us alone;
From generation to generation
You have left us to chance,
And now we perish.
Man, O Man, look to the seeding
of the seed.

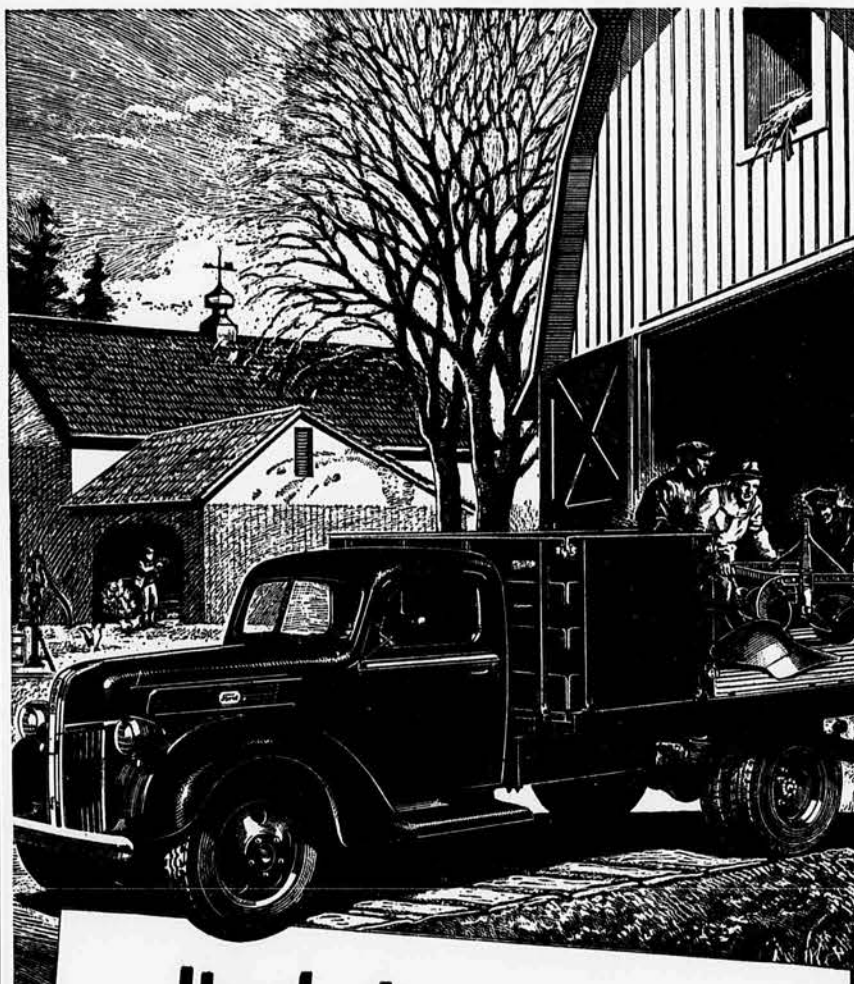
Again I heard the corn singing in the field,

A glad, exultant song:
Who has wrought this Wonder?
For where we were weak
Now we are strong.
We stand as one,
In even ranks like soldiers;
We laugh at wind and weather
And we bring forth a thousand fold.

Who has worked this Magic?
Whatever men ask we yield:
Stalk and blade for the oxen in their stalls,
Fats and oils or starch or sugar—
Whatever Man asks
That thing we bring.
Surely some mighty Man of Magic

Has remembered to dress and keep

The garden Yahwe gave to Man.
Surely his name shall be blessed
From generation to generation.
Let the little hills clap their hands,
And let the morning stars sing together,
For Man has worked with God
And Eden blooms again.



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Six wheelbases—42 body and chassis types... Full-floating rear axles in all trucks—ring gear thrust plate... $\frac{3}{4}$ "-floating axle in Commercial Cars... Straddle-mounted driving pinion... Big hydraulic brakes.



CATTLE HISTORY HAS BEEN MADE IN WYOMING



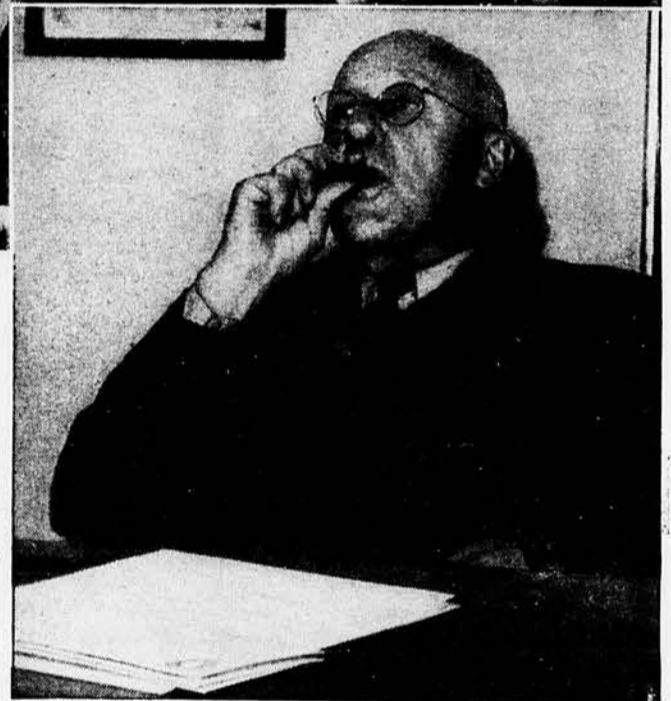
Out here on the cattle ranges of Wyoming the houses don't crowd in on you and the sky is easy to see. This is big country. And the cattle business in Wyoming is big like the land — it represents an investment of 65 million dollars. Men who think big run this industry. Old-timers in the business. Experts at cattle raising. Their voice is heard through the famous Wyoming Stock Growers Association whose secretary and chief inspector, Russell Thorp, I interviewed to bring you this story . . .

YOUR SAFEWAY FARM & RANCH REPORTER

To Kansas Farmers

Russell Thorp learned how to rope and brand as soon as his legs were long enough to fork a horse. Son of one of Wyoming's first cattle raisers, he got his first real job as a horse wrangler — moved up to cow-puncher, wagon boss, range foreman, manager. Finally he came to own his own outfit and ran from five to seven thousand head of cattle a year. When he was elected secretary and chief inspector of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association in 1930, Russell Thorp sold his ranch in order to give full time to his new duties for the Association.

"Cattle raising has changed a lot since the old days," Russell Thorp told me. "Open ranges have almost disappeared. Today cattle are well-fenced and better use is made of pastures and water. These new methods have ended heavy winter stock losses, helped calf production and developed the highest quality of beef feeder cattle. Nowadays Wyoming ships feeders to nearly every cattle-feeding state in the U.S. They're even taking our feeder calves now — 84,000 in 1939 compared with an average of only about 17,500 annually a few years ago"



"By promoting the sale of quality beef Safeway stores help both stockmen and consumers," Russell Thorp points out. "People are likely to eat more meat when they can count on getting a tender, good-tasting cut every time. And Safeway's meat advertising encourages stockmen to keep on working for quality production, which in the long run means a better return to producers.

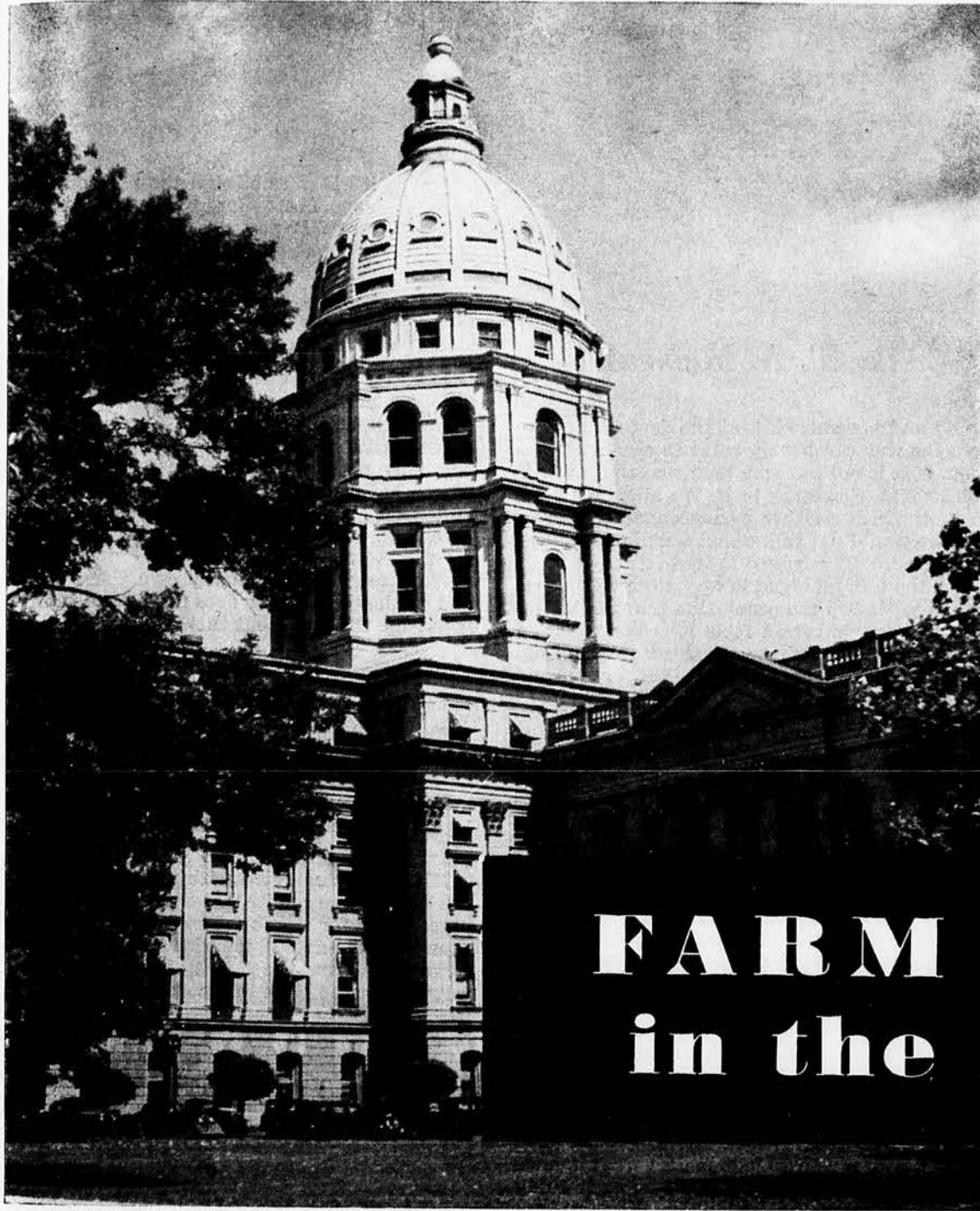
"I remember particularly the situation in 1934, a year of terrible drought. Our stockmen were forced to market great numbers of

cattle that ordinarily would have been held for further finishing. It looked like the price would be less than nothing. Then a producer-consumer beef campaign put on by Safeway and other chains all over the United States rescued us. This big selling campaign permitted our stockmen to get out without having to take serious loss. I am greatly impressed that Safeway's beef drives are not accompanied by price cutting. In many cases these selling efforts have actually resulted in a general strengthening of the cattle market during and following the drive"

A "worked over" brand (see below) is here inspected by Mr. Thorp. This continual watch for brand changes, to check cattle rustling, is one of the big jobs of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association. "The first market inspection system of cattle brands was originated by our Association in 1884," Mr. Thorp told me. "Cattle stealing was then, and still is, a curse of the industry. To date, our inspectors have recovered over forty million dollars worth of stray cattle. We check brands at all major points where Wyoming cattle are sold."

Organized in 1873, the Wyoming Stock Growers Association is one of the oldest stockmen's associations in the U. S. This Association has played a leading part in creating two of the country's present great livestock organizations — the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the American National Livestock Association





- Grain Tax
- Dairy Inspection
- Rural Electrification
- Marketing
- Gasoline Exemption
- Farm Bureau Levies
- Wheat Registration
- Itinerant Truckers
- Livestock Thieves
- Crop Liens
- Flood Control
- Farm Ponds
- Water Districts
- Engineering Help
- Taxes
- Grass Experiments
- Feed Inspection

FARM BILLS in the hopper

PEEKING under the State House dome at Topeka this month, you will find the 1941 legislative mill settling into final rounds as it grinds away at a hopper full of prospective new laws. Having passed the deadline date for introduction of new bills, the lawmakers are adjusting for full speed to turn thru the bills already presented, before wheels of their mill are stilled by adjournment, probably around the first of April.

Maneuvers between now and then will determine the fate of nearly all measures in this session that are closely related to farming. This is because most of the agricultural bills are still in the hopper, waiting to be accepted or rejected by the state senators and representatives.

GRAIN TAX—In the current session at Topeka, one of the most-talked-of measures affecting farmers is House Bill 73, which would change the Kansas system of taxing grains. Introduced by Representative C. A. Smith, a Graham county farmer, the measure provides for removal of the present ad valorem tax on grain. In its place would be a tax of one-half mill on each bushel of grain produced. This would amount to about 50 cents on each 1,000 bushels. It provides further that an additional one-half mill a bushel will be paid by each subsequent owner, except farmers and stockmen who buy grain for feed.

Those sponsoring the bill declare it will bring in about the same amount of revenue as that which comes from taxing grain under the present system. However, they consider the new method would distribute the tax more evenly and fairly among the farmers and grain dealers. Under Mr. Smith's bill, elevators would be required to keep a record of all grain handled and pay the one-half mill on each bushel, rather than be assessed according to the average

amount of grain on hand during the year. It is thought provisions of the bill would tend to encourage farm storage, by removing the advantage of selling before time of assessment.

Among other arguments offered in favor of this bill is the fact it creates a system whereby the man who harvests and sells his grain immediately, pays his part of the grain tax. Under the old system the entire burden is left to those who store their grain or keep it for feeding purposes.

DAIRY INSPECTION—A bill that brought forth some heated debate is one that is of particular interest to Kansas dairymen and their

customers in small towns. This measure is House Bill 197, introduced by the House Committee on Agriculture. Purpose of the bill is to make it possible for small towns to contract with the State Board of Agriculture for the services of a deputy dairy commissioner to make necessary inspections of dairies producing milk.

For the last 2 years the State Dairy Inspector has been giving this service as an experiment to about 20 towns which are not large enough to afford regular inspectors of their own. By co-operating, these towns could afford to have the services of a regular inspector, but at present the State Board of Agriculture has no power to contract with the towns for such service. Early [Continued on Page 25]



Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture in the current session of the State Legislature is Joe R. Beeler, Jewell county.



Frank B. Miller, farmer and stockman of Reno county, is chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture in the 1941 Kansas legislative session.

Comment

By T. A. McNeal

WE ARE launched on another spring. So far as nature is concerned, while, of course, it is too soon to make any definite predictions concerning crop production, the outlook is rather favorable. The ground is better supplied with moisture than for a long period. If weather conditions continue favorable for the next 3 months there is every reason to hope that Kansas will show another great wheat crop; also there will be abundant crops of oats, barley—Kansas is, of course, not a great barley state—alfalfa and other hay crops.

Then if weather conditions continue favorable during July and early August, Kansas will produce an old-fashioned corn crop, something we have not seen for so long that a good many people have come to think that a great corn crop in Kansas is simply out of the question.

Now, as I have said and as every Kansas farmer knows, if predictions are indulged in they must be sprinkled thick with "ifs," and no conclusion can be reached until the last of the "ifs" is answered favorably. And yet I have written this brief editorial with a feeling of gloom. Never within my recollection, and my recollection covers a good many years, have world conditions seemed so gloomy and uncertain as now.

Are we headed for active participation in a war which may sweep away whatever is desirable in our civilization? Is this, the richest and the most powerful of all the nations, headed for a conflict which will probably mean the death of at least a million of our young men and the disabling of perhaps 2 or 3 million more?

Well, unless the almost unanimous opinion of those who are supposed to be in positions where they can form the most reasonable opinions is a mistaken opinion, then we are headed for that awful condition.

True, both our great political parties are pledged to keep out of active participation; both platforms and both presidential candidates pledged themselves not to send our army and navy across the Atlantic. But last week at the press conference, President Roosevelt made this startling remark: "The first thing to do is to win the war."

Now, it may be that the President did not mean what the words might imply, namely that this is our war and we must win it. Of course, the President was talking about what we ought

Fulfill Your Wish to Fish

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

When it's time to get the fishing tackle out,
And a fellow dreams at night of catching trout,
And he wonders what it is
In that crazy mind of his

That a fellow needs to put his grouch to rout;
Then it's great to have an old-time chum, that
thinks,

Come straying in and whistling as he blinks,
And sit down and gaze at you
With a face that says, "You're blue,
And I've dropped in here awhile to lay you out."

Oh, the old-time friend that comes when fishes
bite,

Just happens to, of course! He's always right;
Wakes you up, recalling days
In your mind a sort of haze;

So you plan your trip again, far in the night.
'Tis easy now to catch the old-time zeal,
The talk of rods and lines, the corks, the reel,
And the day when you will start
What a change in mind and heart,
And the best of all is now, how young you feel!

to do and his remark that the first thing is to win the war can hardly refer to any other nation. If it is not our war then we cannot win it without participating in it. We might be sympathetic with another nation engaged in war, but we would not talk about winning it unless we are actually engaged in it.

All the talk indulged in about the war seems to me to lead to the conclusion that the Washington administration feels it is our war and that the remark of the President was merely an expression on his part that it is our war and that we must win it.

Those who advocate our getting into the war more actively than we are now are not entirely consistent. One day they will insist that our only protection against invasion is the British navy, and then in the next breath they insist that we must protect this British navy. In other words, they infer that the British navy is so weak that it may be captured by the Hitler forces, and in the next moment they state that our only protection is this same weak navy.

I do not believe for a minute that the United States is in danger of an attack by either the German army or navy, but I most certainly think that our surest way to be safe is to keep out of active participation, if possible. We could have kept out, but all the time that we are talking about keeping out of actual participation, we are pursuing a course which is getting us in more, until our President makes what sounds like an involuntary remark: "The first thing to do is to win the war."

I have no doubt that a large majority of the people of the United States do not consider this as being "our war" and this same majority is opposed to our getting into active participation. But I am not at all certain that the sentiment of this majority will keep us out, at least as far out as we are at present.

