

KANSAS FARMER

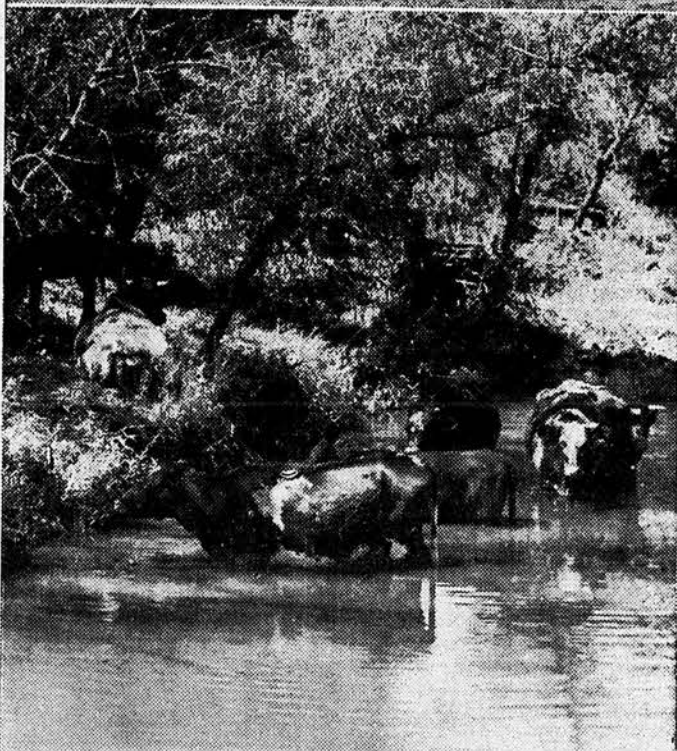
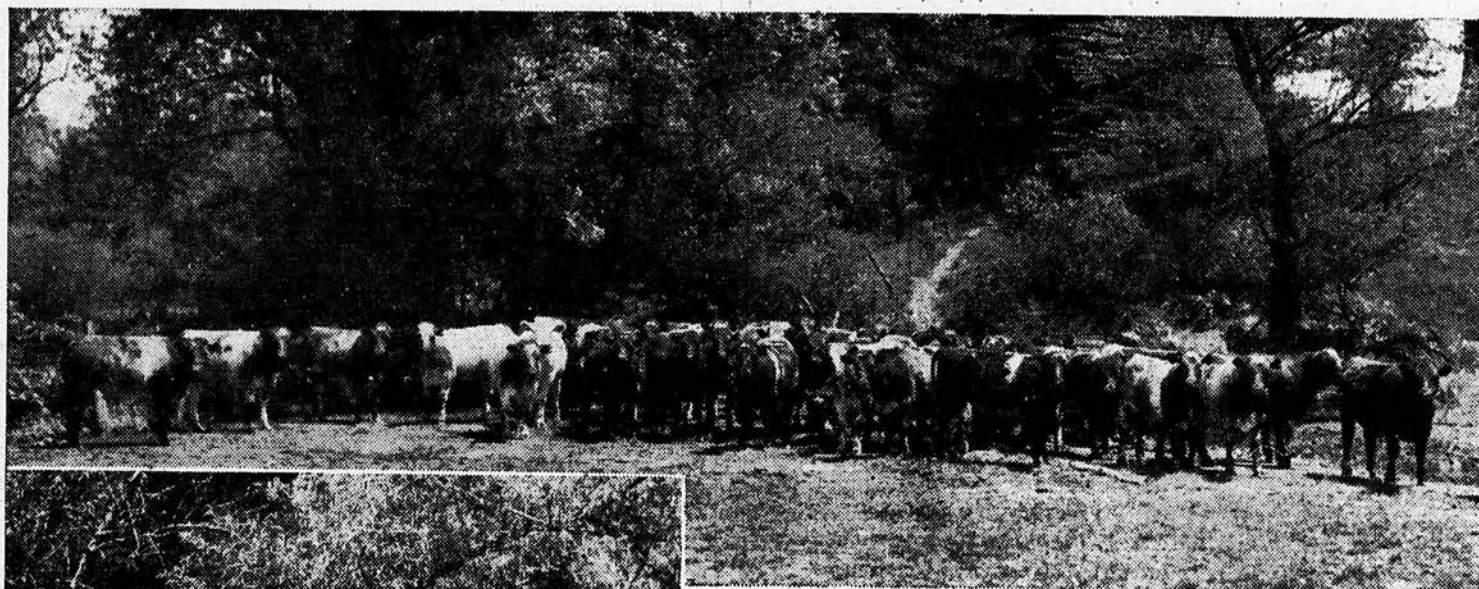
CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE



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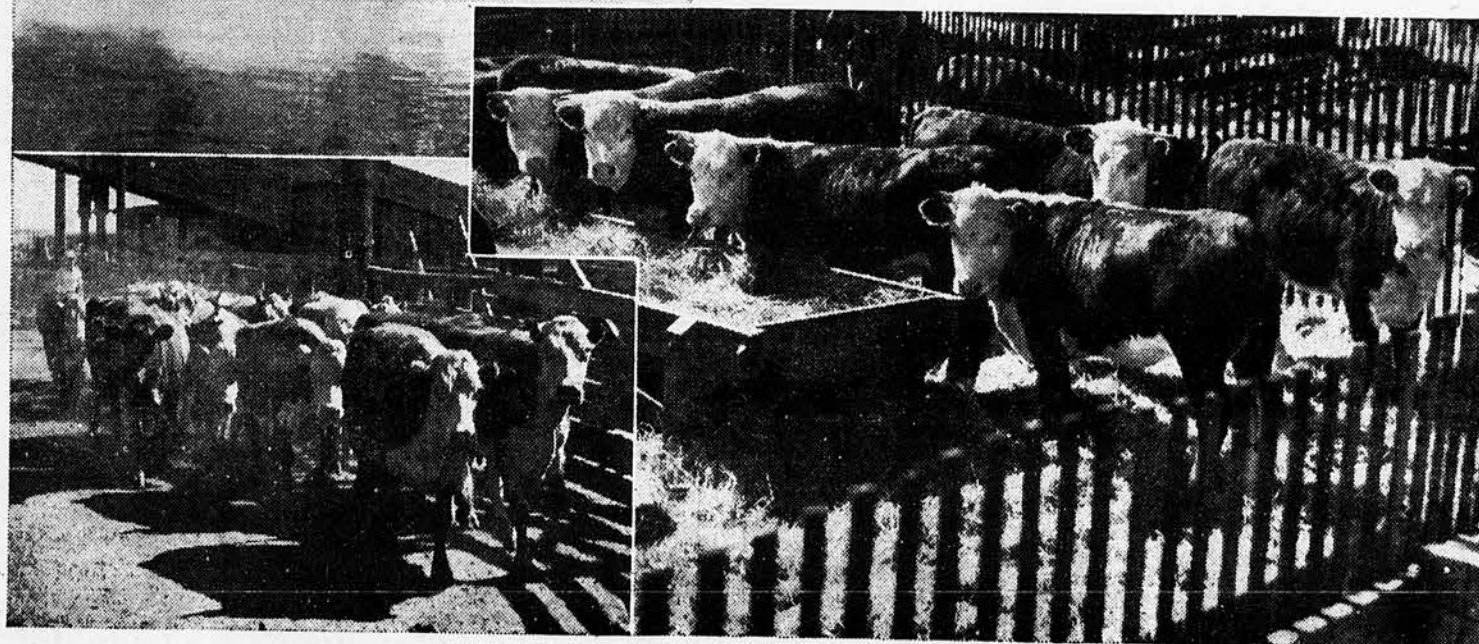
Number 5