Kansas Wheat Crops

A reader wishes to know when Kansas raised its largest wheat crop. The largest wheat crop ever grown in Kansas was in 1931 when the total acreage sown was 13,898,000 acres and the total number of acres harvested was 13,623,000. In no other year since 1866, when the first record of crops was published, has there been so large a percentage of the seeded acreage harvested. The bushels harvested numbered 251,885,000 that year, the average yield to the acre being 18.5 bushels.

While that was a fine average yield, it has been exceeded. In 1882 the average yield was 20 bushels an acre. Again in 1914 the average yield to the acre was 20 bushels. However, in the year which showed the largest total in bushels harvested the total value of the crop was considerably below the highest total value in the history of the state. In 1919 the total yield harvested was 153,311,000 bushels, an average of 13.2 bushels an acre, but the total value of the crop that year was \$329,618,000. The next highest crop in value was harvested in 1924 when the value of the crop was estimated at \$200,988,160.

Mortgage Not Good

IN THIS case A and B are husband and wife. Can A mortgage the horses and cattle belonging to A and B, and B know nothing about

it? B did not sign the note or mortgage. Is the mortgage good? Can they make B pay A's accounts? Can A mortgage his children's horses, cattle and farm tools when they are paying taxes and doing for themselves?—Reader.

If these horses and cattle are jointly owned by A and B, neither A nor B would have a right to mortgage them without the consent of the other owner.

A's creditors cannot make B pay his debts. The only possible exception to this would be where household necessities are bought by A and B and are used by both of them. In that case both of them would become responsible for the cost.

If these children actually own these horses and cattle, their father does not have a right to mortgage them without their consent.

Illegal Marriage Ceremony

IF A MAN got a divorce in Kansas and the 6 months were not up and he went to Missouri at once and remarried, and at the end of 6 months moved back to Kansas, would he be legally married according to the Kansas laws?—J. O. B.

If this man married within 6 months after the divorce was granted, he would be subject to prosecution for bigamy. The fact that he went over to Missouri and married there would not relieve him from the penalty imposed by Kansas, if he came back to Kansas. So long as he lives in Missouri and no effort is made to bring him back to Kansas, the marriage ceremony there would be legal according to the laws of Missouri, but it would not relieve him from the penalty under the Kansas law if he should come within the jurisdiction of the Kansas court.

Account May Be Outlawed

EIGHT years ago I ran a \$35 store account. I paid it but have lost the receipt. They are threatening to sue now. I never received a notice or statement in all the 8 years until now. Can they do anything about it?—M. J.

If the store bill which you ran 8 years ago has not been changed in any way, in other words if you simply stopped buying when you bought this \$35 worth and have not bought any since, this account is outlawed and if suit is brought upon it you can plead the statute of limitations.

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

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

CONGRESS is on the way toward legalizing President Roosevelt's adjuration to take "the silly old fool dollar sign" off aid to Britain. Also, it apparently is on the road to war, the road to bankruptcy, the road to "Union Now," and the highway to Uncle Sam attempting to police the world.

Britain is not to worry about the dollar sign on aid it gets from the United States. But the American farmer, the American business man, the American working man, and their children and grandchildren, will take up the dollar worries where the British cousins can lay them down.

Government expenditures for the next fiscal year now are estimated at 18 billion dollars. In all probability that is a conservative estimate. The second year the United States is in the war the expenditures will be double that, in all probability. Transporting an army of 2 million men to Europe to help reconquer the Continent from Hitler will be a very expensive proceeding, both in money and men.

I am also told that inside the government, plans are being discussed for a 20 billion dollar public works program to start the year after the war is over, to take up part of the unemployment slack that is sure to come when the "war boom bubble" explodes.

Britain is not to pay for American help in winning its war in dollars—but the American taxpayers will be called upon to pay in dollars.

Without including greatly accelerated expenditures when Uncle Sam starts sending men overseas by millions, the present fiscal situation seems to be something like this.

Estimated expenditures next fiscal year, \$18,000,000,000.

Estimated revenue from present taxes, around \$9,000,000,000. Deficit for year, only \$9,000,000,000.

Secretary Morgenthau has recommended that one-third of this \$18,000,000,000 be raised by borrowing; two-thirds from taxes. That would mean \$12,000,000,000 to be raised by taxes, \$6,000,000,000 by borrowing.

Increase in federal taxes would be \$3,000,000,000, or one-third more than under present tax schedules.

It is planned to raise the bulk of the new taxes by increasing the number of persons subject to income tax, and by increasing also, and very sharply, the amount of income taxes to be paid by individuals and by corporations.

Everyone says that excise—direct—taxes levied by the federal government will not be increased. But that is yet to be shown. When Congress faces levying higher and more general income taxes, the resistance will be great. Then the sales tax proposal, or a gross income tax proposal which is sales tax under another name, may come back into the picture.

Labor is getting ready to meet the skyrocketing in living costs that will accompany these vast government expenditures. Wage increases are just starting; where they will stop no one knows.

Labor leaders know that taxes are passed back, in the long run, to consumers, and that includes farmers as consumers. But labor leaders, and they are not to be criticized for this, are going to look out for labor, rather than for agriculture.

I was interested in a statement the other day from Roger Babson. He observed:

"Farmers are not perfect. They have always howled and they always will. On the other hand, they are sure getting the short end of the stick when it comes to prices, wages and hours. Once I figured that if farmers were paid the same as the building trades are paid, beef would sell for \$3 a pound, eggs would cost \$2 a dozen and bread would sell for 25 cents a loaf.

Of course, this unequal treatment is very unfair to the farmers. You would think that the city people, especially union labor, would be ashamed to look a farmer in the face."

That Government aid, perhaps in large amounts, will be necessary there seems to be little

doubt. Prices of things farmers buy are going up. Taxes are going up. There will be scarcities in some lines of manufactured goods. On the other hand, there are larger than ever surpluses of many farm commodities; export outlets are closed up. Also farmers must keep on producing surpluses. That means the tendency for farm prices is downward; everything else upward.

I am going to devote my time, when the so-called lease-lend bill is out of the way, almost entirely to this proposition of protecting farmers and farm income against the further dislocations due to the war and other causes. Nothing is more important than saving agriculture every possible loss.

I was very glad to learn, from R. M. Evans, administrator of the AAA, that the Administration from now on is going to place more emphasis on maintaining in the American farm picture the family-size farm. I consider that most necessary. The trend of recent years has been too much toward the over-size, highly mechanized and industrialized farm.

I hope that the AAA carries out its intentions, as stated by the administrator before a Congressional committee, that payments to co-operators in the national farm program, and loans and grants thru the Farm Security Administration, will be revised so as to encourage the family-size farm unit, and discourage the dangerous trend toward the larger farms and absentee ownership.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

NEW POINT

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

I have 10 head of medium to good grade 2-year-old steers on feed and would like to know when you think the high in price will come.—O. B. A., Mo.

Available evidence indicates that prices for this grade of slaughter cattle probably will advance moderately during the next 30 days, with some reaction in prices probable by late April. Lower prices may be expected during May and June. Recent federal figures indicated a 6 per cent increase in the total number of beef cattle on farms January 1, 1941, compared with a year ago. Furthermore, there was an increase of about 12 per cent in the number of steers and indications point to relatively heavy marketings during the spring season. The effect of increased slaughter supplies on price will be offset in part by increasing consumer incomes, but it is doubtful whether this factor will be important enough to prevent a drop in values.

However, higher prices are again expected by late summer and early fall.

I can buy weaning pigs for \$3 and have lots of 43-cent Atlas and will have early oats pasture. Does this look good to you?—M. P., Marion Co.

Yes, it does. Hog prices are expected to reach a peak for the year in late July or August and probably will be at least 15 to 20 per cent above current levels. A recent federal report indicated that the number of hogs on farms on January 1, 1941, was about 12 per cent smaller than last year. Furthermore, this report indicated an 8.5 per cent decrease in the number of hogs 6 months old and over, kept for marketing purposes, a 13 per cent reduction in the number under 6 months old, and a 16 per cent decrease in the number of sows and gilts. In addition, prices next summer will receive considerable support from expanding consumer incomes and increased employment.

Will you please give me your opinion in regard to what corn prices will be this fall, following what we

think will be a large wheat crop year?—W. A. J., Wabaunsee Co.

Lower wheat prices in Kansas may tend to weaken corn prices owing to the fact that a lower level of wheat prices may cause the substitution of wheat for corn as a livestock feed. If the corn crop should be substantially larger than average, it is probable that

corn prices would tend toward a lower level. There undoubtedly will be an exceptionally large carryover of old corn, much of which may be held by the government or under government loan. If this corn is not returned to the market, it might be that the price would remain near the current level. One thing which will tend to support corn prices will be the favorable level of livestock prices and favorable feeding ratios.

What is the probable trend of butterfat prices during 1941?—A. P., Sedgwick Co.

From the demand side, the outlook is extremely optimistic. The consumption of dairy products in 1941 should surpass recent years. Imports of cheese and other dairy products will be further reduced and exports will be expanded somewhat. From the supply side, the outlook is somewhat pessimistic. Production of dairy products were at new peaks in 1940, and 1941 production may be larger since the number of milk cows on farms is increasing. It appears probable, however, that prices in 1941 will average slightly higher than in 1940.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$11.75	\$12.00	\$12.25
Hogs	7.75	7.90	5.50
Lambs	10.75	10.25	10.25
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.15½	.15	.14
Eggs, Firsts	.15½	.16	.15
Butterfat, No. 1	.26	.27	.25
Wheat, No. 2 Hard	.81½	.80½	1.03
Corn, No. 2 Yellow	.59½	.61¼	.59½
Oats, No. 2 White	.36	.36½	.44½
Barley, No. 2	.49	.50	.56
Alfalfa, No. 1	15.00	15.00	17.00
Prairie, No. 1	9.00	9.00	8.25



Murphy's Washery, Inc.

By **BULA LEMERT**
Illustrated by Perry

LUCINDA MURPHY reclined on her sanitary cot. Perspiration oozed from her rotund person as she relaxed from her labors. Thru the steamy windows she surveyed her morning's output pleasantly, seeing that it was good. It was something to have done the weekly wash for 3 of the town's uppest families, and then to have time to rest a minute before the afternoon's ironing began.

The telephone jangled, drowning the loud ticking of the big alarm clock that habitually punctuated the silence of the room. Lucinda roused from the draperies of her couch and grabbed the receiver.

"Hello. This is Murphy's Washery, Incorporated. Infant's and men's work a speciality. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. . . . O, is that you Miss Hestand? . . . No ma'am, I'm thru with the wash, I was just reclinin' on my chasa-loungy. . . . Yes, sure, I did your things. They are on the line now—2 dresses, 2 slips, 3 step-ins, and a lace doilie. That's right, ain't it? . . . Well, now, that's so. I did hang 'em on the line with Mayor Brown's clothes. What is gettin' the matter with me anyway? Sure, I'll go right out and change them. Sure. . . . Thank ye for callin'."

Lucinda hung up the receiver and stared at the telephone with an abrupt change of expression. "Listen, sister," she said, "if your mind was half as pure as them clothes out there you wouldn't have thought of such a thing."

But after all the customer is always right, so she made her way reluctantly to the yard where Miss Hestand's delicate garments and the mayor's long underwear flapped side by side in indecent intimacy.

"Naughty, naughty, Mayor Brown, I've got to take your undies down," chanted Lucinda softly to herself, chuckling as she did so, "Who would ever have thought of that old girl over there peeking out of her window at the wash."

LUCINDA glanced briefly at the old frame house across the street from whence Miss Hestand was undoubtedly keeping watch. From there she let her eyes stray lovingly across the southern portion of the town scattered carelessly over a sunny green slope. It was just the kind of place she liked. Her own front door confronted the business district and her back door was in the suburbs. Lucinda loved the town where she was born, and the town returned her affection with interest. Altho it was not known publicly if she ever had a romance, yet no one thought of Lucinda Murphy as an old



Poetry Her Ambition

Bula Lemert, author of "Murphy's Washery, Inc.," says she is distinctly a rural product. Mother of 3 children, 30 years old, says she was exposed briefly to a university. One of her personal ambitions is to publish her poems for the entertainment and amaze-

ment of country women, as she says, "like myself who have the hardest job and greatest reward of any women in the land." She writes, "Oh what does it matter the oatmeal is scorched, or there's syrup in baby's hair, when you can read some of Lemert's verse, finding comfort and solace there!" Mrs. Lemert lives near Cedar Vale, Kan.



maid. Her heart was big in proportion to her plump body, and as kind as the blue eyes that sparkled in her homely Irish face. A good cook, an expert laundress, a professional listener to anybody's troubles, unlearned and not a little uncouth, she was very nearly an institution in her home town.

The school bell rang and soon an assorted collection of youngsters burst upon the town. Lucinda lingered in her yard. She liked to watch the kids, bless their little hearts. After the last child had straggled by, there came the trim figure of Ellen Miller, the teacher. Lucinda liked to chat with this keen-eyed girl whose happy disposition seemed little daunted by the daily discipline of every school-aged child in town.

Today, however, Lucinda scarcely recognized the drooping figure that walked slowly down the street, drab and dull in the bright spring sunlight.

"Sure, Ellen, you look as if you needed some sassafras tea," Lucinda called out.

Ellen Miller stopped on the walk and a polite

smile came and went on her face like a little light turned on and off. Her eyes were fixed on one of Lucinda's heavily burdened clotheslines.

"No, I don't need any tea," she said. "You washed for Jim today, didn't you?"

"Yes, I did, Honey. And let me tell you washin' a garage mechanic's overalls ain't no snap either. You'll have to come over and let me give you a few lessons before you and Jim get married."

"O, Lucinda," Ellen said, "I don't suppose I'll ever get to wash them."

Suddenly she was crying, and Lucinda's round arm was around Ellen's slight waist towing her into the house.

Seated in one of Lucinda's old-fashioned rockers with a tidy on its back, Ellen told of her difficulties with Jim.

"He's been that way since the new preacher came to town, aloof and cold, you know. And I haven't been a bit nicer to that young preacher than I would if he had a wife and 7 children. But you just can't tell Jim anything. He thinks I deliberately entice the preacher to walk home with me from choir practice, as if I would prefer a lukewarm chap like that to Jim."

"Sunday I was walking by the parsonage when Mr. Johnson called to me, so of course I had to wait for him. And as we walked down the street, here came a brand new car out of Scot's garage. Doris Burns was driving and Jim was with her. They were driving slow, and when she went to shift gears, he put his hand over hers showing her how, just as if she didn't know how to drive. Everybody knows she was driving a car when the rest of us were still on roller skates."

"I'm sorry I cried and made a fool of myself. But it's such a grand spring day, and I've been thinking how all the other springs would come and I'd still be here teaching school, being nice to the new preachers, and looking enviously at other people's clotheslines, while Jim married somebody else and maybe even had the nerve to send his children to me."

"There, there, now," clucked Lucinda sympathetically. "You are much too sweet and pretty to dry up on [Continued on Page 24]"

Seated in one of Lucinda's rockers, Ellen told of her difficulties with Jim.



New Farm Program Uncertain

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government is going to do something for—ultimately probably something to—agriculture to cushion the shock of war. But what it will be is not likely to be even predictable until after the lend-lease bill is law; after Congress has made some attempts to increase taxes to pay in part for the tremendous governmental expenditures for war purposes in the coming year.

Certainties to date are that at least as much will be appropriated from the federal treasury to supplement farm income as was appropriated last year. That will mean around \$1,100,000,000 for benefit payments of various kinds; for purchases and disposal of surplus commodities; for grants and loans thru Farm Security; for running expenses of several score of agencies working for, with, and on the American farmers.

In addition there will be loans of various kinds that will be not less than a quarter billion dollars; that may run to three-quarter billions before the year is over, depending on circumstances. There may even be several millions for farm housing projects; there may be price fixing; there may be high commodity loans instead of price fixing; there may just be larger appropriations to supplement and expend the present national farm program.

Just what line the administration will take is not certain, even in administration circles. And Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard in the last few weeks has added more to the uncertainty than he has to clarity where the administration is concerned.

A few weeks ago he went to Purdue University and indicated a possible different approach to the solution of the farm program; indicated that the direction might be changed toward the "family-size farm" and toward shifting excess farm population into industrial occupations via the national defense program.

Then, 2 weeks ago, Secretary Wickard goes to the farm meeting at Des Moines, Ia., and indicates that the present national farm program, with minor adjustments and perhaps increased federal appropriations, may be able to take care of the emergencies created, or rather intensified and hurried, by the war.

In the making, perhaps breaking into full fury before the present session of Congress ends, is a war between the Department of Agriculture and the American Farm Bureau Federation over major objectives and major control of the national farm program.

For most of the last 8 years the Farm Bureau and the Department have worked much closer together than the Department and the other major farm organizations—the Farmers' Union, the Grange, the Council of Co-operatives.

Today there are signs that the partnership is breaking up. Farm Bureau officials went before the House Appropriations Committee—which does not write any major farm legislation, but brings in the appropriation bills—and suggested a number of radical changes

in direction and administration of the national farm program. Also these pointed out to a subcommittee eager to believe the worst about AAA administration that duplication of agencies and subordinate administrators is costing government—and farmers—hundreds of millions of dollars annually, in salaries, expenses, and wasted efforts thru too many government helpers bothering individual farmers.

On administration, the Farm Bureau recommends that the "action" agencies of the Department be placed under a 5-man board, reporting to the Secretary, but actually pretty much independent of the Secretary. Also that the extension services in each state "coordinate"—perhaps manage—state operations; county committee administration of programs in the counties to be retained. Whatever position the other farm organizations may take on proposed changes in program objectives and programs, they will fight turning over state programs to extension service—on the ground that will



"He gets mad at the villain every time he reads one of those books."

give the Farm Bureaus, thru the county agents and directors of extension, virtually entire control of the state administration of the farm program.

Farm Bureau program, on the money side, is aimed to get full parity prices, and income, for the 5 basic crops: wheat, cotton, corn-hogs, tobacco and rice. Seven main points in program are:

1. Full parity thru 85 per cent parity commodity loans, plus 15 per cent from treasury funds.

2. Mandatory loans at 85 per cent of parity on the 5 basic crops.

3. These to be conditioned on acreage allotments which will not produce a crop in excess of requirements; that will mean marketing quotas and heavy reductions in acreage—wheat acreage of 55 million acres instead of 62 million acres, for instance.

4. Heavy penalties on non-co-operators, to encourage co-operation, or to prevent non-co-operation, depending on whether you want it to sound "voluntary" or sound "compulsory."

5. On cotton, payments in kind from government stocks, of one-half bale for each bale of cotton production reduction, to bring production down to 11 million bales annually.

6. Substitution of "equitable acreage allotments" for the historic base for acreage allotments; no clear cut definition of this phase at present available.

7. Apply all features of the program to 1941 crops (including marketing quotas—if marketing quotas are voted down, no commodity loans) except the acreage allotments.

What the Department answer to the Farm Bureau proposals will be has not been fully developed—probably depends upon what the White House decides after the White House has started on its way the carrying of the 4 essential freedoms (freedom of expression, freedom of religion, freedom from want, freedom from fear) to the rest of the globe; "everywhere in the world," as the President outlined his international aspirations to Congress

(Continued on Page 25)



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April Fool Party

If you're planning a party for April, why not give an April Fool party? You'll find some funny games suggested in our leaflet "Foolery for Your April First Party"—yes, and there's an invitation idea, too. Write today for this leaflet, sending your request with 3 cents for mailing costs, to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



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McCORMICK-DEERING



Glimpse of one of the exotic flower-fringed pools in the 80-acre McKee Jungle Gardens at Vero Beach.

WE FOLLOWED THE BIRDS TO FLORIDA

By JOHN F. CASE

KANSAS farmers who go on vacations usually travel North, East, or West in summertime. We have met them in Colorado, in Minnesota, even in Maine. But if one desires to visit a land and climate wholly different from ours, Florida in mid-winter offers a place of intriguing interest.

Flowers in bloom in February. Truck farmers reaping their annual harvest. On the flat lowlands, water covered, family milk cows may be seen swimming after a breakfast of floating hyacinth plants. In Southern Florida there are no barns. A hundred Jerseys roam a grassless pasture. Lean cattle and leaner hogs dispute the right of way as one drives the swamp roads.

Black men and women line the canals fishing for perch they call "warmouths," bass they assure us are "trout," crappie that in Florida are "speckled perch." The man in high boots, handling a noosed pole, is a professional snake hunter. To a Kansan, Florida is a topsy-turvy land and a most interesting one.

Head for Tampa, Fla., via St. Louis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Tarpon Springs. In Kentucky you will see the magnificent farms and homes of horsemen who have won back a measure of prosperity in recent years.

In Tennessee, in the Cumberland Mountains, rows of cornstalks on land so steep and high it would seem an airplane must have been used in harvesting. And erosion cutting those red farm lands so deep no crops ever will grow again. In Georgia, for many miles groves of pecan trees—orchards to the Georgian—with pecans offered at almost every farm; and in every front lawn of a home, rich or poor, the handicraft of women whose artistry in chennilles, bedspreads and other feminine lure makes the Missus say, "We just must stop here!" But there's a thousand miles of unknown road ahead.

You stop at Tarpon Springs, famous for sponge fisheries. You can "smell 'em a mile." Gaudy Greeks, who monopolize the business, curse Mussolini in Greek and good American. There

are 600 of them at work, fishing. But the sponge is not a fish, but an animal, and the work licensed and inspected by the State Department of Agriculture. Millions of sponges dry in the sun. Twice a week an auction is held, and last year \$847,221 was laid "on the barrelhead" by buyers at Tarpon Springs. A good diver, grappling sponges from coral base in deep water, makes \$4,000 a year. The work is co-operative. The Greeks good Americans.

Now across to Lake Wales, famous for its citrus groves and for the "Singing Tower" erected by Edward Bok, the poor Dutch boy who became an American millionaire. The marble tower is magnificent, the azalea gardens and bird sanctuary a dream of beauty, the chimes concert worth traveling 10,000 miles to hear. If you are a lover of beauty and music this will be the high spot of your Florida visit.

If the night is cold the haze of smudge pots, oil or coal fed, drifts thru the golden fruit. For the Floridian lives in fear of frost which in 1 bitter night may destroy all he has. We go on to Vero Beach on the Atlantic Coast, traversing miles of federally protected sanctuary for wild waterfowl. White herons flop lazily; cranes, beady-eyed, stare at you from roadside swamps.

Near Vero Beach the McKee Jungle Gardens welcome. Here, wrested from the jungle, one may find a near-approach to paradise. Fish swim in flower-bordered, mirror-like pools. Monkeys chatter. More than 200 varieties of tropical trees, plants and flowers intrigue the botanist.

And then down along the coast road to Miami, place of pleasure. Thousands crowd the beaches in January. But you may look in vain for "bathing beauties" of the screen. Most of the vacationists are middle-aged. Newspapers, in screaming headlines, shout, "Cold wave in the East! Eleven dead in New

York snows." It may have only been a hard frost—but that is Florida news.

You pay \$25 a week for 2 rooms in a roadside camp cottage, \$30 a day if you charter a deep-sea fishing boat, 55 cents a dozen for eggs when yours are bringing 20 cents at home. But meals at the cafes are unaccountably low in price, the food good. And you may be able to find cheaper lodging; you can bathe in the ocean without charge, you may watch the fishing fleets come in and see the gorgeous-hued denizens of the deep hung high on the docks for your admiration. At no cost.

Around Hollywood, near Miami, once a boom city where palmetto-covered sidewalks ran 2 miles out in the country and no houses are seen, living cost is somewhat less. Cars from every state can be seen parked in a town, normally 4,000, in January 10,000.

Great fields of tomatoes flank the city. Negroes, working in land worth \$500 an acre, till the fields. Florida is the Mecca of the fertilizer salesman, for even on the richest soil unbelievable quantities of fertilizer are applied. Orange trees thrive in white sand. Most of the land seems sterile. But it produces.

MIDWESTERN farmers who tired of winter chores soon learn to adapt themselves. We find Frank Bennett, Hoosier farmer, who once grew corn and fed hogs. But for 15 years he has been growing tangerines, oranges, grapefruit, strawberries. His neat 22-acre farm is valued at \$22,000. Bennett has his own packing house, handles his own shipping, nets \$6,000 annually. Fabulous sums are made—and lost—in the tomato business.

But let us move up to Seminole, Florida's smallest, perhaps richest, county. Here is the world's largest celery-producing center. But every garden crop known to America is grown, too. We'll prove it. Last year the Farmers Market at Sanford handled more than a million dollars worth of fruits and vegetables, more than 49 varieties in all.

Seminole county farming is worth a story alone. Celery can be classed with the luxury foods. When the market is "up" growers prosper. When it is "down" they go bankrupt. Around Sanford alone, 5,000 acres is planted to celery. Artesian wells provide water for irrigation. On land that appears rich, as much as 4 tons of commercial fertilizer may be applied. From the day plants are set until the celery is cut, blanched, graded, washed, even tasted for quality at the packing plant, there are 6 months of ceaseless activity. There must be intense cultivation. Spraying against aphids may be necessary every week. Then a sharp Central Florida frost—for celery fields are not "smudged"—may so affect the crop it is all but worthless. On land normally valued at \$1,000 an acre, celery growers have been hard hit in recent years; foreclosures of loans at \$250 an acre have been numerous, but Sanford still is a scene of activity and fortunes are made in the production of celery and other winter truck crops.

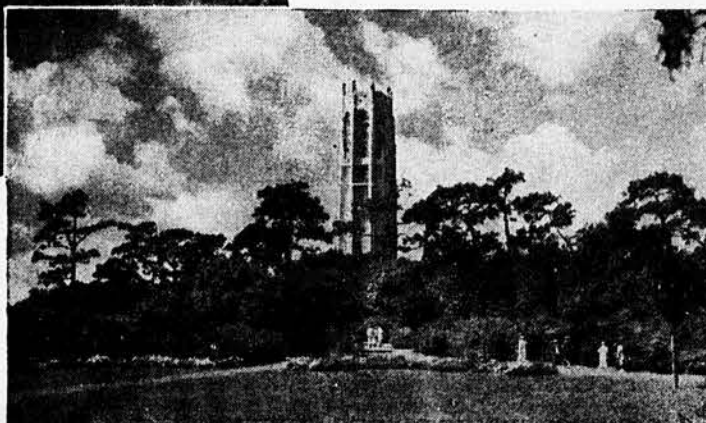
The Farmers Market at Sanford, first in Florida, was built by state appropriation. It is under supervision of the State Department of Agriculture and is not a co-op. Salary of the manager and his assistants and upkeep of the market is paid by stall rental to commission men who handle the vegetables and fruit. Refrigerator trucks travel as far as from Toronto, Canada. A million dollars a year is not "lettuce." But lettuce is one of the chief crops.

Nobody watches the weather like the Florida truck farmer. During Republican administrations he used to cuss Washington when a freeze came. But now he just cusses. For us we'll take corn, hog, beef, wheat or poultry farming. It isn't so hard on the nerves.



Setting out celery plants by hand in September. Harvest is in January.

The famous marble Bok tower, 205 feet high and with 71 bells weighing up to 11 tons.



SINUS INFECTION

When "Head Cold" Hangs On

I THINK I have Sinus," said the woman with lines above her eyes and the pained look that so clearly indicates misery. She was right and might have said just as truly, "I have several sinuses." Sinus is just a word that means cavity. There are 4 sets of sinus cavities possessed by everyone.

The word is nothing new but only of late years has it been a matter of common knowledge that these sinuses, lined with mucous membrane, may become inflamed by the extension of catarrhal colds to such an extent as to cause great distress, severe headaches, fever, and the general upset that in the old days was often described by physicians as neuralgia of the head, or cerebral headache. There is a real purpose in the human economy for these sinuses. Perhaps the one most easily understood is that they serve to prepare the air that we inhale for its use in the human body.

It would be too much to say that colds always result in sinus infection, but one would not be far wrong in saying that sinus infection is always the extension of a cold, altho physicians may point out that such infections do result from other disturbances. Swimming and diving, when one is afflicted with a cold in the head, is rather a certain invitation to that form of the infection most generally known to attack the frontal sinuses. Such disturbances are not to be considered of slight importance. Many cases have resulted fatally.

In all sinus infection there is increased secretion of mucous in the sinus cavities. This is likely to create pressure which produces symptoms ranging from fullness and casual annoyance to the insufferable sinus headache that marks severe cases. Pus formation often follows. This may set up serious infections in the ears, the throat, the lungs. When swallowed it seriously interferes with digestion. So it is that chronic infection of the sinuses may even cause rheumatism, or if you prefer, arthritis.

To diagnose sinus infection may be simple enough. As a matter of fact, it is safe to say that the "head cold" that hangs on is nearly always because of such infection. The treatment, however, is not a thing for which home measures will do much. While it may be generally accepted that rest in bed, the comforts of home, relief from strain, and the simple measures that are good for colds in general are also good for sinus infection, one may as well accept the fact that when the symptoms play such havoc with the sinuses as to direct the patient's own mind to "sinus trouble," he is wasting time by relying upon home measures. He may even do himself harm by attempts at irrigation of the nasal cavities that make bad matters worse.

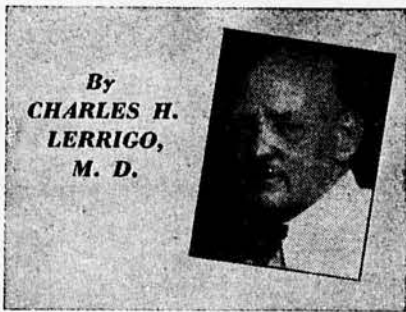
Drugs Damage Kidneys

I heard the following prescription recommended over radio for reducing weight. What is your advice regarding taking it? Is it harmful? Please answer in the paper. Prescription: 8 grains 3 times a day of equal parts of soda and borax.—J. S. M.

I should hate to have any of our people take it for long at a time. Any drug

Hints on Sinus

Dr. Lerrigo, eminent medical adviser, has prepared a special letter, "Hints About Sinus Infection." Any reader desiring a copy should clip this item and send it along with an envelope addressed to himself, and stamped with a 3-cent stamp, to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Be sure to include the stamped, self-addressed envelope and this item clipped from Kansas Farmer.



By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

capable of making you lose weight is a poison. Usually the damage is done to kidneys and heart. The way to reduce weight is to eat less fattening foods. Folks who think they can eat whatever they please and atone for it by taking some drug need to study a little further.

Athlete's Foot Spreads

Is athlete's foot just a disease of the foot, or is there a germ which will spread all over the body? If so, what is the treatment, especially when it gets in the hair?—V. P. L.

Athlete's foot is merely a name given to an invasion of the skin by a little parasite which is somewhat after the nature of ringworm. It attacks the

feet between the toes most commonly, but it may spread from there to any part of the body. I would not expect that it would get into the hair and I think you should have a careful examination made as to the nature of that infection, because it is poor policy to put harsh germicides upon the hair.

May Be Heart Trouble

I am 57 years old. Whenever I walk rapidly or go upstairs I get out of breath. Weigh 150 pounds. Please advise me.—Mrs. Jay.

Such symptoms may indicate trouble with heart or lungs or high blood pressure. If you are overweight a reduction to normal would be of value. The condition is important enough to call for examination by a doctor who can see you in person.

For Ridding Tapeworm

Please tell me something that will cure a tapeworm. I have had one for 2 years.—J. S. W.

Tapeworm of long infestation is difficult to clear up. Often it calls for dangerous drugs, the effect of which must be closely watched by a physician. The only home treatment safe enough to recommend is as follows: Eat no food for 3 days, but during that time eat freely of hulled pumpkin seeds and drink pumpkin seed tea. On the third night take an active cathartic. This has cured cases and is simple and safe.



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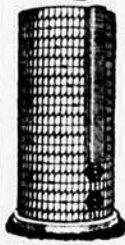
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SPARE THAT TREE!

If There Is the Least Bit of Life

By CHARLES A. SCOTT

HOW much damage did the November freeze do to your trees? This is the first question that orchardists, nurserymen and lovers of trees have asked one another since the freeze November 11, 12 and 13, 1940. No one seems willing to venture a definite answer. "A plenty" is the usual reply.

The second question usually asked is, "Why was it the November freeze damaged the trees to such an extent? It is not the first time we have had freezes in November."

The low temperatures of from near zero to as much as 5 degrees below zero thruout the region on 3 consecutive nights, is an all-time low temperature record for Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and the Dakotas for those dates. However, this temperature would not have injured the trees had they been prepared for such low temperatures by a series of heavy frosts earlier in the fall. Unfortunately, for the trees, this region enjoyed delightfully mild, balmy weather thruout October and up until the night of November 10.

At McPherson we cut bouquets of roses from our field of Hybrid Teas, as fine as any cut thruout the summer

and fall seasons, on November 8 and 9. The blossoms were gorgeous. The plants were full of sap and growing vigorously. Without timely frosts to throw them into dormancy, they were frozen solid in about 24 hours. The freezing of the growing tissue caused the cell walls to burst, with the result that the plants so frozen are injured or possibly killed. We are all familiar with the effect of a severe frost on a tomato, squash or bean. The freeze at zero or colder had the same effect on the unripened tissue of woody plants, and as a result many of our fruit and shade trees, and ornamental shrubs are badly damaged or even killed.

Heading the list in the extent of injury inflicted we are obliged to start with the fruit trees. The cherry and apricot trees regardless of their size or age appear to be killed outright. Fully three-fourths of the pear, plum and peach trees appear to be a total loss. Apple trees fared a little better, but all have suffered severe injury. Time only will determine the full amount. In my home yard I have a snow apple tree 22 years old that was killed.

Among the shade trees, all that were carrying a full canopy of fresh green leaves were injured more or less, and some were probably killed, at least that portion of the tree above the ground line.

A goodly number of the ornamental shrubs that were in full foliage were killed to the ground. Virtually all of the Hybrid Tea roses within the storm area were killed.

How can the extent of the injury be determined? By slicing a twig or by nicking the stem. The ring between the bark and the mature wood is the "cambium layer." It is in this ring that new cells grow and develop. It is also in this ring that frost injury occurs. If the cells constituting the cambium layer have been injured they become discolored as soon as they thaw out, and the extent of the discoloration is indicative of the extent of the injury. A complete browning of the cambium layer is evidence that the tree or shrub is killed outright. In cases of severe injury the browning may extend thru the wood of the twig or stem as may be seen by cutting thru the twig of a cherry, apricot or pear.

Another index of severe injury or total destruction is the retention of last summer's foliage. The trees that are now carrying a full canopy of dead leaves are dead. The leaves were set by the freeze and will hang on until whipped off by March winds. The exception to this condition are the Black Jack oaks that by nature hold their leaves thruout the winter.

What can we do about it? Trees that are known to be dead should be cut down and cleared away to make room for others to be planted.

If there is still some green tissue in the cambium layer give the tree or plant time to determine what it can do in the matter of recovery. Injured trees or plants may well be compared to sick animals or people. They will do their utmost to recover. Some species have wonderful vitality and if given a chance will recover. Others may leaf out in the spring only to wither and die during the heat of next summer.

In the case of vigorous growing young trees, the tops of which were killed, such trees should be cut down, and it is reasonable to believe that they will throw up sprouts from the stump below the ground line. These should all be allowed to grow until 18 to 24 inches high. At about this time the strongest and best one should be selected for the future tree and all others should be cut or grubbed off. This favored sprout should make a growth of 6 to 10 feet the first summer.

All injured shrubs should be cut back to the ground and allowed to throw up a new growth from the crown. If the roots were killed, as in the case of the Hybrid Tea roses, no new growth will occur and the quicker the entire plant is removed the better.

Where can new planting stock be obtained? See your local nurseryman. If he cannot supply your need he should be able to tell you where you can get the trees, shrubs, and plants that you may want.

This is the first time in the history of this region that an early fall freeze has caused such destruction to the fruit-growing industry and such a storm may not occur again in our lifetime. Those who replant their home orchards at once will be the first to again enjoy the fruits of their gardens.



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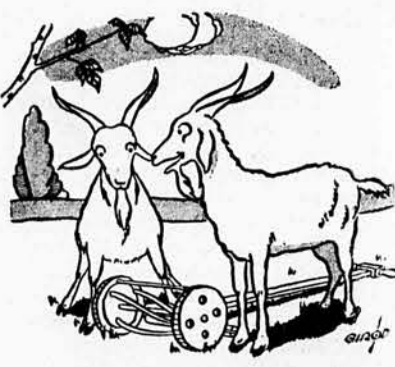
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Garden Stocks Cellar



Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Steinshouer look over their cellar shelves which sag under the weight of home-canned food. Much of the food came from the small but carefully tended garden.

THE well-stocked canning cellar of Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Steinshouer, Downs, provides impressive evidence of the large returns that can be realized from careful attention to a small garden.

This young farm couple, married in the fall of 1939, utilized a plot only 30 by 50 feet for their 1940 garden, but attention to details made the small space yield abundantly. Mrs. Steinshouer estimates that during the spring and summer the family used \$19.45 worth of radishes, spinach, onions, peas, carrots, beets, beans, kohlrabi and cucumbers. In addition, she canned from the garden 6 quarts and 14 pints of spinach, 8 pints of peas, 13 pints of beets, 17 pints of beans, 8 pints of carrots, 8 quarts of dill pickles, 4 quarts of sweet pickles, and 8 quarts of beet pickles. One and one-half bushels of onions and a quantity of parsnips were stored.