Beef Trails—

CATTLE trails helped make Kansas. Some led to Dodge City and points east; or more dramatically for many riders to—eternity. Obliterated by time and change, those old cattle traffic-ways forever will remain as landmarks etched in memory, paying tribute to—BEEF.

Ever increasing in importance as years counted on, dutifully refined by careful breeding, excellently finished on home-grown grass and grain, that same product of the plains today fits into second place among Kansas industries. Altho modern trails of concrete and steel preclude the gripping romance of the past, we sense only growing appreciation for a great industry and those who man it.



Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home

It is true that there is no place like home, but it is also true that there is no place like a *comfortable home*. This time of the year, with the men-folk in the house toasting their shins, is a good time to call attention to some of the things that would make your home more comfortable.

Running water, perhaps, instead of the pump on the porch that sometimes has to be thawed out. Or electricity from the high-tension line that has just been completed out along the highway. Or a furnace that will *keep* the rooms warm instead of a heating stove that has to be stoked with wood and burns your face while your back freezes. Or maybe insulation or house repairs to keep out the icy air of January.

Anyway, now is a good time to discuss and plan these improvements. And the place to study and choose these "changes for the better" is in the advertising in *Kansas Farmer*. Recently many companies have given a great deal of thought to the manufacturing of those things which make a country home comfortable. They tell you of their progress in the advertising.

KANSAS FARMER

Honored Member of a Famous Family



TOPEKA, KANSAS

More Than Four Million Subscribers

Feed Requirement Records Aid in Selecting Profitable Beef Project

By TUDOR CHARLES

SOME exceptionally good information has been assembled by A. D. Weber, of Kansas State College, relative to feed requirements for fattening choice beef cattle. Since the requirements he explained apply to a number of the standard feeding programs followed by Kansas farmers, they make worthwhile information for livestock men.

For choice steer calves to be full fed thru the winter, Mr. Weber said a feeding period of 200 days and a gain in weight of 450 pounds to the calf is necessary to reach the proper finish. In this feeding period every calf may be expected to eat about 42 bushels of corn and 850 pounds of alfalfa hay.

Yearling steers, Mr. Weber said, will attain a desirable finish when full-fed 150 days, during which time the average total gain to the steer will be in the neighborhood of 350 pounds. Thus a shorter feeding period and smaller gains are required to finish yearling steers than steer calves. But to produce 350 pounds gain, a yearling steer will require about 44 bushels of corn and 1,000 pounds of hay.

A choice 2-year-old steer will be ready for market after a 125-day feed, during which time he will gain at least 300 pounds. His total feed consumption will be about 41 bushels of shelled corn and 1,000 pounds of alfalfa.

Same Amount for Fattening

It is interesting to note that approximately 40 bushels of shelled corn and one-half ton of hay are necessary to fatten a choice steer irrespective of whether he is a calf, a yearling, or a 2-year-old. However, the feeding period is shorter for older cattle, but the gain is also less. A bushel of corn produces about 11 pounds gain on a calf, 9 pounds on a yearling steer, and 7 pounds on a 2-year-old steer.

It is this fact which has made the long time growing-out project so popular for Kansas farms. While calves carried along until they are yearlings before fattening may not make the most efficient gains in the feed-lot, they are young enough to do well, and the owner already has had advantage of economical gain while they were calves, provided he fed them well.

Heifers fatten more readily and are marketed at lighter weights than steers; consequently, a shorter feeding period and less feed are required by heifers. Choice heifer calves must gain about 380 pounds which necessitates a full-feeding period of 175 days. During this time every heifer calf will eat in the neighborhood of 34 bushels of corn

and 850 pounds of alfalfa or equivalent feeds. Choice yearling heifers will reach a marketable finish when full-fed 125 days. They will eat on the average about 33 bushels of corn and 925 pounds of alfalfa.

It should be said, Mr. Weber pointed out, that heifers have no advantage over steers with respect to the pounds of gains produced from a bushel of corn. In fact, steers appear to have a slight advantage from the standpoint of gain.

Deferred Feeding System

The Kansas deferred system of full feeding produces finished cattle on less grain than is required when cattle are full-fed during the winter months. With the deferred system, choice steer calves which have been wintered real well are grazed from May 1 to July 31 on good pasture. It is not yet too late to improve the condition of calves being wintered, in time for turning out on grass May 1, if the feed up until the present time has not been good enough. Calves should make a gain of about 250 pounds from October until May. If calves were bought later than October, or perhaps are just now being purchased, a light grain feed should be supplemented by a pound daily of cottonseed meal, or a liberal feed of alfalfa hay. Calves to be turned to pasture, for 100 days full-fed after July 31, should not be fat, but ought to carry much more flesh than the old time idea of proper condition for stock cattle. If they are thin, they cannot be finished by 100 to 125 days full feeding after taking off of grass.

—KF—

To Give Pasture a Vacation

After several years of close grazing and deficient rainfall, H. W. Hickert, Bird City, plans to dispose of his flock of 800 ewes and rest his 640-acre pasture for 2 seasons. The only grazing which is to be used is in fall and winter after grass has made its growth.

—KF—

Rest Revived Pasture

Native pastures have been hard hit in the wheat sections of the Southwest but with proper rest many of them have made a come-back. Eli I. Schrock, Ford county, has an 82-acre pasture which 2 years ago appeared to be practically dead. He has rested it considerably the past 2 summers and it now is much improved. Mr. Schrock is a co-operator in Kansas Farmer's Pasture Improvement Program.