Cash cost of the garden was 90 cents for seed and 50 cents for insect spray materials.

Preparation for the garden started in the fall of 1939, when Mr. Steinshouer erected a section of snow fence across the north side of the plot to catch snowdrifts for moisture. In addition to the water stored in this manner, the garden received water pumped by a windmill from a nearby well from time to time during the summer of 1940. A system of subsurface tile irrigation will be installed for 1941.

Protection from drying winds was obtained by several means. Trees and buildings shield the plot on the south. Okra was planted for windbreak purposes, and 2 rows of sweet corn were planted thru the middle of the garden for the same reason.

Improved and disease-resistant varieties of several vegetables were used, as recommended by the Osborne county

extension agents, Helen Macan and Dwight Tolle. Plants of some varieties were started in window boxes to insure early production. Succession planting permitted efficient use of the small gar-

den plot, as beets, beans and radishes followed early peas. Seeds of 6 vegetable varieties were saved for 1941 planting.

Many hours of hoeing and similar care were required, much of this work being done by Mr. Steinshouer in the evening after a full day in the field. The results are well worth the labor, he believes.

Putting into practice one of the nutrition principles advocated by the Utopia Farm Bureau Unit, of which she is a member, Mrs. Steinshouer budgeted her canning in accordance with the family's food needs. She canned about 200 quarts during the year. In addition to vegetables and relishes, the canning cellar contains apricots, peaches, pears, wild grape juice, and tame grapes—all calculated to add vitamins and variety to winter meals.

Win in Beef Contest

First place winners in the 1940 Kansas beef production contest were Charles Rezeau, Haviland, Frank Steinbrock, Minneapolis, and Robert Jackson, Holton. First place winners took \$100 each. Mr. Rezeau won the feeder calf class with W. G. Craig and Son, Natoma, second. Mr. Steinbrock took the grain-fed calf class, and Walter Lilliequist, Medicine Lodge, second.

Group Plans Better Poultry

With an eye toward improving the poultry flocks in the trade territory of Topeka, John Ripley, president of the Topeka Chamber of Commerce, called together a group of farm-minded businessmen recently to consider the situation. Discussion brought out unanimous approval of a plan for establishing several demonstration flocks located handily thruout the area served by Topeka.

Each flock would be carefully started from the best quality baby chicks obtainable. They would be reared under excellent conditions, checked up on frequently as to their progress.

After a period a poultry tour would take interested folks to see the demonstration flocks and would make all of the information available to the poultry raisers of the community. This would be followed by expert information regarding what the poultry and egg markets want.

This might lead to a standardization of breeds in this territory; it would certainly help improve the quality of poultry and eggs. Maybe the farm income would feel that encouraging pick-up sponsored by premium prices for producing what dealers, consumers and packing plants locally and thruout the United States demand.

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Gardening and Insects

In planning the spring gardens, there may be several of the U. S. D. A. publications listed below that you would like to have for reference. Any 10 of these bulletins will be sent free upon request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Please order by number.

- No. 2—Cutworms in the Garden.
- No. 121—The Sweet Potato Weevil and How to Control It.
- No. 129—Production and Preparation of Horseradish.
- No. 136—Production of Parsley.
- No. 137—Rhubarb Forcing.
- No. 901—Everbearing Strawberries.
- No. 1060—Onion Diseases and Their Control.
- No. 1371—Diseases and Insects of Garden Vegetables.
- No. 1399—Blackberry Growing.
- No. 1547—Rose Diseases.
- No. 1646—Asparagus Culture.
- No. 1692—Bean Diseases and Their Control.
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APPLE IMPORTS

Threaten Local Market, Says Kinkead

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

MORE than 200 apple growers of Northeast Kansas attended the annual meeting of the Missouri River Apple Growers held in St. Joseph recently. At this important meeting George W. Kinkead, secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, who is just back from Washington, D. C., where he attended meetings of the National Planning Committee, told interestingly of matters that came under consideration by this group.

The question of heavy Canadian apple imports received the committee's attention. The conclusion was reached that not only will American apple growers face greater competition in 1941 from Canadian apples, but also from importations of apples from Ar-

gentina, Chile, Australia and New Zealand under this country's "good neighbor" policy. The growers' representatives urged the government to purchase the importations for welfare distribution, thus preventing foreign fruit from demoralizing and depressing the domestic market.

Mr. Kinkead pointed out some of the contributing factors that have been at work to cause King Apple to totter from his throne.

His downfall had its beginning, the secretary said, when a ruling of a bureau in the U. S. Department of Agriculture required that apples had to be washed to remove spray residue. This ruling struck fear into the hearts of an apple-consuming public, and they

shied away from apples lest they be poisoned by eating them. Corrective publicity from now until doomsday will not restore the confidence people once had in apples. In the meantime highly advertised citrus fruits have crowded apples from their once enviable position as a healthful food.

Another subject taken up by the Missouri River Apple Growers was the matter of receiving payments for the removal of diseased or unprofitable varieties of apple trees. Roscoe V. Hill, Buchanan county agricultural agent, pointed out that payments to be made under the agricultural conservation program as a means of earning a part of one's soil-building allowance, will be 30 cents a tree for those between 5 and 12 inches in diameter, and 50 cents a tree for those more than 12 inches. No payment for this practice, however, shall exceed \$15 an acre, he said. No payments will be made for removing trees less than 5 inches in diameter. The land from which the trees are removed shall not be used in 1941 for the

growing of any crop other than grasses, legumes or green-manure crops.

An election of officers at the close of this meeting of apple growers from 4 states resulted in the re-election of V. M. Dubach, of Wathena, president, Earl Nolt, of Savannah, Mo., vice-president, and Joe Letts, of St. Joseph, Mo., secretary-treasurer. It was agreed that the Missouri River Apple Growers would co-operate with the St. Joseph Chamber of Commerce in sponsoring the annual Apple Blossom Festival in the spring.

The association went on record pledging its support to the New City Plan proposed to increase industrial activity in St. Joseph over a 10-year period. One of the hoped-for accomplishments of interest to the apple growers was the establishment in St. Joseph of a plant to manufacture the increasingly popular apple juice. This is not apple cider.

That the Kansas legislature recognizes the importance of the fruit industry in this state is shown by the fact that horticultural committees have been appointed, for the first time, in both the senate and the house. The chairman of the senate committee is C. I. Moyer, of Severance, in Doniphan county. The vice-chairman of the house committee is R. F. Glick, Wathena.

These men, coming from the fruit district in Northeast Kansas, will know how to deal with proposed legislation affecting the fruit industry. Growers in this section are appreciative of this fact and are hopeful that corrective measures will be passed making it less hazardous for out-of-state trucks to come here to buy our apples. They would like to see the interstate barrier taken down. Those who believe that horticultural research is handicapped in this state, may be hopeful that these committees may favor the purchase of a farm to be developed into a horticultural experiment station.

Cattle Harvest Grain

By letting beef cattle harvest their grain, farmers in Stevens county save labor expense. Pasturing of maize with cattle is now a rather common practice in that area. About 600 good-quality steers and heifers belonging to J. F., Ira, and B. W. Parsons gleaned about 6,000 bushels of grain from their fields last fall.

Discussing the practice, B. W. Parsons explains there is less waste of grain behind cattle than there is behind a machine. He says that unless weather is extremely wet, cattle will consume virtually every kernel, and they eat some forage along with it.

Cattle being fattened by this method on the Parsons farms have consumed several large fields of Wheatland and Colby milo. About 400 head are turned into a 160-acre field at one time. This number of cattle consume 80 to 90 bushels a day. When the feed is all gone, the cattle are moved to another field for a fresh supply. Mr. Parsons recommends this system as a convenient and economical way to harvest grain and feed livestock.



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Five to Win Purebred Calves

SOMEWHERE in Kansas are 5 boys and girls who are going to be made very happy before the summer is over. For those 5 young people are going to win 5 purebred senior bull calves, as first prizes, one for each breed, in a big essay contest.

A number of others are going to be made happy, too, for there are other things being offered, from baby calves to a fountain pen, for second and third prizes. And, in addition to these handsome state prizes, the winner of each of the 5 breeds in Kansas has an opportunity to compete for a national prize of a trip to the National Dairy Show.

Sponsor of this contest is Kansas Farmer Mail & Breeze in co-operation with the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association, made up of representatives of each of the 5 dairy breeds—Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Holstein-Friesian, and Jersey.

There is no competition between breeds. Each entrant must choose one breed about which to write his essay, and it will be judged against other essays written about that breed.

The 5 calves, one of each breed, will be provided by the dairy breed associations, and they will be outstanding insofar as pedigree and quality are concerned. They are the first prizes. For second and third prizes, the Ayrshire Breeders' Association will give baby bull calves; the Brown Swiss Association will give a Parker pen and pencil set and the book, "Brown Swiss Records"; the American Jersey Cattle Club, a gold medal and a silver medal; the American Guernsey Cattle Club, a Guernsey silver milk jug and a kodachrome plaque.

Just think of it! Five Kansas boys and girls will receive 5 free purebred senior bull calves, numerous other prizes, and in addition will have a chance at a trip to the National Dairy Show.

"I hope that a large number of you boys and girls in Kansas will take part in the essay contest on purebred dairy cattle sponsored by your Kansas Farmer in co-operation with the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association," urges Dr. J. W. Ovitz, president of the Brown Swiss Association. "Think of the fun you will have writing this essay and the knowledge you will gain assembling material for it. You can't lose. Every contestant is a winner in increased knowledge and experience."

Here are the 10 rules of the contest:

1. Contest will end May 31, 1941.
2. Contestants may be boys or girls.
3. The age limit is 13 to 20, inclusive.
4. Subject for the essay must be selected from the 5 following titles:
 - a. Why Dad Should Keep Purebreds and Why He Should Keep Ayrshires.
 - b. Why Dad Should Keep Purebreds and Why He Should Keep Brown Swiss.
 - c. Why Dad Should Keep Purebreds and Why He Should Keep Guernseys.
 - d. Why Dad Should Keep Purebreds and Why He Should Keep Jerseys.

How to Splice a Rope

The ability to tie a few safe knots or to splice a rope may be of great practical value. Frequently the safety of life and property depends on the quality of the rope and the security of the knot or splice. The little booklet, "Useful Knots and How to Tie Them," includes directions, with illustrations, for tying the most commonly used knots and for splicing ropes. We have made arrangements to offer this booklet free to our readers. Simply address your request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

- e. Why Dad Should Keep Purebreds and Why He Should Keep Holstein-Friesians.
5. Only one essay may be submitted by each contestant.
6. Each essay must be submitted to the Dairy Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, not later than May 31, 1941.
7. Teacher, county agent, or group leader must also sign the contest entry, to indicate that rules have been followed.
8. Work must be original; no copying from any source.
9. Entries must be typewritten or carefully written in ink on one side of the paper only.

10. Essays must not exceed 1,000 words in length.

While no copying is allowed, you will want to gather all the information you can, and if you would like a copy of the bulletin, "Dairy Cattle Breeds," and also information put out by the various breed associations, write the Dairy Cattle Contest Editor, mentioning the breed, or breeds, in which you are interested.

If you wish to enter this essay contest, won't you please drop a post card to Dairy Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and say, "Please count me in the Kansas Farmer Dairy Essay Contest. I will send in my essay by May 31, 1941." Then send your essay on time, and that is all there is to it. The judges will read your essay very carefully.

Locker Code Proposed

A code of sanitary regulations for frozen food locker plants in Kansas will be submitted to the State Board of Health soon, according to D. L. Mackintosh, secretary of the Kansas Frozen Food Locker Association. The proposed rules are designed to insure the sanitation of Kansas locker plants. The regulations include that all foods going into the lockers shall be inspected by the owner of the plant, that approved wrapping paper shall be used, and that the plant operators shall provide adequate facilities for cleaning and sterilizing foods and utensils used.

There are 160 frozen food locker plants in Kansas having a total of 56,000 individual lockers, and more than 200,000 people in Kansas are consuming food from storage lockers.



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STRAIGHT-THROUGH COMBINES

IT'S TIME TO FILL THOSE EMPTIES

By MRS. N. D. PORTREY

ALTHO it's still some time before the spring canning season starts, yet every time we carry empty jars to the cellar or store-room, that line of empties is growing longer, and our supply of canned foods shows a diminishing ratio. After relying on canned goods for so many weeks, we are going to miss them when they are gone, but that time may be put off indefinitely, if every week thruout the late winter sees a few jars filled with winter products.

Most housewives can surplus meat thruout the cold months, and these may be profitably supplemented by winter vegetables, and various byproducts. I always fill a number of pint jars and a few quarts with sauerkraut, and later I can various winter vegetables as the season advances and it becomes plain they will not keep much longer. This is not only a thrifty plan, conserving products that would otherwise be wasted, but keeps a supply of food that may be prepared quickly.

Pumpkin and squash may be prepared as for pies, adding sugar and spices. When opened, it is only necessary to add milk and eggs, and the mixture is ready to pour into pastry-lined pie plates.

Foods planned for the emergency shelf are the greatest help when prepared and combined just as you wish to serve them, so it is only necessary to open and heat before serving them. For this reason, food combinations that are almost meals in themselves are always popular when a meal must be prepared in a very short time.

Winter is always a good season for soup canning, as the winter vegetables may be combined with the beef stock that is usually available then. Chicken canning also leaves by-

products that may be used in this way. The bony pieces may be boiled and the stock canned with noodles, or made into soup or gumbo just as you would make it to use fresh, and then canned for the emergency shelf.

Five combinations I like to put up and have ready to open, heat and serve are:

Weiners and sauerkraut, Italian spaghetti, Ravioli, beef stew and chop suey. I usually can the tomato sauce for the spaghetti and Ravioli without the products themselves, since they can be prepared in a short time and served fresh with the canned sauce. However, in the winter we usually have plenty of empty cans, and it is convenient to can at least a few jars with the meat and spaghetti added.

Chile con carne, Hungarian goulash, Irish stew, and sauerkraut with spare ribs are other combination foods I like to have canned for my emergency shelf.

Any vegetable or meat and vegetable combinations you like may be canned, by processing the mixture for the length of time needed for whichever ingredient requires the longest time alone. This is usually the meat, if meat is used. It is not necessary to re-cook the foods more than enough to heat them thru thoroly. I find a 60-minute processing period, at 10 pounds



pressure is enough for virtually any food combination; or 3 hours boiling in a water bath.

As winter draws to a close it is frequently economy to can surplus apples. These may be canned as sauce, to be used later in pies or other desserts, or they may be made into butter or other spreads, alone or with citrus fruits or dried fruits added to zip up the flavor.

Whatever the tastes of our family, we may avoid that late-winter early-spring complaint of "nothing to cook," by having filled our empties with surplus products.

Pleasant Ending to a Busy Day

By MARGARET PITCAIRN STRACHAN

SUPPER-TIME in the country has a meaning all its own. It is a pleasant ending to a busy day. In the barn the cows are contentedly settling themselves for the night; and in the chicken house the hens are sleepily ruffling their feathers. In the farm kitchen the family are happily gathering round the table.

Don't make this meal one that requires hard work; but have it give the result that hard work on a well-planned meal always brings. The family's keen delight in your supper table will be ample reward for your forethought.

Extra potatoes cooked at noon and saved for the evening meal will make a delicious Hot Potato Salad. This is a trick I learned from a Pennsylvania Dutch farmer's wife.

Hot Potato Salad

2 or 3 slices of bacon cubed	1 egg
1 cup milk	2 tablespoons sugar
1 tablespoon flour	2 tablespoons vinegar
	Salt and pepper

Fry the bacon and add the milk with flour, and then beaten egg. Put in potatoes. Stir well. Add sugar, vinegar, salt and pepper. Serve hot.

This same recipe may be followed using cabbage in place of potatoes, and thus treating your family to Hot Slaw in place of Cold Slaw. Turnips which have been previously boiled may also be substituted for the potatoes. And what a welcome change from ordinary turnips as the winter wears on!

When supper consists of "leftovers" the menu needs a little dressing up, and this is most easily done by serving a fancy dessert. Fancy

desserts don't necessarily mean long hours spent at the stove! Nor do you always have to have an electric refrigerator! The following recipe will please children and adults alike:

Banana Delight

6 bananas	Sugar
1 cup heavy cream	Cocoa

Whip the cream and sweeten it slightly. Slice the bananas and pile whipped cream on top of them. Sprinkle the cocoa on top of the cream in much the same fashion as you sprinkle paprika on a salad to give it extra flavor and color.

There comes a time when we look at our jars of beef which we processed so carefully and were so glad to add to our shelves of food reserves, and we think wouldn't it be nice if we could go to the butcher and buy some meat for supper instead of having the same thing again. When that happens it's time to think of something different—but, of course, using the same canned meat! Then try this casserole dish:

Canned Meat and Spaghetti

1 package spaghetti	2 tablespoons butter
3 cups canned tomatoes	rubbed with 2 table-
Onion, diced	spoons flour
¼ bay leaf	1 pint canned meat cubed
Salt, pepper, sugar	Grated cheese
	Rollled oats and butter

Cook the spaghetti in boiling water until tender. Drain and add to a tomato sauce made of tomatoes, seasoned, and thickened with flour and butter. Alternate in layers with meat. Top with a layer of grated cheese, then a sprinkling of quick-cooking oats. Dot with butter. Bake

uncovered in a moderate oven for 30 minutes.

Another trick to employ when tired of your canned meat, is to grind a jar of it and add to that some of your pet finely ground relish. Sandwiches of this for supper will make a meal without any cooking and they are grand for school lunches!

Often supper-time in the country means extra people dropping in. Keep a can of shrimps or a can of tuna fish high up in your kitchen cabinet for just such an emergency as this. Shrimp Savory takes little trouble to make, and yet has that "filling" quality which means you don't have to serve anything else.

Shrimp Savory

1 can shrimps	1 finely chopped onion
1 cup milk	½ cup catsup
1 cup boiled rice	1 tablespoon butter
	Salt and pepper

Shred the shrimp and combine it with milk, rice, onion, catsup and butter. Season with salt and pepper. Heat thoroly and serve on toast or crackers. This will serve 6 persons.

To use your tuna fish, cook noodles, hard-boil eggs, slice an onion, and make a cream sauce. Butter a casserole and make layers of the noodles, eggs, and fish. Combine the onion with the cream sauce and pour over the casserole. Bake in the oven until thoroly heated.

There's been a lot said about giving the family a hearty breakfast, we are continually planning delicious dinners, but when supper-time comes we're apt to forget we want the meal to be "The End of a Perfect Day."

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Hang Them This Way

By MRS. O. W. C.

Most homemakers would like to change the position of the pictures in the home more frequently than they do, but dread those disfiguring nail holes in the smooth wallpaper and those tell-tale streaks where pictures have hung. The homemaker can indulge her whim for changes as often as she likes if she will make an inverted V-cut in the wallpaper and pull the paper back before hammering the nail in position. Later, when the nail is removed, the paper can be turned back to cover the hole. To avoid those streaks, try placing 2 thumb tacks in the frame, 1 on either side at the bottom, to permit air to circulate freely.

My "Picture" Songs

By MRS. L. A. B.

Certain songs always bring back pictures to me. "Will There Be Any Stars in My Crown" brings to my mind a picture of a minister's family driving their horse and buggy off into a creek swollen by spring rains. In those days there weren't as many bridges as now and creeks were "forded." The family were singing this song as they drove into the water—all the family were drowned but one.

I remember a certain chapel in high school in 1918 when a 17-year-old lad sang his last song, "A Perfect Day," for us before leaving for the war.

Then one summer when I was away at school my landlady's son loved to sing "Wonderful Mother of Mine." It was very appealing to me, possibly because I was away from home for the first time.

"Memories" was sent to me as a parting gift by a young man with whom I had been keeping company for months, when we decided to call it quits.

England Needs Seeds

By RUTH GOODALL

Can you spare a few seeds, lady? Then you'll want to contribute your "mite" and join forces with the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation who are collecting garden seeds for distribution thru the British Soil Association. It is the first and one of their biggest projects for 1941. The idea took root at their annual meeting in Baltimore where Mrs. Alfred Watt, of Canada and London, president of the Associated Country Women of the World, and the founder of the English Women's Institutes, told the delegates of the need for garden seeds in England during the coming planting season.

Officers of the Associated Women determined to set plans in motion to obtain some of the needed seeds and send them abroad. Thru correspondence with the English Women's Institutes, it was learned seeds of the following types are needed: Peas about 2 or 3 feet high, climbing or runner beans, French or dwarf beans, broad beans, carrots, onions, head lettuce. It is advised, too, that half-pint and half-ounce packets are preferred.

Since time is getting short, action must be taken quickly if the greatest

benefit is to be realized from the project. Anyone who cares to contribute seeds is invited to "join up for the cause." It is a simple way to help the women of England who are so bravely trying to carry on under such adversity.

Why not make this collection of garden seed a feature of your next Farm Bureau Unit or Women's Club meeting? Send all seeds direct to Donald Neville-Willing, President American Seeds for British Soil Association, 18 East 70th St., New York City, N. Y.

However, Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, administrative director of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is asking that you please report to National Farm Bureau headquarters, 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill., or to your State Farm Bureau headquarters, the number of packets of seeds sent from your community so that an account may be kept of the approximate amount of seeds contributed.

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To introduce my seeds to you folks who don't have my catalog, I will send you the above 3 packets (30c value) for only 10c coin or stamp. Also Free Seed Book, Free copy my **SEED SENSE** magazine. Send to **HENRY FIELD, Box 509, Shenandoah, Iowa**

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SAFEGUARD FARM CREDIT

Thru Farmer Ownership

BY SPECIAL request of a number of official delegates, Kansas Farmer herewith presents a careful summary of the address given by W. I. Myers, on January 9, before the Kansas State Board of Agriculture annual convention at Topeka. Mr. Myers formerly was Governor of the Farm Credit Administration at Washington. He now is head of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Said Mr. Myers:

Farmer-ownership of the Federal Land Banks should not be sacrificed for the doubtful advantages of a government-guaranteed mortgage credit system. The Farm Credit Administration should be re-established as an independent agency of government.

The campaign to revolutionize the Federal Land Bank system began with the introduction of the Wheeler bill in Congress in March, 1940, and has been carried on vigorously ever since. Despite efforts to camouflage this change by calling the proposed government-guaranteed system "co-operative," the result would be the substitution of socialized government credit for co-operative credit for American farmers. If the present campaign is successful, the next step will undoubtedly be to convert the Production Credit Associations into government-guaranteed and dominated credit agencies. While repayment for their capital stock and the promise of lower interest rates are attractive inducements for farmers in financial distress, they are inadequate considerations for the loss of farmer control, of permanence, and of freedom of action that would result.

Substitution of government-guaranteed bonds for member ownership and independent financial strength of the Federal Land Banks, as proposed in

the Wheeler bill, would endanger their continued existence as a sound source of mortgage credit for stockmen and farmers. Such a guarantee would not be granted by Congress without insisting on complete government control of the Federal Land Banks. Regardless of the promises made by proponents of the bill, centralized Washington control would make the district Land Banks and local Farm Loan Associations mere branch offices of a government credit system. Farmer control is of vital importance to the permanence of the system and should be strengthened, not destroyed.

Warns on Monopoly

A government monopoly in the farm credit field would be created by the withdrawal of insurance companies, banks, and other private credit agencies due to their inability to compete with a government agency whose losses would be underwritten by farmer and other taxpayers. Unbusinesslike credit policies would encourage speculation in good times and might lead to so many foreclosures in bad times that government ownership of farms and ranches would be common. If heavy losses resulted, farmers might lose their credit facilities entirely.

Other disadvantages of a government credit system include the possibility that credit would be used to implement social measures of the government and that the administration of credit would be subject to political pressures. Centralized control of credit in Washington would destroy the flexibility of the present decentralized, regional system which can adapt itself to the varied needs of farmers and stockmen in different sections.

Provision of adequate, dependable credit adapted to the needs of agriculture at reasonable cost is an important requisite of farm welfare. The Farm Credit Administration is a co-operative organization of farmers and stockmen for the purpose of buying credit on terms required by the nature of their business at the lowest cost consistent with self-supporting operation. Thru this organization the government helps farmers to help themselves with their credit problems. This arrangement can provide the kind of credit that a permanent and stable agriculture needs and at a cost within the capacity of farmers and stockmen to pay with fair prices for their products.

The Farm Credit Administration is the result of more than a quarter century of effort and experience and one of its major accomplishments has been to give agriculture credit equality with industry. Agriculture and industry have access to the country's sources of credit thru securities with comparable interest rates. The FCA has provided terms of credit adapted to the needs of farming, has reduced inequalities in interest costs thru reduction in areas having excessive rates, has assisted in stabilizing credit conditions, and has handled the emergency refinancing of one-third of the entire farm mortgage debt of the United States since 1933 without weakening long-time operations.

In making loans, the Farm Credit Administration has contributed to the solution of credit problems by applying the viewpoint of agriculture, by using normal values in mortgage loans, and by basing loans largely on the earning power of farms and ranches, rather than on their sale value. Competition on a business basis with other

lending agencies has extended the benefits of the Farm Credit Administration to non-members as well as to members.

Three major criticisms have been made against FCA and its policies. Concerning the charge that the co-operative feature of the Federal Land Bank system has been a failure, we admit that membership interest is a serious problem with these institutions as well as with other co-operatives. Years of neglect of the problem of member relations, plus economic distress in recent years, had weakened member participation in many districts. Since 1935, under the leadership of the former Land Bank Commissioner, A. S. Goss, considerable progress had been made with this problem. Improvement in this respect, together with the success of the Production Credit Associations, leads me to believe that the problem can be solved. In any event, it cannot be solved any more readily by a change in organization now than it was in 1917 when the Federal Land Bank system was established.

Banks Stand Bad Days

Another criticism is the contention that farmer-members have suffered losses thru impairment of their NFLA stock and that stock ownership by members should be replaced by a government guarantee of Land Bank bonds. One of the fundamental principles of co-operation is that the members who get the benefits must share in the responsibilities of financial support and management. Regarding impairment of stock values, farmers have gone thru 10 years of depression and no form of organization can avoid losses in such a situation. The Federal Land Banks stood the shocks of the depression better than almost any other farm mortgage credit agency. While unfortunate, even a complete loss of the stock investment would be equivalent to only one-half per cent



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annual saving in interest for 10 years. The loss actually involved was much less than the interest saved and was a small amount to pay for the advantages of a permanent co-operative.

A third criticism deals with debt delinquencies and the proposal that debts be scaled down to the present price level. Whether existing mortgage debts will eventually be paid, depends largely on the future trend of prices. If parity price relationships are established, as is the objective of the present agricultural program, most of these loans can be paid. An offer to scale down debts would be a general invitation to delinquency and an admission of failure of the agricultural program. I favor the policy of the Farm Credit Administration, of treating every case of delinquency on an individual basis. No Land Bank should ever foreclose on a good farmer doing his honest best, paying what he can, and who is willing to remain on his farm and maintain it.

Two Services Needed

There is a difference between providing a credit service for the great majority of farmers who can stand on their own feet, and providing rehabilitation for distressed farmers. The Farm Credit Administration is an organization for those who can help themselves; the Farm Security Administration is designed to help those who require special assistance. Separation of the two is sound.

As a means of improving the Farm Credit Administration I suggest:

1. Increase farmer control of the district banks. This could be accomplished by enlarging the district Farm Credit Boards to 9 members, of whom 6 would be elected by borrowers and 3 appointed.
2. Increase earnings of the Farm Loan Associations by increased compensation for servicing loans by Land Bank dividends. Increased income is necessary to restore impairment of capital, to build necessary reserves and to enable the Associations to pay dividends to their farmer members. Such dividends are, in effect, patronage dividends, since stock ownership by farmers is proportional to their loans. This objective is just as important to the Land Banks at this time as the preservation of their own solvency was during the depths of the depression.

3. Increase Land Bank earnings so they can pay Farm Loan Associations for servicing loans, build necessary reserves and pay dividends to the Farm Loan Associations. This could be accomplished by refinancing Land Bank bonds held by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, giving the savings to the Banks to be passed on to the Associations for their borrower members.

4. Promote closer co-ordination between Farm Loan Associations and Production Credit Associations so as to improve their credit service to the livestock industry. Better distribution of the financing of livestock ranches between mortgage and production credit would reduce the risks and cost of ranch operation and assist in stabilizing this important industry.

5. Replace part of the government capital of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks with capital stock subscribed by Production Credit Associations and Livestock Loan Companies. Instead of moving in the direction of government guarantees and control, orderly progress must be made toward borrower ownership of the entire Production Credit System if it is to be safeguarded for the permanent service of the livestock industry and of farming.

6. Continue lenient treatment and other special consideration to deserving borrowers who are in financial difficulty.

7. Strengthen and intensify programs of membership and employe education.

8. Reduce contract interest rates on high interest rate loans as soon as possible. Continue temporary interest subsidies by the government in the meantime and taper them off when normal price relationships are re-established.

9. Provide for sharing losses on bad loans between Farm Loan Associations and the Federal Land Banks. The past practice of charging losses due to general economic conditions entirely to the Association is unfair. To charge losses due to lax local management to the Bank is equally unfair and would penalize well-managed associations. The making of mortgage loans is a joint responsibility of the Association and the Bank and the losses should be shared between them.

10. Retain government capital until more normal conditions prevail, reallocating it as needed by the weaker Banks to meet the extra costs of extending credit in high risk areas. While interest payments can be transferred from mortgagors to taxpayers the costs of credit cannot be reduced or eliminated by legislation.

11. Establish the Farm Credit Administration as an independent agency of government under a bi-partisan board. The supervision of co-operative organizations cannot be merged with the activities of any government department without weakening and ultimately destroying their co-operative features. Agriculture is entitled to an independent co-operative credit system.

Makes Casing for Well

SAM EITZEN, of Gray county, has made his own casing for a shallow irrigation well on his farm. The casing consists of concrete rings, fastened securely together. The rings have an inside diameter of 19½ inches, and an outside diameter of 28 inches.

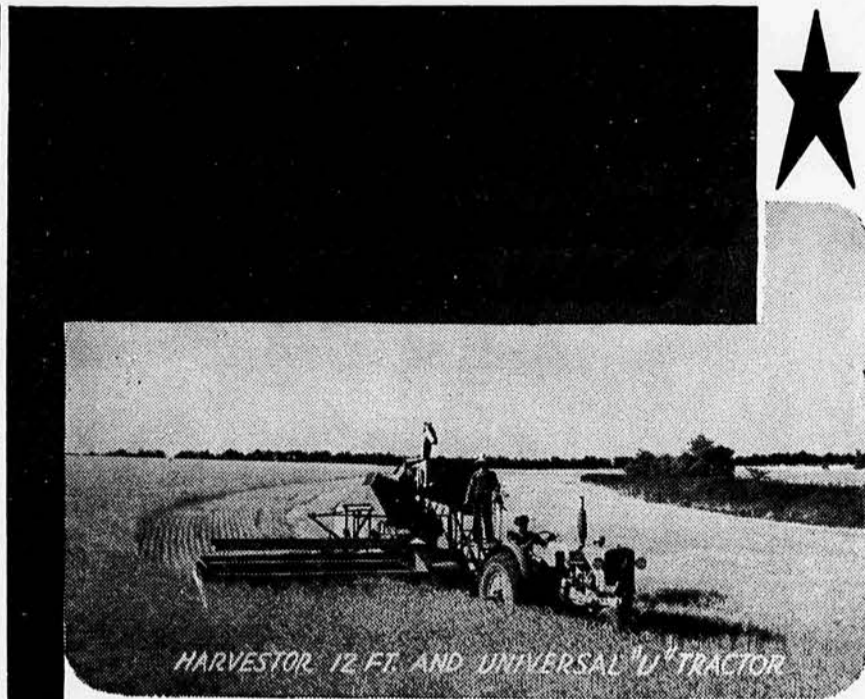
The individual segments are 4 to 5½ inches thick. This variation in thickness causes openings between the segments. The openings allow water to pass into the casing. Mr. Eitzen made the well himself, digging a hole about

5 feet in diameter. Space between the inside casing and the outer walls of the well is filled with pebbles large enough to allow free passage of water.

The total cost of Mr. Eitzen's casing amounted to about 6 cents a ring. This includes cost of materials and one dollar for use of a form in which to make the concrete rings. Each ring has 3 holes distributed uniformly thru the edges, so that rods may be passed thru, binding the different segments firmly together.



They may look like big "lifesaver" mints, but these structures are homemade segments for an irrigation well casing. Made by Sam Eitzen for his irrigation plant in Gray county, the concrete rings are shown at the well with Willis Wenrich, county agent.



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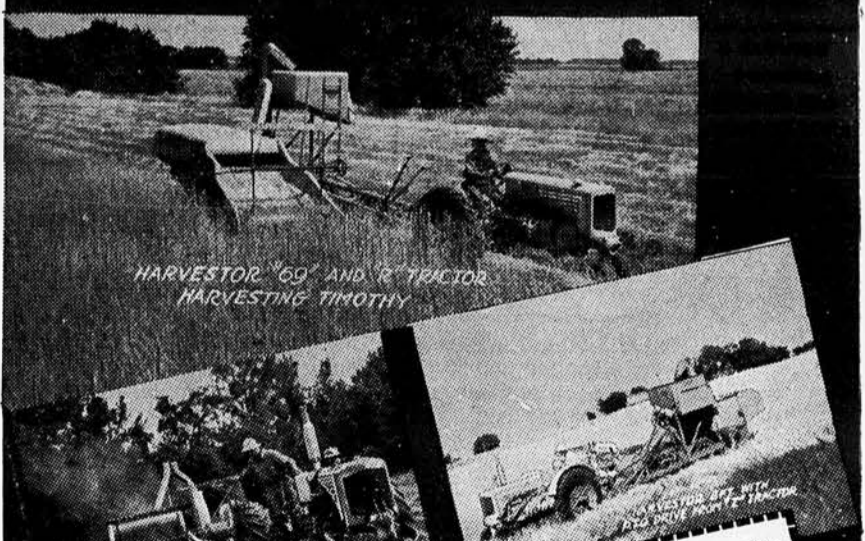
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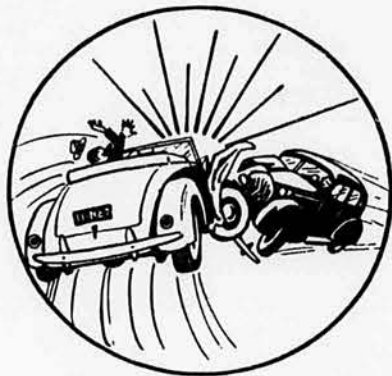
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KANSAS FARMER

INS. DEPT.

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Folks Use 26 Per Cent More Lard

Yet the Problem Is Far From Being Solved

LARD is one of the important products of the nation's livestock and meat industry. Final figures on lard production in the United States for 1940 are not yet available. However, in 1939, the production totaled 2,037 million pounds. Since 1914, there have been 14 different years when lard production exceeded this figure. The highest year of production was in 1923 when the lard tonnage totaled 2,692 million pounds.

Statistics covering a period of years show that the average hog marketed in this country yields 32 pounds of lard, or about 14 per cent of its weight. Lard yields vary from year to year, however, running in some years up to 37 pounds to the hog, and dropping in other years to around 25 pounds.

A study of the lard situation reveals the close correlation between lard production and corn production. The latest available statistics show that 72 per cent of the nation's lard supply comes from 13 states of the Corn Belt which produce about 73 per cent of the corn crop. These states are Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, North and South Dakota and Oklahoma.

Lard consumption in this country has varied considerably from year to year. In the last 25 years, the highest recorded consumption of lard per capita was in 1923 and 1924 when it averaged 14.5 pounds. In 1939, the per capita consumption was 12.7 pounds. Tentative estimate show that the per capita consumption in 1940 was 26 per cent over 1939. Even allowing for a lower figure when final computations are made, it is pretty evident that the per capita use of lard in 1940 will have reached a new high figure.

We have a lard problem in this country at present. This problem has been brought about by a variety of factors. Increased production in recent years has been one of these factors. Lard pro-

ports. Germany, for example, used to be one of our best lard customers, but at present, that country is out of the market. Tentative figures show that the tonnage of lard exported in 1940 was 27 per cent below the amount exported in 1939.