A New Pasture Season Approaches

By THE EDITORS

ONLY a few weeks remain until pasture plans for Kansas Farmer's 1938 program should be sent in. This project covers 62 counties in Central and Western Kansas, ranging from Republic, Cloud, Ottawa, Saline, McPherson, Harvey, Sedgwick and Sumner counties westward.

Under the new plans for 1938, there will be 2 divisions in the program—one for range livestock men, and another for those who use temporary crops to supplement their permanent grass. There will be prizes of \$50, \$25, \$15 and \$10 for each division. In addition, every

co-operator in the program will be invited to attend a steak feed in fall, where choice grass-fattened beef will be featured and the results of the year's work will be discussed by the farmers themselves. There will be 4 of these steak suppers, one in every one of the quarters of the pasture area.

An explanation in full, of Kansas Farmer's pasture program will be sent upon request by card, or receipt of the accompanying coupon. Many county farm bureaus are taking part this year and all agricultural societies or groups are invited to co-operate.

Pasture Program Manager
Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kansas

Please send me rules and entry blanks for the Pasture Improvement Program being sponsored by Kansas Farmer, for farmers in Central and Western Kansas.

Name Address

County Date



One of the good Shorthorn herds of Central Kansas, is found on the ranch operated by G. D. Hammond, St. John. The number of cows has been reduced recently. Creep-feeding oats to produce quality feeder stock has been done by Mr. Hammond.

World's Pioneer Breed

*Shorthorns Appeared First Not Only in America
But in Other Parts of the World*

By F. W. HARDING

FOR MORE than a century and a half, Shorthorn cattle have contributed to the advancement and improvement of the cattle stocks in North America. Beginning with a few small importations into Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio, following the Revolutionary War, the improving qualities of the breed have touched every section of this country and Canada. It not only transformed the native stocks, but provided a foundation for all breeds coming later, both beef and dairy.

The Shorthorn has been the pioneer, not alone in America, but first of all in the British Isles where all of our beef breeds originated, and in South America, particularly Argentina, and in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. This wide adaptability of the breed to all climates and conditions in many lands is an inherent characteristic. Its world-wide distribution follows as a matter of course.

But you are most directly interested in the situation within the borders of Kansas. The extent of the packing industry at Kansas City, St. Joseph, Wichita and Topeka, is an impressive marker along the line of progress in the beef producing industry, a development that has come within the lifetime of many men now actively engaged in it.

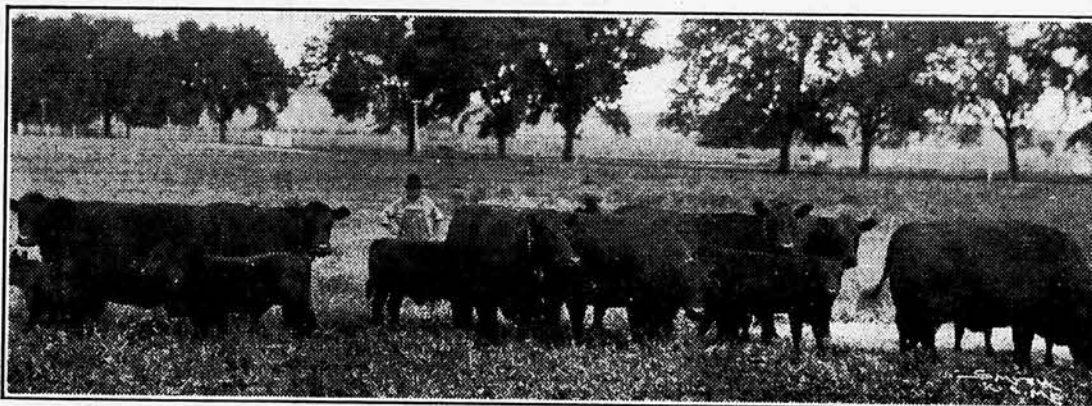
There are today about 1,500 breeders of purebred Shorthorns in Kansas who register their cattle in their association. The output of their herds is absorbed by Kansas farmers and ranchmen who carry on in the commercial field of beef production, and in adjoining states. It is a remarkable fact that this number has been maintained thru the adverse conditions of recent years. Certainly it is convincing testimony to the dependability of the breed, and the important role it plays in farm and ranch operations.

There are numerous herds of purebred and high-grade Shorthorns in Kansas being operated strictly for the production of market beef, notably that of Symms Brothers, Atchison; Gigstadt & Son, Lancaster; Robbins Ranch, Belvidere; and these have built, as have many others, a reputation for their output which assures a premium thereon. An advantage which attends this type of operation is the added weight which the Shorthorn takes on for the feed consumed at any age or weight.

Only recently Tomson Brothers of Wakarusa, held their fiftieth anniversary sale with an offering of calves and yearlings entirely of their own breeding.

One development that is attracting general attention is the expansion of Polled Shorthorn breeding, and the demand for them in several foreign countries. Numerous export shipments have gone to Australia, New Zealand and Argentina within the last 2 years. In December last, 43 head were exported to these countries, selected here by foreign buyers who have found that the United States has not only by far the largest supply of Polled Shorthorns of any country in the world, but the best.

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Angus herds are popular on farms following both a breeding and feeding program, thus utilizing both grass and grain crops and offering more safety from fluctuating feed and finished beef prices.

Emphasis on Fleshing

*From the First Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Endeavored
To Produce Animals With High Quality Carcasses*

By W. H. TOMHAVE

ABERDEEN-ANGUS cattle originated in Scotland, where the breed has been bred and improved for 300 years. The early improvers of the breed bred an animal thick in flesh, small but dense in bone, that did well in the feedlot.

The Aberdeen-Angus was the last of the three breeds to be imported into the United States. George Grant, who was founding a colony at Victoria, Kan., imported 4 unregistered Aberdeen-Angus bulls in 1873. These bulls were crossed with the native Texas cattle of the longhorn variety. The result of this first cross was so outstanding and so materially improved the type and quality of the native cattle that they immediately became very popular among the feeders of beef cattle. The majority of the calves from this first cross was black and virtually all were hornless, demonstrating the prepotency of Aberdeen-Angus bulls. Feeders soon found that polled cattle were easier to handle in the feedlot and that shipping losses were much reduced over shipping horned cattle and that the "Blacks" were outstanding black animals. These factors aroused an interest in this breed.

In 1878, more than 50 years after the introduction of the Herefords and 90 years after the arrival of the Shorthorns, the first purebred Aberdeen-Angus cattle were imported into the United States by Chicago business men.

Kansas played an important part in the early development of Aberdeen-Angus. In 1880, A. B. Mathews, of Kansas City, founded a herd from purchases made in Canada and Michigan. In 1882, he imported 55 head from Scotland, 33 females and 22 males. He soon became a prominent figure in the show ring and at sales. He maintained an Aberdeen-Angus sale cattle barn near the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange Building for 10 years. His herd was dispersed in 1891.

Another early Kansas breeder was W. M. D. Lee, of Leavenworth, who established a herd in 1881. In 1883, T. J. McCreary established a herd at Highland, founded with imported cattle and maintained continuously until 1912, when Mr. McCreary died. George A. Whitaker, of Louisburg, established a herd in 1883. The oldest herd still in existence in Kansas is the Parker Parrish & Co. herd at Raymond, which was founded in 1899. This herd has

(Continued on Page 14)



"Move around there, so I can curry the other side," says Glenn Lacy, Miltonvale, member of E. C. Lacy and Sons, Shorthorn breeding firm. The bull is a yearling, just coming into strong breeding age. The Lacy herd is one of the coming Shorthorn herds of Northern Kansas, and is well known thru the important fairs.

A Mistaken Sales Tax Notion

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

THE legislature now is in special session called by the Governor for the purpose of changing the Social Security Law. I receive a good many letters from readers who insist that the people of Kansas voted for the sales tax with the understanding that it was all to be used in paying the pensions to the aged. I think it is time there was a clearer understanding about this. To begin with the people did not vote on the sales tax. It was not mentioned in either of the amendments voted on in the 1936 election. Secondly, there was nothing in either of those amendments which said anything about an old-age pension. The sole purpose of those amendments was to make it possible for the state to participate with the counties in the social welfare program.

Originally the counties of Kansas were wholly responsible for caring for the poor and aged. Here is what the Constitution said about taking care of the aged and infirm:

"The respective counties of the state shall provide as may be prescribed by law, for those inhabitants who by reason of age, infirmity or other misfortune, may have claims upon the sympathy and aid of society." In 1936, the above section was amended by adding the following: "Provided, however, the state may participate financially in such aid and supervise and control the administration thereof."

When the legislature was confronted with the necessity of finding the money to pay for the social security in the way of old age assistance, the legislators at first shied off from the enactment of a sales-tax law. Various other plans were discussed, such as increasing the income tax. In addition to the aid for the poor and aged the schools were clamoring for aid to help out the poor districts. Finally the sales tax was agreed upon as the best and virtually the only way to raise the money. There was no reference of the matter to the voters of the state, and just where this idea originated that the people voted for the sales tax with the impression that it was all to be applied to the payment of old age pensions, I do not know.

Now, I believe more aid should be given to the really needy old people. But after all the interest of the taxpayers must be consulted. I am satisfied that a more liberal allowance will be made for old age assistance than is provided by the present law.

Will It Be a Racket?

THE housing law enacted by Congress provides for guaranteed loans up to 90 per cent of the appraised value of the houses to be built. I do not believe there is a single conservative banker or loan company who will say this is a safe law. I hope my judgment as to what will happen under this law may prove to be mistaken. But my judgment is that there will be developed one of the most gigantic rackets ever seen in this country since the World War, when the Government placed a premium on dishonesty by letting contracts for government buildings and ships on the cost-plus basis. That is, the contractor was given a commission on the cost of the building or ship. The more the building cost the more commission the contractor received. Men working on the jobs were encouraged to loaf instead of doing reasonably honest work, so as to increase the cost and consequently the contractor's commission.

I fear that dishonest contractors will manage to get exaggerated appraisements so that 90 per cent

More or Less Modern Fables

A LOVE-SICK couple were sitting under the spreading branches of a maple tree. "Do you trust me, my love?" asked the youth with the tender inflection and tone of a sick calf. "Do I trust you?" cooed the maiden as she crept a little nearer. "While you are near I think of nothing else but you." Just then a large and portly maple-worm resting on a limb above the cuddling couple, remarked to itself: "This is getting too sickish for me. I will just drop down on the back of that girl's neck and show the young feller that his lovey-dovey can think of something else beside him. I will also make a temporary break in that dream of love."

Two dogs were out hunting together when they spied a porcupine near by. One of them was about to make a rush for the little animal when the other restrained him saying: "I can't say that I ever saw this particular animal before but I once tackled what I suppose was a brother of his and have regretted it ever since."

Passing That Fellow Ahead

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

Oh what did he care
When a touch boosted—speed?
He wished to pass that car ahead!
What did he care
Tho not urgent the need
When passing that fellow ahead?
Of course there were thousands
To meet on his way
And thousands behind him
All going his way
And hundreds edged in
That caused some delay
But his worry was that car ahead!

He sped on and on
His machine seemed to fly
While passing that fellow ahead—
Taking risks mile by mile
Still driving in high
What matter, 't was other folks dread?
The roadway was his
No one should be hurt
Why should folks be caring
Was he not alert?
Another just like him
Right then took a spurt!
And few were the tears that were shed!
(Copyright, 1938)

of the appraisalment will be more than sufficient to pay the actual cost of erecting the buildings. Vast numbers of houses will be erected, the contractors will get their money and the Government will be left holding an enormous sackful of defaulted loans and empty properties. Honest building and loan companies also will be holding their several sacks, for the buyers will rush for the new houses and leave the old ones empty. Finally there will be the inevitable crash, possibly another general panic. I hope my judgment will prove to be mistaken.

Toward Farm Regimentation

THE Agricultural Relief Bill modified by the conference report of the joint committee of the House and the Senate has become a law. I regret to say that I do not understand this bill well enough it seems to me to discuss it intelligently, and I am of the opinion that a good many of the members of Congress who voted to adopt the conference report do not understand it very well either. I have been interested in a letter written by a Michigan man by the name of Ward. I do not know how much personal interest Mr. Ward has in agriculture, but here is his view of the bill and his reasons for opposing it:

"Not only is the philosophic principle behind the agricultural bill false, not only does this bill ignore economic history and current world conditions, but it is grossly short-sighted from the national viewpoint.

"Who is there that does not know that every bale of cotton or bushel of wheat denied American production will not have its equivalent bale of cotton or bushel of wheat, of lesser quality of course, grown abroad? The price of these commodities is the price fixed by the lowest production costs thruout the world. Under the bill we forsake the opportunity to produce abundantly the high-quality products of America. Foreign nations will quickly produce volume equivalents, but of quality which will still further reduce the world price."

On the other hand, however, here is a quotation from a statement made by the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation, headed by Edward A. O'Neal, President of the Federation, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture:

"It is our belief that this bill, if enacted into law, will provide for a program that will attract the maximum voluntary support of farmers and embody the necessary provisions to constitute the basis for a sound and permanent national program for agriculture, and that H. R. 8505, as reported from the committee on conference, and as approved by the House, should be passed by the Senate."