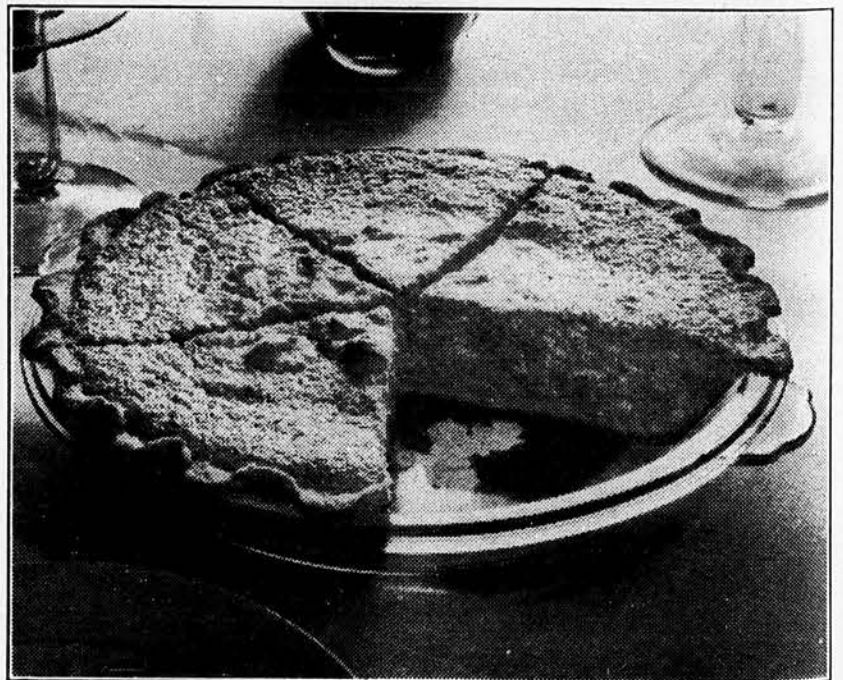
Another depressing factor in the case of lard, has been the competition from lard substitutes. These substitutes came into prominence, especially during the drouth period of a few years ago, when our lard production was down because of the smaller number of hogs being marketed. The production of soybeans also enters into the picture. In 1939, for example, 201 million pounds of soybeans were used in lard substitutes or more than double the number of pounds used in 1937.

Increased use of lard in 1940 would seem to be an encouraging sign as we think of the future of this food product. Perhaps the increasing educational promotion being given lard during the last few years is beginning to bring results. Lard weeks, lard cooking schools, and other lard events have been held in various communities. Certain it is that if homemakers were more fully aware of the many excellent properties of lard, this product would be more generally used.

Those of us who can look back for a number of years will recall that our grandmothers always depended upon lard whenever a shortening was needed. Today we know that these grandmothers of ours were on the right track in their judgment of the merits of this food product.

Lard studies, carried on at a number of leading colleges and universities have brought out the many qualities of lard from the standpoint of its culinary value. Other studies have shown its valuable nutritive and health properties.

Taking up the subject of culinary values, the value of lard in the making of pies deserves comment. Good home-



Lard is best for you, and it is best for pies, too. If you would do your bit to help the hog market, use lard in all your cooking.

duction in 1940, for example, was estimated at 58 per cent over the previous 5-year period.

Another factor responsible for the situation is the loss of our foreign market for lard. In the 5-year period, 1919 to 1923, for example, we exported 38.4 per cent of the lard we produced. This percentage has dropped considerably since that time. In the period 1930 to 1934, for example, we exported 21.7 per cent of our lard supply, and in the 5-year period, 1935 to 1939, we exported only 9.9 per cent of the lard we produced.

The war in Europe has been a contributing factor in the loss of lard ex-

makers, who pride themselves on the pies they make, know that lard is one of the secrets of success in pie-making. Lard helps to make tender and flaky pie crust, and most everyone will agree that no pie is a success if the crust is a failure.

It has been well said that a good cake maker is ready for any occasion whether it be the simple family dinner on a busy day with cake for dessert, or an occasion when things must be "extra special." Lard is important in successful cake-making. Because it is one of the softer fats, it produces a tender cake with a fine texture.

Popularity of baking powder his-

cuts brings up the question of the value of lard in their preparation. Home economists, and many successful homemakers as well, have long since learned that lard is the perfect shortening to use in making fluffy, appetizing, golden-brown biscuits. Such biscuits are not only tender but also full of flavor.

Value of lard in frying and deep fat frying is recognized by cooking authorities. Homemakers who use lard in frying potatoes, eggs, and other foods which are cooked in a small amount of fat, have helped to establish the reputation of lard as a frying medium. Lard adds richness, flavor, and food value to the foods fried in it.

Carefully conducted tests have shown that lard has the greatest shortening power of any of the edible fats. It can be taken from the refrigerator and used immediately without showing the brittleness which makes most cold fats difficult to blend into flour or other

mixtures. Lard has a wide plastic range; that is, it is pliable and workable over a wide range of temperatures.

Another point in favor of lard is its high energy value. Lard is pure fat. One tablespoon of lard, for example, supplies 135 calories or about 4,000 calories a pound. Even a small amount of lard in a food increases the energy value of that food.

Lard is high in digestibility. It is 97 per cent digestible. It adds flavor to the foods in which it is used.

For about 8 years lard studies designed to determine the nutritive and health values of lard have been carried on at the University of Minnesota. These studies are sponsored by the National Live Stock and Meat Board and are being carried on by Dr. George O. Burr. In these studies, Dr. Burr has made extensive experimental tests to determine the value of lard from the standpoint of growth. His work has

brought out that lard is unsurpassed by any other fat tested in promoting growth.

Dr. Burr also made the important discovery that lard is the richest source of 2 unsaturated fatty acids, known as linoleic and linolenic acid. Both of these acids are necessary for growth and for the maintenance of health.

During the course of his studies, Dr. Burr carried out some work which indicated the value of lard in the diet in the treatment of certain skin diseases. The leads obtained in this study prompted the National Live Stock and Meat Board to launch a special lard research study at Rush Medical College, Chicago. In this study, persons of different ages, some of whom have been suffering from various skin ailments for years, are being given lard in their diet. The results being attained are encouraging, and the study is being continued.

Summing up some of the points in favor of lard: Lard is high in energy value. It adds energy to the foods in which it is used. Lard is an economical fat. Lard is easily digested—it is 97 per cent digestible. Lard makes tender, flaky pie-crust. Lard makes cakes of fine texture and with feathery lightness. Lard is of value in the making of biscuits and pastry. Lard is easy to use. It excels other fats from the standpoint of promoting growth. It is high in certain nutritive properties.

Importance of these various findings for lard would certainly justify its wider use in America's kitchens. By the way, are you loyally supporting the farming industry by using lard at home?

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Wheat Quotas May Be Voted On

TENTATIVE plans for holding a national marketing quota referendum among wheat growers on May 31 have been approved by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced. Altho the marketing quota determination will not be made until a later date, present estimates indicate a 1941-42 supply of wheat in excess of the probable marketing quota level.

The quota will become effective when announced and will continue during the 1941-42 marketing year unless opposed by more than one-third of the farmers voting in the referendum. Under the quota, "a co-operating wheat farmer, one who plants within his wheat acreage allotment, is free to market all he produces plus his carryover wheat. Wheat in excess of the quota on an over-planted farm is subject to a penalty unless it is stored under seal," announces the Department of Agriculture. If a quota is proclaimed and disapproved, the law specifies that no government loans can be made on the crop.

"The referendum," said R. M. Evans, AAA administrator, "will give wheat producers the opportunity to decide for themselves in the democratic way how they want to handle the surplus built up by military and economic blockades of our world markets."

"Since 1939 when the new wheat program authorized by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 went into operation, wheat growers have used the program to stave off the worst effects of the most depressing world wheat situation in our history. The marketing quota is a part of that program, ready for use when needed in emergency situations."

"Wheat farmers can and will work together in producing plenty without waste. They proved that in 1939 when

they handled the 1938 surplus problem by making the biggest acreage reduction ever effected in a single year. The national defense emergency, however, has made it advisable to maintain the acreage allotment at a level higher than would have been justified under normal conditions. Altho war, military blockades and conquest of many of our wheat customers have combined to wipe out virtually all exports, the 1941 allotment was maintained at the same level as in the preceding year to build up our reserves for any eventuality.

"The AAA Farm Program makes such a safety measure possible because it provides wheat growers with machinery like the wheat loan and the marketing quota to handle reserves of surplus proportions and to protect their incomes while insuring America plenty of food."

"We know from our experience in the early 30's that an uncontrolled surplus of the size we will have during the coming marketing year would mean low prices for the farmer."

Under the marketing quota provisions of the Act, a marketing quota proclamation is mandatory whenever it appears, by May 15, that the supply of wheat for the next marketing year will exceed a normal year's domestic consumption and exports by more than 35 per cent.

The 1941 winter wheat crop was estimated in the December crop report at 633,000,000 bushels. The current estimate for the July 1 carryover is 385,000,000 bushels. If these estimates materialize and if the spring wheat crop is of average size, the 1941-42 supply of wheat would total about 1,200,000,000 bushels. The 1940 marketing quota level was 1,023,000,000 bushels.

No marketing quota has previously been proclaimed for wheat. Cotton, rice, and tobacco farmers, however, have voted in a total of 17 marketing quota referendums under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Cotton farmers have approved quotas for all crops since 1938. One quota was proclaimed for rice in 1938 but was voted down. Twelve quota referendums have been held for the various types of tobacco since 1938, and all but 3 have been approved. In the 1940 tobacco referendums 3-year quotas were approved.

Kansan Approved Judge

A Kansan is among the 30 judges approved by the Percheron Horse Association, as voted on by the board of directors recently. He is C. W. McCampbell, head of the department of animal husbandry, Kansas State College, Manhattan. Each fair of state fair rank and above is being asked to use one of the 30 to judge its Percheron show in 1941. The 1941 National Percheron Show will be held in connection with the Minnesota State Fair, St. Paul, August 23-September 1.



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Our Crop Reporters Say...

Allen—Weather has been good the last 3 weeks for farmers to get feed. Some getting ready to sow oats. Most farmers very optimistic on the prospects of a good crop year. Wheat very good. Stock in good condition. Plenty of feed.—T. E. Whitlow.

Anderson—Plenty of moisture and wells are filling. Wheat not in very good condition. No farms selling in this locality. Seems to be plenty of farms for renters. Don't believe farmers think much of wheat marketing quotas.—C. E. Kiblinger.

Barber—There is plenty of moisture. Some fields of wheat good and some not so good. Some wheat froze out and worms bothered other fields. There are a few farms selling. There are not enough farms for renters. Soil conservation work quite popular in county. About 50-50 favor wheat marketing quotas. There may be some new irrigation plants installed this spring. Livestock not doing quite so well on dry feed and muddy feed lots. A few new barns being built. Some new machinery being bought. Conditions generally good.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—Wheat fields have good stands. We are getting plenty of moisture. Ninety-eight cars of beets were shipped from this county, averaging about 20 tons to the acre. Much interest being taken in the Rural Electrification project, also in 4-H and unit work. Wheat, 67c; butterfat, 30c; eggs, 12c.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Plenty of moisture. Wheat looking good. Not many farms selling. Insurance companies and Federal Land Bank selling a few. There seems to be a big demand for dairy cows and they are selling high. Little pigs beginning to make their appearance on farms. Corn, 51c; oats, 33c; eggs, 13c; hens, 13c.—E. E. Taylor.

Brown—Lots of freezing and thawing which is not good for the wheat and fall sown grass. Considerable Sweet clover has been seeded the last few years in the fall with good results but they say it is dead this year; time will tell. Lots of hay, \$4 to \$10 a ton; plenty of bundle feed. Stock looks good. Pigs and sows in demand. A let-up in the demand for cows since cream took a tumble. The main jobs are wood cutting and butchering, with oats sowing just around the corner. Quite a few families changing places as a lot of land has changed hands lately.—L. H. Shannon.

Butler—Subsoil is well soaked and we have plenty of moisture. Wheat looks very well but there is some report of winter-killing. Very little real estate is changing hands. There are not enough farms for the renters and a good many are moving to town. There is a tendency to consolidate 2 or more small farms into one larger unit. Many young men are volunteering for army service and other defense industries. This will tend to make help scarce on the farms. Soil conservation work very popular in this county. It is my opinion that farm folks favor wheat marketing quotas. Very little irrigation has been tried in this county except gardens and yards. There will be little change in livestock numbers or crop plans. Some building and repairs being made. Wherever new machinery is needed it is being purchased. General conditions good. Wheat and barley look well. Ponds full. Livestock in very good condition. Sufficient feed. A few oats seeded and the work will be rushed as soon as the ground is dry enough. We all earnestly hope we may keep out of an unwanted war.—Aaron Thomas.

Cheyenne—Plenty of surface and sub-moisture. Wheat came thru winter in good condition. We know of no farms having changed hands recently. No surplus of farms for rent. Soil conservation work becoming more popular. Haven't heard much about the wheat marketing quota question. One irrigation plant being installed just west of St. Francis. Not much change in livestock numbers in farm plans. Plenty of feed to carry livestock until grass comes. Conditions seem generally good and optimism prevails.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clark—Still plenty of moisture, snow covering ground at present. Wheat condition very good. Some land selling. Soil conservation work popular. Folks seem to favor wheat marketing quotas. Not much irrigation in Clark county, but the west side of Comanche county, adjoining on the east, is experimenting successfully with large wells. Plenty of livestock which is moving. Lots of machinery on display.—G. P. Harvey.

Clay—The soil and subsoil thoroly soaked and we have moisture in some form every week. There is some light damage to wheat. Not much done in oats because of frost and too much rain. Livestock doing well. There will be plenty of feed but none to spare. Stock cattle and calves are high and in demand. Pigs high. Much wheat going to market. Farmers fear a much lower trend in market. Some land sales, price rather low. If wheat comes out well there will be quite a lot of machinery bought and exchanged. Crop conditions look best for many years.—Ralph L. Macy.

Coffey—Plenty of moisture, or too much, as the soil is not dry enough to get ready to seed the oats. Wheat has deteriorated to some extent. A few farms have been sold. Don't seem to be enough farms for the tenant farmers. More livestock than last

year. Conditions in the county seem to be on a par with last year.—James McHill.

Cowley—Plenty of moisture at this time. Wheat is in fair condition with some thinned a little by freezing. Some oats sown already. No farms selling. Some renters have moved to town because they cannot rent farms. Some terracing done the last 2 years. No irrigation to speak of in this county. Some new buildings and repair work going on. Most people seem to be in good spirits.—K. D. Olin.

Dickinson—Weather has been cold with 2 inches of snow and down to 20 above recently. Very little farm work done so far. Stock fields were getting dry and could be worked if it quits freezing. Wheat looks good in this locality. Quite a few report winter killing where wheat was late coming up. Contour farming and some terracing and ponds quite numerous. Cattle and hogs number about same as last year. Some repair work on buildings being done. Hens doing better. Wheat prices a little better. Eggs, 12c to 14c.—F. M. Lorson.

Doniphan—We have had plenty of moisture this winter. Lots of livestock going to market. Hay is cheap and plentiful. Hogs and cattle selling well, brood sows and pigs are unusually high. Young lambs doing well, some paralysis in ewes. Early wheat looks O.K. Some frost damage on fall-seeded alfalfa. Not many farms changing hands. Farmers showing interest in new machinery.—Robert Benitz.

Edwards—Plenty of moisture for wheat and spring crops. Soil conservation work is popular. Most of the farmers favor wheat marketing quotas. Very few farms selling, but more people wishing to rent farms than can be supplied. Livestock herds are increasing.—Myrtle B. Davis.

Finney—We are having real winter weather. Plenty of subsoil moisture. Wheat is in fairly good condition, wind damaged it considerably the last 2 weeks, winter kill shows up now; there is about 30 per cent damage to wheat because of the hard freeze in November. Very few farms selling now, and plenty of farms to rent. Some public sales. Farmers moving from farms to town, getting jobs in the city for higher wages. Soil conservation work program very popular just now in our county. Farmers here against wheat marketing quotas. Many busy putting in new irrigation plants this spring. Great increase in livestock plans. Conditions generally in our county about a hundred per cent.—Joseph J. Ohmes.

Ford—Ford county Farm Conference met February 20, with A. D. Weber, of Kansas State College, as guest speaker. The southwest trend is coming more toward sorghums and livestock. Fifty millions of dollars worth of Kansas crops can now find a market only thru livestock. Mr. Sloan, of the Garden City Experimental Farm, gave these figures on lambs: Fed 110 days will use 2 bushels of grain sorghums, 200 pounds forage, 2 pounds of cottonseed meal and 2 pounds limestone. They will gain 30 pounds. This school pointed out that livestock men were more humanitarian than those who go straight to plants. He compared England and Germany for proof, as Germany never originated any new breeds of livestock. Hogs, too, were pointed out as one of the small farmer's best money makers. Chickens and turkeys will always yield a profit if given correct care.—Cressie Zirkle.

Franklin—We have plenty of moisture; our 19th snow came February 19. Most wheat in fair condition, late freezes haven't been much good for it. A few farms selling, many being offered at very low prices. There aren't enough farms for renters. Soil conservation work quite popular. I don't think many folks favor wheat marketing quotas. More hogs and sheep being raised. More oats and lespedeza will be seeded. Some crested wheat grass making a fine showing in our county. Great many people moving, plenty of sales. Seed oats sell from 35c to 50c a bushel. Walnut log men hitting the trail now. Wheat, 69c; corn, 48c to 50c; oats, 28c; kafir, 60c; barley, 42c; butterfat, 26c to 28c; eggs 12c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Gray—Plenty of moisture on top and in the soil. Snow on the ground for 2 weeks. Wheat prospects good. Some winter-killing in summer following. Much oats and barley will be planted when snow goes. Cattle high. Eggs cheap. Been mild winter with plenty of rain and some snow.—Mrs. George E. Johnson.