At any rate the bill has become a law. Time and experience will test its merits and demerits. Having been born and reared on a farm I know the natural objection of a farm owner to being regimented or told what he must do or must not do, what crops he must raise and how much of each. This bill seems to go a considerable distance toward regimentation, but the farmers may find that such regimentation is to their advantage.

Our College Grows in Usefulness

DURING "Farm and Home Week" just ended at the Kansas State College of Agriculture at Manhattan, there were nearly 2,000 Kansas farmers and their wives, and in some cases sons and daughters, registered. This is the largest registration since "Farm and Home Week" was instituted.

This indicates an increasing interest in the college by the farmers and their wives. It is deserved because K. S. C. is constantly growing in helpfulness.

Half a century ago, while even then the Agriculture College was a useful institution, it fell short of fulfilling its real purpose. Its experiments were confined exclusively to those made in the college or on the college farm. Of course, these experiments had value but they were entirely too local. They did not take into consideration the differences of soil and climate that exist in Kansas. The most of the farmers did not feel that the college was really their college and comparatively few of them were sending their sons and daughters there to be educated. Of those who did graduate there a majority were not going back to the farm; they were following some other kind of business or employment.

It began to dawn on the faculty that if the farmers would not go to college then the college must go to the farmers. It has done that. Its extension work now goes to every part of the state. More and more farmers, as we have reason to know, are taking their problems to the college. The college faculty, acting in conjunction with the county agents, are helping to solve these problems. Any farmer, however humble or obscure, who has a problem growing out of the cultivation of his land, or the care of his livestock or poultry can be assured that if he will send his question as to what he ought to do about it to the college he will get a courteous and prompt reply suggesting the remedy.

Any housewife who has a problem in home economics that troubles her is at liberty to write to the college about it and can be assured that she will get a prompt reply.

Of course, the members of the faculty are not supermen and women. They may be mistaken about some things. They continually are testing and experimenting. Often the failure of a theory when tested by demonstration is fully as valuable as an experiment which is a success. It is just as necessary to know what not to do as it is to know what to do.

I am quite proud of our agricultural college. I am satisfied that it is worth more than its costs. I am a firm believer in the profit system. An institution which does not directly or indirectly pay a profit should be abandoned. But profits are not always measured by cash.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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Kansas Played Big Part in Early Breed History of Polled Herefords

By B. O. GAMMON

ANY story of the origin, development and present status of Polled Hereford cattle which leaves Kansas out of consideration leaves the story with an important part untold. Kansas was the birthplace of the best of the 4 original hornless purebred Hereford bulls from which the present polled variety of Whitefaces descended.

Furthermore, a Kansan, W. W. Guthrie, of Atchison, was the man who used in Warren Gammon the interest which resulted in the modern Polled Hereford.

At the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha in 1898, Mr. Guthrie exhibited cattle carrying the familiar Hereford color and markings but having no horns. He called them "Polled Kansas." A visitor at that fair, Warren Gammon, of Des Moines, was greatly interested in this exhibit and



Shields, of Marion county, recently re-president of the American Polled Hereford Breeders Association. He has been a dean of breeders for 30 years.

inquiry as to how the cattle had been produced. He was told that a naturally hornless bull of unknown ancestry, but with the color and markings of the Hereford, had been mated with horned Hereford cows.

Of course these cattle were grades not subject to registration in the American Hereford Record.

Upon his return to Iowa, Mr. Gammon began experimental cross-breeding by using Red Polled and Polled Durham (Shorthorn) bulls on high grade Hereford cows to see what sort of results would result and found that some of them inherited the color and markings of the Hereford from their fathers and hornless heads from their mothers.

Later, in the course of extensive breeding on the subject of animal breeding, Mr. Gammon came across statements by Chas. R. Darwin, that all species of plants and animals were subject to extreme and unpredictable variations, known as "freaks of nature." These could in most cases be "fixed" or made permanent by the use of animal breeders. Immediately, he conceived the idea of trying to locate purebred, registered Hereford cattle that by this process of "variation" had failed to develop horns. If foundation animals could be found which would be able to create a naturally hornless strain of Herefords that would be purebred and subject to registration in the American Hereford Record, Mr. Gammon inquired of all the members of the American Hereford Breeders Association and located 4 bulls and 10 cows. Of these Mr. Gammon bought the 4 bulls and 7 of the cows. It was from this stock that the present Double Standard Polled Herefords were developed.

One of these bulls was Giant 101740, owned by O. F. Nelson of Hiawatha, and another by Mr. Fadley. Giant became

probably the best known of the foundation sires of the breed.

From the earliest days of the breed Kansas has ranked high among the states in the production of Polled Herefords. Since 1911 the Sunflower state has stood never lower than fifth and usually third or fourth in the number of herds headed by Polled Hereford bulls, number of members of the American Polled Hereford Breeders Association and number of customers of the American Polled Hereford Record. The report of the secretary of the national association for 1937 shows Kansas with 678 herds in which polled bulls are used, and 66 active members of the breed organization. These members are scattered throughout the state, with a slightly larger proportion east than west of the 99th meridian.

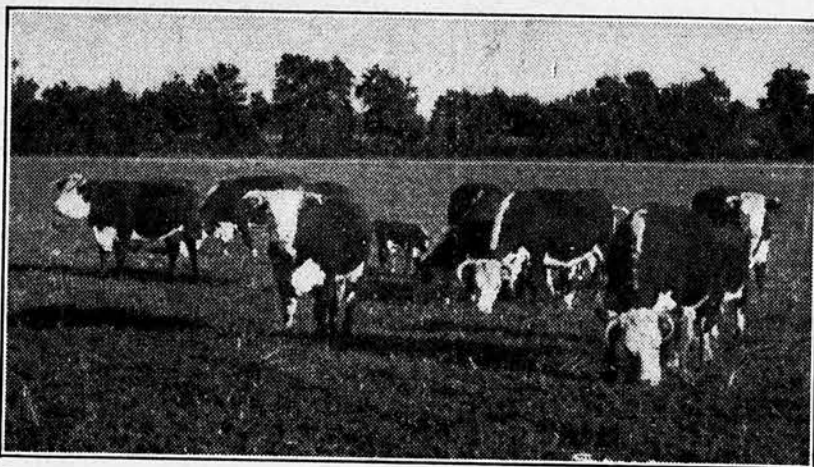
Quite a group of purebred herds are located in the Herington section of the state, there being 9 breeders within 25 miles of that town. Another notable Polled Hereford community consists of 13 herds in the vicinity of Larned. In Cloud county is one of the oldest and largest herds in the state.