Harper—Wheat about 80 per cent of normal, some worm damage and some winter killed. There is plenty of moisture; for more than a week, snow fell every day. Fewer than the usual number of farms have changed hands the past year. Farms always in demand by people who want to rent. Soil conservation popular among the progressive farmers. Farmers debating the question of wheat marketing quotas. There have been a number of modern farm homes built. Community sales well attended and prices good for good quality. Conditions generally good. Livestock doing well, because feed is plentiful.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—There is plenty of moisture. Wheat conditions good. Some farms selling. There are enough farms for renters. Soil conservation work just medium. A majority favor wheat marketing quotas. A few irrigation plants will be installed. Livestock

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numbers about the same, also crop plans. Quite a few new buildings and machinery. Conditions generally are good. Wheat, 62c; Corn, 56c to 59c; kafir, 42c; oats, 30c; barley, 40c; rye, 42c; cane seed, 95c to \$1.25; butterfat, 27c to 30c; heavy hens, 11c; light, 8c; heavy springs, 10c; light, 7c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—The moisture condition is best that it has been for years. At present, looks like about 60 per cent of normal wheat crop. Very few farms selling. Renters have had some difficulty obtaining suitable farms. Soil conservation work popular some places only. Livestock conditions about the same as they have been for a number of years. Some new machinery. Eggs too cheap. More interest in 4-H work than usual.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Jewell—Ground recently covered with a nice layer of snow that did not drift. Many wheat fields severely damaged by cold weather, per cent of damage cannot be told until warmer weather. No oats or barley seeded in February, about same acreage as last year will be seeded. Several public sales being held, everything sells well except horses. Plenty of feed for livestock. Plenty of moisture in top soil and more in subsoil than for years. Several have started building new ponds. More alfalfa will be sown this year than formerly. Plenty of seed barley, oats, sorghums and milos. Farmers don't know what to think of marketing quotas.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—Moisture is abundant for all needs. Wheat fields irregular, some good, more poor. A few farms selling, generally to Kansas City people for summer homes, or for homes while the living is made in the city. Renters find enough farms available. There is a growing interest—a real one—in soil conservation. AAA workers doubt whether enough information has been spread among wheat growers to enable them to decide about the vote on marketing quotas. More dairy cows are seen than for some years. More ground is going into grass and hay crops. Some new buildings are seen, especially in the eastern part of the county near Kansas City—suburban homes. Poultry people not happy over egg prices.—Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—Moisture condition very satisfactory. Ground covered with 3 inches of wet snow. Lots of subsoil moisture. Few farms selling. Most farmers favor the soil conservation work but feel that it helps the large operator more than the small one. Wheat marketing quotas generally favored. Livestock numbers remain about the same with replacement heifers selling high. Several irrigation plants being installed. People regard conditions as encouraging.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—There still is an abundance of moisture in the soil. Condition of wheat worst in years. Some estimate that at least half of the crop has been winter-killed. Many fields will be put to oats or other crops. Very few farms selling. Farms for rent are in great demand. Indications are that more will comply with the soil conservation program this year than formerly. Not many expressing views on wheat marketing quotas at this time. Livestock in good condition. Much feed remains in the fields because it has been too wet to haul it out. Fewer public sales than usual, but those held have been well attended and property sold for good prices.—William D. Denholm.

Lincoln—Plenty of moisture for wheat. Top soil wet, although ground is not soaked deep. A few irrigation pumps going in along streams. Spring work, sowing oats and barley, will start as soon as weather permits. Conditions generally not too good, owing to the prolonged drouth. There seems to be a wide difference of opinion among farmers as to the farm program. Even those who believe in it disagree as to how it should be administered. However, it is generally agreed that it could be improved upon; as it is now it is too much like a dole.

Some folks believe in the old program, financed by a processing tax. Others would like to see a program similar to the McNary-Haugan bill tried out. A great many would like to see the government get clear out of the picture and let agriculture straighten itself out. Some are opposed to program because of idle acres which grow too many noxious weeds, especially Russian thistles that have menaced the country. It has caused many farmers to lose certain amount of pride or incentive in their work. Many object to dictatorial phase of program. Others think big operators get lion's share, while little fellow gets too small a portion. More conservative, feel like little is accomplished as Jones pays the freight anyway.

Consensus of opinion seems to be that to hold a referendum would be an admission of failure for last 8 years. It is generally admitted that little has been accomplished by present set-up other than the dole or relief thru annual payments. Large crops are looked upon by some as a burdensome surplus, by others as a blessed abundance. Marketing quotas not very popular the way things now stand. However, many believe it would be good to curb the extensive wheat grower. Some cling to the idea that non-co-operator should be allowed to feed his excess wheat thruout the Wheat Belt. For wheat is a little surer crop, and he is generally better equipped to handle wheat than any other crop. Right now grain for feed has to be hauled many miles.—R. W. Greene.

Linn—We have plenty of moisture but no spring weather. Very few sunny days

this month and only 4 last month. Wheat, barley and spring pasture will get a late start. Very few farms selling, more renters than farms to rent. Livestock coming thru in good condition. Lots of bundle feed, probably some to burn. Farmers getting a late start. Very little spring work done yet. Very few new buildings. Lots of good farm flocks of hens. Some farmers selling hatching eggs. Very few good horses this spring. Grain prices low. Corn, 50c; wheat, 70c; oats, 30c; kafir, 40c; eggs, 12c; cream, 20c; laying mash, \$1.85.—W. E. Rigdon.

Lyon—There is plenty of moisture to make grass, wheat and alfalfa grow fine. The ground in most places too wet to sow oats. In a week it will be dry enough, I think. Most of the good farms are rented. Soil conservation work not necessary in Lyon county. Wheat, oats, corn and alfalfa are the best paying crops. No changes in livestock numbers or crop plans.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—We have plenty of moisture. Can't tell much about wheat, it doesn't look very favorable. Lots of farms selling. There are not enough farms for the renters. Lots of farm sales and renters have to move to town and go on WPA. Livestock selling well—there is money in 8c hogs and 46c corn. Lots of baby chicks being hatched. The pig crop is good this year. It has not been so cold to freeze them. Lots of lambs. All kinds of hay selling at \$8 to \$12 a ton. Sorgo, 80c cwt.; cream, 30c; eggs, 12c; corn, 46c; wheat, 65c.—J. D. Stosz.

Morris—The late February snows stopped oats planting but assures sufficient moisture for spring planting. Wheat badly damaged by freezing and thawing weather. Several farms sold with many renters unable to get farms. The wheat marketing quotas being discussed pro and con. Soil conservation a proved success here and a few farmers planning to install some form of irrigation for gardens during summer. Some new buildings and alterations made in old ones. A larger percentage of new tractors and farm machinery being sold than usual. Auction sales bring good prices for all livestock. Corn, 50c; kafir, 36c; butterfat, 30c; eggs, 14c; hens, 14c.—Mrs. C. C. Krause.

Nemaha—We have been getting plenty of moisture. Most wheat looking good. Very few farms selling. These seems to be scarcely enough farms to go around for renters. Soil conservation work getting very popular. Quite a lot of terracing has been and is being done, contour farming is almost getting to be a fad. There is very little talk for or against wheat marketing quotas. Lots of stocker cattle going to farms. A few new buildings going up. Quite a bit of new machinery going to farms. Conditions generally are good.—E. A. Moses.

Neosho—Moisture more than sufficient, and the snow we received recently has been very beneficial to growing wheat which is in very good condition in most fields. There have been several farms sold recently at not very encouraging figures. There seems to be a scarcity of farms for tenants. There is considerable interest being taken in soil conservation in this county. It has not been so good for farmers who held their wheat for higher prices this season, in fact, for several seasons. Don't know of an irrigation plant in the county. A great interest being taken in the building of poultry and brooder houses. Many have young chicks 2 to 4 weeks old. There is quite a demand for all kinds of livestock except horses, which sell very cheap because of community and public sales. Hogs and cattle are in demand and sell at good figures. Considerable improvement being done in building and painting. If conditions are favorable there will be more flax and corn seeded than usual. There have been many fields of oats seeded. Quite an acreage of fall and winter plowing. Wheat, 65c; flax, \$1.35; corn, 50c; kafir, 35c; oats, 35c; bran, \$1.05; flour, \$1.25 to \$1.50; coal, \$3 to \$5; wood, \$1.75.—James D. McHenry.

Osborne—still plenty of moisture and wheat is O.K. A few farms selling, but the price is low. More farms with suitable buildings could be rented. Farmers' opinions differ on the subject of soil conservation and wheat marketing quotas. Many farmers interested in irrigation. Livestock seems to be the only paying crop. Farmers feel price of poultry and dairy products far out of line with labor wages. However, we aren't striking. A small amount of new building being done and some new machinery being bought. More corn will be planted this spring. Other crop plans not changed.—Niles C. Endsley.

Pawnee—Our moisture continues to come, mostly in the form of snow. This will make an excellent seedbed for oats, barley and spring crops. The row crop acreage will be increased this spring, mostly because of predicted lower wheat prices and an upturn in livestock prices. Plenty of feed for sale in county. Good Kanota seed oats can be bought for 45 cents a bushel. Cream income has declined since wheat pastures cannot be used. Farm prices reasonable but not many farms changing hands. Good farms for rent always are in demand. Our moisture situation has slowed up the sale of irrigation plants. More livestock being fed than usual on account of feed supply and good prices. Farm folks favor wheat marketing quotas.—Paul Haney.

Rawlins—We have plenty of moisture at present and the wheat looks good. It is starting to green up now. Not many farms selling. There are virtually no farms to rent. Soil conservation is popular here and

there is quite a lot of unutilizing and damping being done. People in general favor the marketing quotas. There is not much change in livestock or crop plans. Conditions are fairly good but low wheat prices don't look very good.—Darrell Kelley.

Republic—Snowed 4 times in one week recently, about 6 inches on level. All of late wheat except in draws seems to be dead. Early wheat seems O.K. Farms for renters are very scarce, with cash rent for pastures too high. There is much opposition to wheat quotas, mainly from those not engaged in conservation program. West side of county very hopeful of big irrigation project if and when Republic river is dammed. Buyers for serum plants bidding 10c a pound for pigs. Brood sows and stock cattle in great demand and high. Only a few new tractors. Horses cheap. Sheep on increase. Many lambs. Many farm sales. Horse machines and horses only cheap articles.—A. R. Snapp.

Riley—Lots of winter moisture. Had a 3-inch snow recently. Oats sowing will be delayed because of snow. Not many farms selling at present. Difficult for anyone to rent a farm unless he is equipped with power machinery. The majority of farmers opposed to wheat marketing quotas. Winter wheat in good condition. Some cattle on feed. Hogs scarce. Some new machinery being bought. Not many new buildings going up.—Henry Bletscher.

Rush—An abundance of winter moisture has been received this year, the third wettest in more than 40 years, according to the county's weather record. Wheat in good condition except for spots that are said to have been winter-killed. No farms selling and no new buildings or machinery yet. Few new irrigation plants. There is a demand for farms for rent. Soil conservation contracts are just about 100 per cent here. There is a general feeling of optimism because of the additional moisture that has been received.—William Crotinger.

Rooks—Too wet to stack kafir, cane, sorgo and soforth. Some wheat frozen out. Not many farms sold. A few public sales being held with good prices. Does not take much of a pig to bring a 5-dollar bill. More renters than farms. Soil conservation work not popular. Division on marketing quotas. More livestock and more cane, sorgo, kafir, feterita acres planned. Few new buildings and some new machinery. Farmers agree that Uncle Sam should lease up the surplus (Continued on Page 31)

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SOFT, DOWNY CHICKS

Take the Spotlight of Spring

FROM the beginning of the year, when the first warm sunny spring days come, until hot weather somewhat dims the enthusiasm, one's thoughts turn to pictures of downy chicks. Fads come and go, but the farm women have 2 standbys that annually arouse their interest—chicks and gardens.

And who wouldn't envy the farm family its summer diet of fresh green vegetables from the garden and fried chicken, topped off with a dessert of nourishing ice cream and angel food cake? Aside from providing nourishing food for the table in different concoctions, there is the extra cash that comes in daily from the flock.

This was demonstrated so well in the worst depression years when poultry and eggs were about the only cash income on many farms. And have you read the government report that poultry income ranked fourth on farms 2 years ago? These incomes have been brought about in most cases the last quarter of a century thru learning how to raise and care for poultry flocks.

Looking back over those years it seems that purebred stock was the key that opened the door to these poultry profits in the beginning. Producing more and better egg-producing strains were the next steps. Today there may not be as large a number of hens kept on the farms, but the chances are that the ones that are retained in the flocks are capable of laying 50 per cent more

eggs in a year than were those hens at the beginning of this century. With the better housing, feeds and care they get, in many cases they are actually producing twice and 3 times as many eggs.

Two things the poultryman should watch above everything else—health and vitality of his flock. Healthy, vigorous stock will produce fertile eggs that will hatch strong chicks that will live, if they are given any care. Health and great activity go hand in hand in bringing good results.

What qualities do you expect your chicks to have in 1941? Are you expecting to produce market poultry? If so, the fowls that you select for producing your chicks will need to be selected for meat characteristics. They should have deep, broad breasts, broad bodies with good depth and good length of back and keel. They should be the type that carries good flesh and weight. Perhaps in this case you may want to use standardbred males of a different breed, on account of a somewhat more rapid growth and quicker feathering. But remember the males must have abundant health and vitality too, as well as your females.

If you wish to produce pullets that will lay well next fall and winter, you will want to proceed along different lines. You will wish to select for breeders the best laying hens, and here's where you'll be glad you banded those hens that laid late into October and November. And you'll want males from known producers for mating to these hens. But health and vitality first. And you'll want these fowls free from any disqualifications for the breed they represent. Whatever purpose you are wanting to fulfill with your flock this year must start now with the breeding flock.

Males should be placed with the flock at least 2 weeks before eggs are to be saved for hatching. Of course, it is possible to get fertile eggs quicker than 2 weeks, but to have a good test thruout the flock, this length of time gives best results. If males are not accustomed to running together, there will be more or less fighting with possibly some injuries to some of the males, and this should be considered.

The number of males to use with the flock depends on the breed of poultry and the age of the males and females. Ordinarily, with light breeds one male is required to 15 to 20 females; the



heaviest breeds require one to 8 or 10; while the medium weight breeds are usually rated one to 12 or 15. Take into consideration whether cock birds or cockerels will be used. The maximum number of females may be used of the different breeds if cockerels are used with hens not over a year old.

Do eggs from pullets hatch as well, and their chicks live as well as those from hens 2 years old or older? It has been our experience, and others who have watched results tell me also, that older hens will produce eggs that in some cases will test slightly less fertile, unless mated to vigorous cockerels. There seems to be little difference in hatchability, altho if any difference it is generally in favor of the younger birds. But chicks from older hens are usually larger, more vigorous and their livability thru life shows a better percent. The fact that other factors beside the age of breeders enter into the production of good chicks does not make the above a fast rule, but all things being equal in a young flock and an older one, the odds are in favor of the older mating.

Likes One—Wants the Other

"Please send your play, 'Angel Without Wings.' I want to thank you for this kind service you offer your readers. Your other play, 'Hitch Your Family to a Star,' was a dandy. I ordered it last fall. It was far better than several I had ordered and paid much more for them, for our community meetings."—Mrs. E. P. Patterson, Parsons, Kan.

The play, "Angel Without Wings," is a 1-act comedy, with parts for 10 people, 5 male, 5 female. It takes about 30 minutes to present. The plot concerns Mom's lifelong ambitions—to faint and fly. She faints, all right, but because of her faint, she gyms herself out of an airplane ride. If you would like to have this play, send 10 cents for 1 copy, or order 11 copies for 35 cents. Address Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Murphy's Washery, Inc.

(Continued from Page 8)

the vine. Don't worry about never havin' no clothesline of your own. That Jim will come around. You just wait and see. You run on now and eat your dinner. Ain't nothing like a square meal to fix up a broken heart. And if things don't work out, just you come back and tell Lucinda."

When Ellen Miller had gone, Lucinda seated herself at the telephone and addressed the operator firmly.

"Give me Jim Dutton at Scot's garage," she said. After a pause she continued, "Now, Hazel, I know the number is in the book, but I haven't got time to look it up. I got a big ironin' starin' me in the face, so just you get Jim for me and be quick about it."

Shortly she was saying, "Hello, Jim. This is Lucinda Murphy talkin'. No. I don't want to buy no new car. . . . Nor a secondhand one either. You know I'm practically on my way to the poor-house now. . . . No, no, I've been broke for years. . . . Now, Jim, look here. If I had wanted to listen all the time, I would have bought me a radio. But I like to talk back so I put in a 'phone. Now you listen while I tell you something. I can't wash for you anymore. . . . No, there was a party here this morning that offered to do it for nothing with love and kisses throwed in. I

strive to please, but I can't meet a proposition like that. It was Ellen Miller, if you want to know. . . . No such thing. If I've been drinkin' bluin' then you are full of battery water. . . . That preacher don't mean a thing to her. A girl has to look after her spiritual life, doesn't she? She said something about the preacher bein' just lukewarm, but if you don't get around and make hay while the iron is hot, his temperature may go up. . . . You just get in one of them new cars and go around to Ellen's boardin' house. Take her back to school and fix up for your own wash, I'm thru."

Lucinda hung up the receiver and turned determinedly toward the kitchen. As she ironed the fragrant garments and hung them over the backs of immaculate chairs, she chuckled to herself, "Well, I'll lose a customer for a while, but I've got to look after the population of the town, too."

She sighed and wetting her finger, touched it gingerly to an iron. "God bless 'em," she said. The telephone rang. Hastily shoving her iron under the old cracked skillet on the stove, she prepared to answer. "Well now," she said, "I wonder have I hung somebody's b. v. d.'s too close to the street."

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1. Checks germ growth in the drinking water.
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● Be sure to start your chicks right. Keep drinking fountains clean—keep brooder house sanitary—and put Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets in the drinking water right from the start.

Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal fights bowel troubles both through the drinking water and in the digestive tract. It does this because its ingredients are non-oxidizing.

Only non-oxidizing medicines (kind used in Phen-O-Sal) can give you this double-duty action. Contact with feed, litter, or digestive juices does not destroy the soothing, astringent ingredients of Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal. (See the illustrative chart at right.)

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Make this "Member Emblem" your guide to Dr. Salsbury dealers who are trained to give you dependable poultry health service.

Proof that . . . PHEN-O-SAL does DOUBLE DUTY

- Drinking water (containing 8 Phen-O-Sal tablets to the gallon) was given to normal birds. Three hours later these birds were killed and the analysis showed constituents of Phen-O-Sal in the following concentrations present in these organs:

CROP	++++
GIZZARD	+++++
DUODENUM	++++
ILEUM	++++
CECA	++++
KIDNEY EXCRETIONS	+++++

+++++

Dr. Salsbury's PHEN-O-SAL TABLETS
MEMBER
Dr. Salsbury's Nation-wide POULTRY HEALTH SERVICE

Farm Bills in the Hopper

(Continued from Page 5)

opposition to this bill was based on claims of contradictory powers between the State Board of Agriculture and the State Board of Health. However, slight amendments eased the tension and speeded progress of the measure.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION—Farm people throuthout the state have an interest in House Bill 115, which provides for an electric co-operative code, similar to those in other states, to facilitate and speed the development of rural electrification in Kansas. The general purpose is to place the management of electric co-operative organizations in the hands of the farmer members. This would remove them from the jurisdiction of the Kansas State Corporation Commission, and would eliminate much "red tape" and legal entanglements which are slowing the development and increasing costs of R. E. A. work in the state at present.

Sponsors of the bill point out that the general corporation code of the Kansas State Corporation Commission was formed and designed for privately owned utilities which they regulate. Municipal utilities have long been exempt from regulations of the commission, and farmer members of electric co-operatives feel they deserve exemption also, because their organizations are similar to municipal utility companies. They explain that the farmers belonging to rural electric co-operatives own and manage their own services, having their own board of directors and managers. Twenty other states are now operating under uniform co-operative codes similar to the one provided for in the original form of this bill now in the Kansas legislature.