Father, son and grandsons of the Riffel family in Dickinson county have been active in breeding Polled Herefords for two decades. From the Jesse Riffel herd (son) about 250 good cattle have been sold into 10 states and exportations have been made to Australia. Worthmore and Polled Plato bloodlines have been used by the Riffels as well as in several neighboring herds.

In the Larned community, Pawnee county, the John Lewis & Sons herd is dominant in point of numbers and in the length of time since it was founded. This firm operates about 1,000 acres of land in the production of alfalfa, grass and silage crops and only 60 acres of wheat, altho Pawnee county is in the heart of the wheat country. In adjoining Ness county the Lewis pastures occupy nearly 2,500 acres of original Kansas sod, with perhaps 150 acres broken out for silage crops. "One of the two or three largest collections of Polled Herefords in the world," can usually be said of the Lewis herd, but recent years of drouth have made it necessary to reduce numbers temporarily to about 300 head. From this herd cattle have gone to 31 states and 5 overseas countries, including Uruguay, New Zealand, Hawaii, Australia and Mexico.

In the neighborhood of Larned also are located several smaller but widely known herds, including those of Welch Bros., and Frank and Leslie Brannan. The spirit of friendly co-operation between the group of breeders in the

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Kansas has been endowed with native grasses, water and climate ideal for the production of Herefords and they have proved their worth among cattlemen since their first introduction.

Herefords Are Efficient Utilizers Of Our Native Grass and Crops

By B. M. ANDERSON

ACCORDING to the census report of 1930 there were 437,247 purebred Hereford cattle in the nation. Of this number 42,442 were in Kansas. Kansas ranked second in the total number of purebred Hereford cattle of the states.

Kansas has been endowed with its native grasses, water and climate which are necessities and prerequisites for successful beef cattle production. Herefords in Kansas, as in other states, have proved their worth among cattlemen from their first introduction. Since the early cattle trails and introduction of purebred Hereford sires there has been a gradual increase in the number of Herefords, both purebred and grade.

Purebred Herefords were introduced into Kansas by W. E. Campbell, Kiowa, and J. S. Hawes, of Colony, and later by Shockey & Gibb, of Lawrence, Lucien & Scott, of Leavenworth, T. J. Higgins, of Council Grove, Wm. Morgan and Winter, of Marshall county, and Fowler & Tod of Maple Hill. These men and others carried on the use and introduction of Hereford blood among the farmers and ranchers. The early shows held at Bismarck Grove and Lawrence clearly demonstrated the value of using the purebred on the native cows that were trailed from Texas and the Southwest.

Those early breeders' only objective was to produce the efficient machine that would utilize grass and crops. Evidence that they were successful is clearly demonstrated now when we visit any of our leading livestock shows or fairs and see the late models of modern beef production. Finished steers about

1 year old now weigh better than half as much as the 4 and 5-year old steers that were dominating the markets at that time. These trends have been due to better methods of production and economic changes of various sorts.

Today Kansas holds an important place in Hereford production as there have been other men besides those mentioned who have carried the advancement of Herefords forward. Such men as the late Robt. H. Hazlett of El Dorado, the breeder of many International grand champions; Ben F. Foster of Rexford, who has demonstrated during the last quarter century the possibilities of maintaining a beef cow herd in the short grass country; Dan D. Casement, of Juniata Farm at Manhattan, who is a very successful feeder and producer of fat cattle and feeder calves and who was awarded grand championship on his carlot of fat cattle at the recent National Western Stock Show at Denver, Colo. The Adams herd located at Maple Hill and Plains, noted for the quality of feeder calves produced; Jones Brothers of Lebo, Kan., and Higgins, Tex., who have produced the right kind of feeder calves and have used successful methods of management in the utilization of their grass in the bluestem area and by short feeding in the fall have been able to produce the kind of finished product that is in demand by the packer.

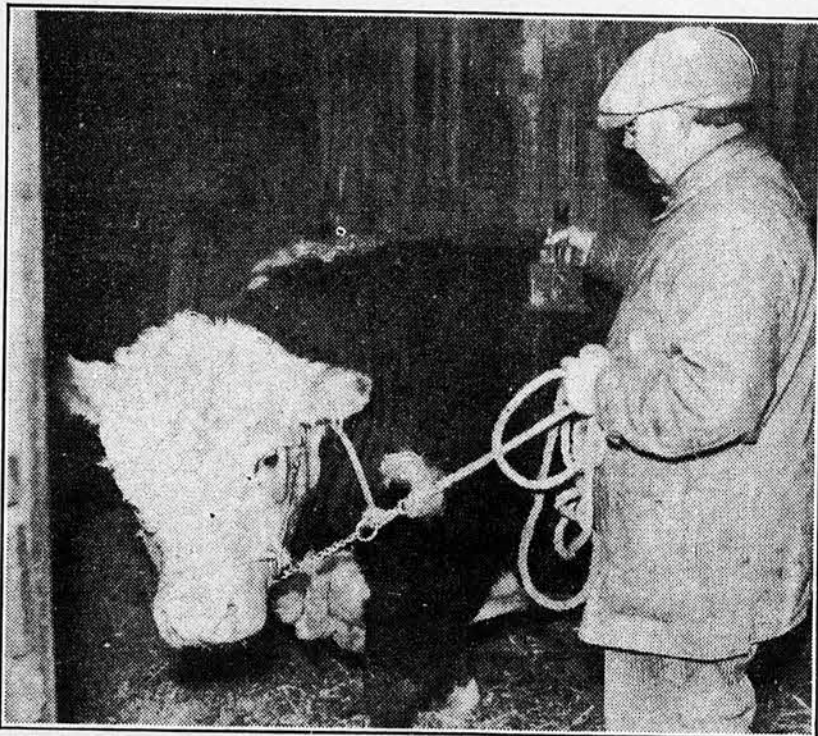
Experiences of other breeders might be brought to your attention. Among these are the Master Farmers of the state who have maintained cow herds. Some of these men have been chosen Master Farmers because of the direct relationship between successful and profitable farming and livestock raising and the men who have maintained cow herds and have used good purebred sires, that have creep fed their calves, sold them when they were ready to go, have been able to meet existing conditions as well as any. Such men as the late Bruce Saunders of Holton, Fred Morgan, of Alta Vista, and H. H. Colburn, of Spearville.

Today, as in the past, there are many wonderful possibilities for cattle production and cattle improvement. Breeders engaged in the business should always bear in mind the objective of beef cattle and should always select individuals that will be efficient. The slogan should be quality rather than quantity.

—KF—

Our Safest Hog Feeds

Farm grown grains are the surest and safest feeds for hogs, believes Dale Scheel, farmer in Butler county, who has stayed with the hog production game thru the last few years. Mr. Scheel knows that grain rations must be supplemented with good pasture and proper protein feeds, but he said it required some personal experience on his part last winter to learn that some of the unproved combinations of grain substitutes can be expensive feeds, even if substituted for "dollar" corn at what seems to be a cheaper figure. Mr. Scheel has been raising a good grade of Chester Whites, but recently has started with the Hampshires. He raised 75 pigs last spring, and had 54 fall pigs early last fall.



Carl Goernandt, of Goernandt Bros., Hereford breeding farm of Aurora, Cloud county, brushes up Imperial Mischief III, before bringing him out on display. This bull is expected to give good results in the Goernandt herd, which is one of the oldest and largest Polled Hereford establishments in Kansas.

Farm Matters as I See Them

A Crop Insurance Trial

WHEAT crop insurance provisions of the new Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, just enacted, may turn out to be of the utmost long-time importance to Kansas; particularly to the wheat growers of Western Kansas.

Henry A. Wallace of Agriculture announced the appointment of the three directors of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation a few days after President Roosevelt signed the act. Members are M. L. Wilson of Montana, undersecretary of agriculture; Jesse W. Tapp, assistant administrator of the AAA; R. M. Evans, assistant to Secretary Wallace.

I know Undersecretary Wilson very well. He is a good man, who understands the problem of the wheat growers. A better choice could not have been made. The other men have good records in the Department of Agriculture.

Wheat crop insurance will be available for the wheat crop of 1939—winter wheat which is planted in the fall of 1938. The Act provides for a capital stock, subscribed by the Federal Government, of 100 million dollars, of which 20 million dollars will be available after July 1.

I learn from Dr. R. M. Green, who used to be with us in Kansas, and who was largely responsible for the insurance plan which is to be used, that Kansas will be the first state for which the insurance will be made available.

Insurance, in kind or in cash, of wheat yields—not prices—will be provided against all natural hazards, such as drouth, flood, hail, winterkill, insect infestation and plant diseases.

Loss payments will be made to insured producers to the extent that yields fall below a percentage—somewhere between 50 and 75 per cent—of their past average yield. These losses are to be paid from reserves built up by the premiums paid by farmers. The exact percentages will be determined by the Insurance Corporation, between the figures set forth in the act itself.

Premiums will be based on past experience of the farm, averaged in with past experience in the county. That is, if the average county yield is 8 bushels, and the average farm yield has been 16 bushels, the farm will get insurance on the determined percentage of 12 bushels on his insured acreage. In that case the premium rate on this farm would be much less than the average premium rate for the county.

Premiums paid in by farmers, whether in wheat or in cash, will be used only for the payment of losses. Storage and administrative costs will be paid by the Government.

Whatever premiums are received will be stored as reserves. To this extent the wheat crop insurance acts as a part of the ever normal granary program.

The Insurance Corporation, in addition to putting the wheat insurance into effect the coming fall, also is instructed by Congress to study into the possibilities of extending insurance to other crops, and making recommendations to Congress when and to what other crops insurance shall be extended.

I feel, and so does Representative Clifford Hope of the Seventh Kansas District and other Wheat Belt people who have studied this proposition, that this wheat crop insurance in time can prove of great and lasting benefit to the wheat producers, particularly in the Great Plains Area, where yields vary greatly from one year to another.

Peaceful Business Relations

THERE are good reasons for holding a World Poultry Congress and exposition. As you already know, it comes to the United States next year, and will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, from July 28 to August 7. This seventh world's poultry gathering of its kind, is of tremendous importance to the great business it features. It focuses world attention on one of the most faithful "bread and butter" industries. By that I mean one which makes a living and builds homes for those who follow it, in almost every country of the world.

Objectives of this coming poultry congress, as outlined by the committees in charge, are worthy of our attention. They are so happily framed that they should be a source of inspiration to everyone interested in poultry. The first objective stated is to stimulate interest in world poultry affairs, and to promote friendly international relations, by bringing together those interested in various phases of this industry from all parts of the world. We find in this, not only the opportunity of adequately advertising a basic industry, but something which transcends any single industry. The opportunity of promoting international peace.

After these congress guests from all sections of the globe have discussed questions of common interest with us and with one another; after they have learned first hand of our ambitions,

not only in a business way but in every phase of living; and after our guests have learned to know one another better, they are not likely to be entirely happy over the undesirable impressions which gossip and rumor and selfishness may endeavor to conjure up for the peoples of the world. You know, after you have visited with a person and perhaps have broken bread with him, it isn't so rational to believe he is anything but human like yourself. Indeed, this poultry congress offers an excellent opportunity to promote friendly international relations.

Another objective is to pool the best and most recent knowledge concerning the various aspects of the poultry industry in all parts of the world. Now, a world sharing its knowledge in such a manner must be peopled with many—yes, a majority—of folks in every country who abhor war and delight in amity and progress.

As desirable as this promised exchange of knowledge is, of even greater significance is the objective which is determined to encourage the development of scientific research work, and education in connection with the production and marketing of poultry products. This frankly invites future amicable relations.

Other objectives are to encourage, through plays, world poultry improvement and to illustrate what has been and can be done. I am rightly proud of the progress the United States has made. However, we might possibly have surprise in store for us in the exhibits from other countries. There is more than a slight chance that we don't know all there is to know about the poultry business.

Now there is one more objective, set down by the poultry congress committee, which gets right home to our pocketbooks. This is to encourage the demand for the products of the poultry industry. It will be good business for our poultry industry to put on its best show. Then, is just good, common sense to insure the American farmer his own American market. Now, with that market in mind, it is the duty of each state to step in and make the best possible showing for itself. I know Kansas will not lag behind in this. It may be that consumers in other states do not know all there is to know about the quality of Kansas eggs and poultry.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By HOMER J. HENNEY

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 | \$ 8.50 | \$ 8.85 | \$10.50 |
| Hogs | 8.60 | 8.65 | 9.90 |
| Lambs | 7.35 | 7.75 | 10.50 |
| Hens, Heavy | .17 | .19 | .14½ |
| Eggs, Firsts | .16 | .16¾ | .19½ |
| Butterfat | .27 | .29 | .31 |
| Wheat, | | | |
| Hard Winter | 1.01½ | 1.07 | 1.32½ |
| Corn, Yellow | .57¼ | .57½ | 1.23½ |
| Oats | .33½ | .33¾ | .53½ |
| Barley | .65 | .65 | .92 |
| Alfalfa, Baled | 23.00 | 21.50 | 21.00 |
| Prairie | 11.00 | 10.00 | 16.50 |

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

I have some native 600 to 700 pound steers and heifers on grain feed. They are fairly fleshy but could be fed 60 to 90 days more. Corn is now costing me 57 to 60 cents delivered. Would you (1) advise selling, (2) just carry along to March, or

(3) buy corn to full-feed 90 days? —W. M., Sabetha.