MARKETING—Senate Bill 117, would legalize the directorate of Kansas co-operatives organized under the co-operative marketing act. The proposed bill would amend the clause in the co-operative marketing act which provides that directors of co-operatives organized under this act must be stockholders. Objection to the present law is that many terminal co-operatives, mostly wheat co-operatives, are composed of local co-operatives instead of individual members.

Altho some 75,000 farmers are members of the local co-operatives belonging to the terminal co-operative, the terminals themselves do not have any individual members, which means they cannot lawfully elect any directors. The bill to correct this is backed whole-heartedly by the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, accord-

ing to their legislative representative, Clyde W. Coffman. Representing 13 Kansas farm organizations, Mr. Coffman spends full time in Topeka while the legislature is in session.

GASOLINE EXEMPTION—This farm committee is lending its influence against 2 bills which would repeal the gasoline exemption law and substitute a rebate system. The 2 proposals, similar in nature, are Senate Bills 172 and 176. They were introduced on the theory that there is too much evasion of gasoline tax under the present system.

Farm groups are fundamentally opposed to any tampering with the gasoline exemption law, because they fear such proposals might eventually end in laws which would abolish gasoline tax exemptions entirely. Besides, the new proposals would require farmers to keep records and go to county seats for their rebates. Such procedure, it is argued, causes annoyance and unnecessary trouble for Kansas farmers.

Another bill concerning the gasoline tax exemption law is one introduced in the House by Representative W. W. Fowler, of Butler county. This bill has been favorably received by the farm groups. It provides for setting up stronger audits, and enforcement of the present law, for the purpose of eliminating tax evasion and strengthening the law generally.

FARM BUREAU LEVIES—Of interest to thousands of Farm Bureau people in Kansas is House Bill 190, introduced by Representative John Ramsey, a farmer and livestock producer of Cheyenne county. His proposal is an act amending the present tax law so that levies for county Farm Bureaus and noxious weed control need not be included in the levies of county commissioners. This would merely legalize a system that has already been generally followed in many counties, and would clarify a situation that has caused considerable difficulty in several instances.

WHEAT REGISTRATION—Another bill vitally connected with Kansas farming is one which would require registration of wheat varieties and would regulate and control the introduction of new varieties. Introduced as Senate Bill 18, this measure provides at the outset that seeds of wheat shall not be advertised, offered, or sold for the purpose of planting under any variety name that is not included in a list of established variety names accepted for registration. Incorporated in the bill are provisions for fines and imprisonment against those who violate the proposed regulations.

New Farm Program Uncertain

(Continued from Page 9)

in his latest annual message on the state of the Union.

But from speeches and statements from Secretary of Agriculture Wickard and his subordinates, the Department is preparing a campaign along these lines:

1. The Farm Bureau program, and also the present national farm program in many spots, is too much for the benefit of the well-to-do farmers; the commercial farmers; the upper third in the farm population. In other words, the old "economic royalists" war, this time against the successful farmers, and in the interest of the unsuccessful farmers, the farm laborers—and the consumers.

2. More emphasis on farm income, less emphasis on farm prices; industrialization of agriculture; shifting of some 1½ million farmers into industrial pursuits as soon as the industry-labor part of the national economy can absorb the surplus farmer—if ever.

Foregoing is only a broad and rather sketchy outline of the farm war that seems to be brewing in Congress, in the Department, and among farm organization leaders.

Wheat growers will be offered marketing quotas in a referendum (provided in the AAA of 1938) to be pro-

claimed late this spring. If two-thirds of the growers eligible to vote cast their votes in favor of quotas, these will go into effect on the wheat harvested this year. If the necessary two-thirds do not vote for quotas, then under the AAA of 1938 there will be no commodity loans made on the 1941 harvested crop.

The wheat growers are being told flatly, but politely, by Department of Agriculture spokesmen, that without the wheat loans the price of wheat likely will drop to around 20 or 25 cents a bushel.

Under these circumstances, the Wheat Belt is expected to vote for quotas. Whether farmers in Eastern Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, who do not grow wheat as a commercial cash crop, will do so is more or less of a question. There are more wheat growers in these states than there are in the Wheat Belt. A farm producing fewer than 200 bushels of wheat on its allotted acreage does not entitle its operator to vote.

ITINERANT TRUCKERS—Both favor and dissatisfaction among farm groups have been expressed concerning itinerant merchant proposals, introduced as Senate Bill 185 and House Bill 218. These measures provide for the licensing and bonding of truckers and others who buy goods in one part of the state and sell in another area. Those favoring the bill see in it protection against inferior seeds and other articles sold under false names and descriptions. Many farm leaders object strenuously to this measure on the grounds it hinders the free movement of feed from one part of the state to another, a fact which might work serious handicaps on stockmen during periods of feed shortage, or which might cause higher prices in some sections.

(Continued on Page 26)

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MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS

Farm Bills in the Hopper

(Continued from Page 25)



Members of the House Committee on Agriculture in the 1941 session of the Kansas Legislature pause for a picture. Standing, left to right—J. A. Hawkinson, Bigelow; W. P. Kirkham, Wallace; E. C. Bussing, Lawrence; Herb J. Barr, Leoti; John A. Holstrom, Randolph; Will R. Christian, Ulysses; Wilbur F. Kohlmeier, Washington; Paul Sundgren, Coldwater; and H. S. Buzick, Jr., Sylvan Grove. Seated, back row, left to right—Frank B. Miller, Langdon, Chairman; Margaret Deskins, Leavenworth, secretary (face hidden); John Ramsey, Cheyenne county; E. D. Dennis, Sublette; Walter T. Pence, North Topeka; R. L. Stanley, Edson; and W. G. Cooper, Blackeman. Seated, front row, left to right—W. R. Flanders, Ellsworth; E. M. Angell, Plains; Ralph H. Miller, Deerfield; James F. Sweeny, Pawnee Rock; and Otis Douglass, Burlington.

LIVESTOCK THIEVES—Livestock men are also interested in House Bill 106, which was presented for the purpose of tightening defenses against livestock thieves. This measure provides that when livestock is delivered by motor truck, the trucker must have in his possession papers showing ownership. This bill was given fairly good chances of passage. However, many among the farm group feel it would just create extra trouble for stockmen and that the thieves would probably find ways of escaping its provisions.

CROP LIENS—Bills introduced both in the Senate and in the House would place automatic liens on crops for harvesting services and for fuel purchased on time. Strong opposition to these bills has been expressed by the farm lobbyists. They feel the farmer has enough troubles now without having liens legislated onto his crops.

FLOOD CONTROL—Some extremely important farm legislation before this session is included in a group of bills introduced by the Senate and House Committees on drainage and flood control. For instance, Senate Bill 159 authorizes counties to use road building machinery to aid in the development of water supplies. It legalizes the use of county machinery for building of farm ponds, a practice which has already been followed extensively in many counties, altho there was no law giving full authority to do so. Among other things the bill also authorizes county commissioners to purchase pumping equipment for operation of drouth-relief wells.

FARM PONDS—Following along with further boosts for farm ponds is Senate Bill 160, providing for greater reduction in assessed valuation of land where ponds and reservoirs are built for water storage. To come under the provisions of this measure, ponds must be built in accordance with plans approved by the chief engineer in the State Department of Water Resources. The ponds must be large enough to hold at least 5-acre feet of water.

WATER DISTRICTS—Senate Bill 161 is an act providing for the organization and government of rural water-supply districts. Like the other bills introduced by the Drainage and Flood Control Committees, this measure is designed to follow recommendations of a committee appointed by the Governor, in December, 1939, to formulate a Kansas Water Program. In their detailed report was a clause recommending legislative authority for the construction and development of water supplies to serve small groups of farms thru the creation of community water-supply districts.

ENGINEERING HELP—To establish a priority of rights for "ironing out" difficulties arising from water rights, the House Committee introduced House Bill 215, which would offer some valuable assistance to farmers who wish the services of experienced engineers in laying out sites and making plans for dams and ponds. Since most farmers cannot afford to hire the services of trained men of this kind, the bill would authorize the Division of Water Resources and the State Board of Agriculture to perform such services for individual owners, upon payment of a \$5 fee.

TAXES—Taxation is a big subject in every legislative session and this one is no exception. House Bill 354 deals with the notorious new tax code proposal. In the provisions of this lengthy document are clauses which would transfer the job of assessing from township jurisdiction to county jurisdiction. It would also change the date of assessing from March 1 to January 1. Up to the present, this measure, prepared by the legislative council, apparently has not met with strong favor in farm circles.

GRASS EXPERIMENTS—Considerable farm interest, especially in Central and Western Kansas, centers around House Bill 158, which provides for an appropriation of \$5,000 to the Hays Experiment Station, to be used in experimental work with grass and soil erosion problems.

FEED INSPECTION—A pleasant note is heard in connection with House Bill 219, introduced by the Committee on Livestock. Instead of asking for more funds as is true of so many bills, this one, backed by the State Board of Agriculture, asks permission for the Board to reduce and adjust fees charged for inspection of feed stuffs. It is explained that the present inspection fee, fixed by law, is yielding more than is required for the purpose, and the Board of Agriculture in administering this department has built up an unnecessary surplus. The board would prefer having power to lower this fee to fit the need, retaining power to restore it to the present level when conditions warrant.

Many other bills in the present session are of interest to farm people. As in several past sessions there is a proposal for homestead exemption in the field of taxation. Another bill that has caused highly explosive debate is the measure that would provide pensions for school teachers.

All told, about 700 bills have been introduced in this session. Many of them will soon be new Kansas laws.

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To reduce herd, we offer a dozen DHIA cows...

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Cows in herd are daughters and granddaughters of
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Registered Herefords. Young Cows. Cows with
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Bulls 10 to 18 months old. Grandsons of Haz-
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All boars and gilts. Fancy coming-yearling herd boar.
Red res. Immuned. top bloodlines. Feeding quality
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Poland China Fall Boars
September and October boars, sired by K's
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Fine September gilts and 3 September boars, good
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date breeders and those who con-
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Our Crop Reporters Say . . .

(Continued from Page 23)

land and take it out of production. This
would be cheaper than practices with its
horde of office force, investigation and su-
pervision.—C. O. Thomas.

Smith—Moisture situation best in many
years. A large acreage of oats and barley
will be seeded. Quite a large per cent of
the late seeded wheat killed. More farms
selling than one would think. Most all sell-
ing worth the money and mostly bought
by young farmers. Quite an interest in
irrigation where it can be done. Good
sprinkle of new machinery being bought as
everyone is in good spirits over the mois-
ture and looking for a bumper crop. Be-
lieve there will be an increase in the poultry
business. Most everyone had good luck
saving the lamb crop.—Harry Saunders.

Summer—We have excess moisture. There
has been damage to young alfalfa, also
barley and wheat by freezing. Feeds stand-
ing in the fields are hard to get, much not
yet topped. Livestock have suffered in
muddy feedlots, gains discouraging. Some
farms selling. More expected of renters.
Some alfalfa will be seeded this spring.
Unusual acreage of oats and all kinds of
sorghums. Weather keeps back all progress,
very few oats sown.—M. Bryan.

Trego—Stock doing well. Baby chicks ar-
riving. Wheat conditions are good with
all the snow we have had. Snow lay quite
level, 4 inches to 6 inches, stubble fields
were level as high as stubble. Some farmers
still report wheat winterkilled. Marketing
quota seems to be meeting with favor as
the best means presented. Good many still
looking for allotment checks. Farmers hop-
ing this year will set them up where they
can think of repairing their homes and farm
buildings.—Ella M. Whisler.

Wabaunsee—There is plenty of moisture.
We had a nice snow of several inches re-
cently, which is very beneficial to wheat
and barley. Wheat wintering fine. There are
more farm sales this winter than for several
years. Everyone is interested in soil con-
servation work. Folks much enthused on
wheat marketing quotas. There are not
enough cattle to fill pastures and very few
farmers have hogs. Conditions seem to be
on the upward trend.—Mrs. Charles Jacobs.

Washington—We still are having plenty
of moisture. There is more subsoil moisture
now than for many years. Most wheat fields
show quite a bit of winter kill, also fall-
sown alfalfa was badly injured by the early
fall freeze. A few farms have changed hands
at very low prices. Some renters unable to
find farms. Some farm sales being held
and prices are good. Conservation work has
not made much progress in this county.
Eggs, 12c; butterfat, 27c; wheat, 67c; corn,
52c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Wilson—Plenty of moisture in ground.
Wheat looks good. Oats planting in pro-
gress. Some tenants having trouble finding
farms. Soil conservation work progressing
nicely in county. Most farmers work with
the wheat program plan. Some livestock go-
ing to market. A few farm sales with fair
prices. Not many new buildings but some
repairing being done.—A. E. Burgess.

Wyandotte—There still is ample mois-
ture, only recently have farmers been able
to gather corn because of the mud. Wheat
very poor in most instances, a few fields
look good but not many. A few small farms
selling but no large ones. There is a
scarcity of farms for rent. The soil con-
servation work does not seem to be very
popular. Most farmers oppose wheat mar-
keting quotas. Livestock numbers are
about on the average with last spring.
Quite a number of new residences being
built in eastern part of county. Except for
wheat, conditions in general are good.
Corn, 50c; oats, 36c; alfalfa, \$10 to \$14;
good milk cows up to \$150; good horses
around \$100; mules, \$125.—Warren Scott.

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WHEN YOU BUILD, REMEMBER—

The best barn is one that saves labor and keeps livestock clean, comfortable and healthy. Separate the horses and cows by means of grain bins, feed rooms, and tight doors. Horses should be put toward the North, if there's any way of doing so.

Choose the location for your barn carefully. Don't let it obscure your home. And locate it so that prevailing winds will carry barnyard odors away from your home. If possible, put it on a Southern slope over a gravel or sandy subsoil which will permit natural drainage. Low, level locations should be tile-drained before attempting to build. You'll take greatest advantage of sunlight by laying the long dimension of your barn North and South.

Leave enough space between your barn and other buildings so that additions can be built on when needed. This will also avoid closely grouped buildings, thus reducing the fire hazard.

○ A thousand-pound cow breathes out approximately ten pounds of moisture a day, so be sure to provide a good ventilating system. Gravity flues can be used, but some mechanical ventilating outfit will be more positive. Any system should be so arranged that it will conserve heat during cold weather.

YOU'RE probably a firm believer in the old saying—"where there's smoke, there's fire." So are we. And that's a good explanation of why *The Tank Truck* keeps telling you what other farmers think. Letters like those you see on this page, come in from all parts of the country, at all seasons of the year, from all kinds of farmers. Most of the letters are as different as day and night—except that every one of them talks about low repair bills, and the long, safe tractor or car performance that came from keeping engines OIL-PLATED by using that good Conoco Germ Processed oil. Where there's such a lot of agreement about something, there must be a whole lot to it, wouldn't you say?

Let's just take a quick look at some letters right here at hand. Fred Henderson (upper right) who farms two sections at O'Donnell, Texas, says in another part of the same letter you see under his picture:

"I have found by constant use that all of my equipment will stand longer, harder wear and tear if I use Germ Processed Motor Oil..."

After reading that, you couldn't be blamed for wanting to find out more about this OIL-PLATING—what it is—why and how it helps engines keep their fine fit. So right here's an explanation:

Conoco Germ Processed oil—patented—contains an extra substance which causes an actual bond of lubricant direct to metal. That's your engine's OIL-PLATING...lubricant PLATED to working parts closely and lastingly. In your own mind, you might compare it to the chromium-plating on your car's bumpers or hub caps, for OIL-PLATING is also a glossy shield of protection attached to the metal. And just as you wouldn't expect chromium-plating to drain off, neither does the OIL-PLATING all want to drain down. OIL-PLATING stays up on working parts, even when the engine stands idle. Then when you start up again, there's no waiting until the oil pump puts the first lubricant back on the job. For OIL-PLATING never quits its job of guarding against harsh metal-to-metal contact all the while you use Conoco Germ Processed oil.

Experience on a larger farm

Now, moving along, how about a farm like the 500 acres John Consentino farms with his brother Leonard who is shown at top left. John's letter adds:

"We have been using Conoco products exclusively in our two Case tractors, pick-up baler, two Chevrolet cars, one Chevrolet pick-up, two V8 Ford cars and one Ford truck, for 5 years and our total repair bill has been less than \$50. This is the kind of performance we had been looking for."

...and on a 3000-acre farm

You can be sure that E. L. Peterson (lower left) is after the same kind of performance, and he's had



O'Donnell, Texas
...I am glad to recommend Conoco
products to all farmers because
they are safer, more dependable
and cheaper in the long run.
Yours truly,
Fred Henderson

plenty of opportunity to find out what's what. Starting with 160 acres of land, back in 1876, the Peterson Farm & Livestock Company now farms 3000 acres. Here's what Mr. Peterson writes:

"We were the first farmers in this part of the country to purchase a gasoline tractor... at the present time we are operating three tractors, three trucks, six cars, a combine and several other small gasoline engines... have had very fine results with all of our equipment. We have followed out your recommendation in using Conoco products which I feel has been profitable to us. We do not hesitate to recommend Conoco products to our friends. As we have always received fine treatment from you people..."

There you have it—large or small, Texas or Utah—these farmers talk the same. Good products and good service. Which reminds us... You can OIL-PLATE your own engines in a jiffy by just changing to Conoco Germ Processed oil. Call your local Conoco agent and order a delivery to your farm in whatever quantity suits your needs. He'll deliver barrels, 5-gallon buckets, or handy 5-quart and 1-quart dustproof cans of Germ Processed oil, as well as Conoco Bronz-Z gasoline, tractor fuels and Conoco Specialized greases.

THAT'S AN IDEA

Do you know some handier way of doing things around a farm? Write your ideas to *The Tank Truck*, care of this paper. We will pay \$1.00 for each idea we publish.



To support a sagging gate, fasten an old wheel to the swinging end so that it will roll along the ground.
Mrs. J. L. Burch, Box 67, Coboteau, Mont.

You can save yourself a lot of uncomfortable scratches by slipping a length of rubber inner tube over your wrists while picking berries, trimming rose bushes, etc.

Mrs. W. O. Smoot, R#1, Liberal, Mo.

If you have to work a 2-man saw alone, attach three or four strips of inner tube to the other handle and fasten them to a stake driven into the ground about where helper would stand. The stretch of the rubber will help the return stroke.
Herbert Moore, Bazine, Kansas.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS

CONOCO MOTOR OILS

CONOCO GREASES