About 8 chances out of 10 you will net more and be better satisfied if you carry along on present grain ration until mid-March than if you sell now. At that time inquire again as to going on until mid-April. Odds now favor selling out before the end of the 90-day feed. With Corn Belt finishers making beef that is headed for the spring and summer market, the safest program now is to try to find a hot spot in March that will get you out without too much loss. The same marketing policy applies for most all grades and classes of cattle that are expected to be sold before late fall. Exceptions might be on cull cows which may be fairly safe until June 15.

We intend to get into sheep raising. We would cut down some on our hogs. Would it be a good time to buy ewes with their lambs now? —F. T., Morganville.

About 7 chances out of 10 on December 1, 1938, you will feel better if you do not buy the ewes now but wait until July, August or September. Ewe prices

usually are at their lowest level 4 to 8 months after Western lambs, fattened out, have lost a lot of money for the finishers. Every week recently, fat lambs have sold at new low prices for the season. I would suggest that you first decide whether or not you wish to switch abruptly from one livestock program to another. If your experience, type of farm, personal likes and dislikes warrant the change, then make it gradually. Close out one-half to three-fourths of your excess sows in March, if rally comes, or in July. Buy one-half to three-fourths of your desired number of ewes or ewe lambs in the late summer. You should inquire every 30 days about the best time ahead to cull out the sows and likewise ask whether late summer still appears to be the best time to buy the ewes. By checking every 30 days we can adjust these buying and selling periods if business should begin to improve rapidly or inflation talk should begin to push prices higher for both wool and breeding stock.

Would you buy now on this break, calves or yearling stockers for summer grazing that could be fed next fall? —W. B., Walsh, Ill.

About 6 chances out of 10 calves bought before March 1 will pay off handled as you suggest, if they are choice quality steer calves, grown on instead of fattened out until July, then by inquiring every 30 days after July 15, you give us a chance to adjust your marketing period to either September or December in the light of the price of corn at that time and other economic conditions. Please refer "From a Marketing Viewpoint," in 2 issues. The same rules still hold good as given then.

Do you have a marketing question you would like to have answered in this department? It is a free service to subscribers of Kansas Farmer. Simply give as complete information about your problem as you can, and mail your letter to Department R. H. Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and you will get a prompt reply to your question. —KF—

Mowing Helped Pastures

Mowing pastures to control weeds and seeding Korean lespedeza in the places in the pastures, proved the best grass management practices for the Meyers, Fredonia, during the year 1937.

Tips for More and Better Grazing

By L. L. COMPTON

Mr. Compton was a member of the grazing committee for Kansas Farm's pasture improvement program and is a Kansas State College crops specialist.

THE aim in management of pastures should be to obtain the greatest possible production of livestock without decreasing the productivity of the grass.

Deferred grazing consists of postponing or delaying grazing for a part of the growing season to permit the vegetation to make sufficient top growth to maintain its vigor. A system of deferred grazing can be applied by dividing a pasture into 3 units; grazing all livestock in 2 of the units until about the middle of June, then grazing all or enough of them to the protected pasture to utilize the vegetation before it gets stemmy. The 3 pastures may be managed to allow grazing to be deferred in each at the beginning of one season every 3 years. Application of a combined deferred-grazing system of grazing requires use of 3 pastures, each one to be grazed out one-third of the growing season and protected the other two-thirds. The pasture grazed last one season will be used next to last the following season, in order to permit grass seed to grow. The pasture grazed last is protected until the seed matures, regardless of how late this may be. This system of pasture management is best adapted to the extreme western part of the state where grazing may have been very light.

Many farmers who are participating in pasture improvement work may wish to use a proportionately large amount of temporary grass. Good crops for this purpose are wheat and Sudan grass. Wheat or rye on summer fallow or early prepared land, may best be used primarily for pasture with no effort to produce a grain crop. In this way they will supply grazing until early June.

Sudan grass is hard to beat for summer and early fall pasture on fallow or well prepared seedbed. A suggested system is wheat or rye from October till June, native grass from June to August, and Sudan from August to October. A little farther west, where Sweet clover can be grown, will provide late fall grazing the first year and early spring the second, and consider it a valuable addition to temporary pasture program.

In addition to careful culture of these crops as supplements to native grass, there are some miscellaneous pasture improvement methods which are permanent sod. Most of these are covered by 6 or 7 practices. These are: four furrowing, cactus eradication, brush and weed control, pond building, well digging, and cross fencing.

—KF—

Early With His Work

Thirty-five years ago, Emmett Clark, Lincoln county, began farming. He has been very successful and made money from farming alone, with the help of his wife and family. They have a comfortable home near Milo and time for enjoyment of the things they like. The practice Mr. Clark admits has been worth the most to him in his farming is to observe the results of early preparation of seed bed for all crops. He also has profited by observing the best time to plant every crop following that time year in and year out.

—KF—

Local Associations Elect

Several of the beef cattle breed associations held meetings and elected officers for the coming year during Farm Home Week at Manhattan.

The Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Association, meeting as a part of the Farm Home program, announced its new board of directors consists of Charles Stone of Whiting, First district; Edgar H. Riley, Fourth district; Dilworth H. Clark of Douglass, Fifth district; George Meall of Cawker City, Sixth district; and J. C. Seyb of Pretty Prairie, Seventh district.

Officers of the association are: J. C. Seyb of Pretty Prairie, president; Dilworth H. Clark of Douglass, vice president; Charles Stone of Whiting, secretary; and E. C. Lacey of

Miltonvale, delegate to the State Board of Agriculture.

Officers elected for other associations include:

Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association; A. J. Schuler of Chapman, president; J. B. Hollinger of Chapman, vice president; A. D. Weber of K. S. C., secretary-treasurer and A. J. Schuler, delegate to the State Board.

Kansas Hereford Breeders Association: George Hamilton of Horton, president; Lewis Williams of Hunter, vice president; J. J. Moxley of Manhattan, secretary and Will Condell of El Dorado, treasurer.

—KF—

Sound Business in This Shorthorn Herd

By JESSE R. JOHNSON

FOR more than 30 years J. C. Banbury & Sons, of Plevna, have bred registered Polled Shorthorn cattle on their Reno and Pratt county farms. Hundreds of bulls and females have gone out to strengthen the commercial herds of the state and many new

herds have been established with stock from this herd. Breeding stock has been sold in two-thirds of the counties of the state and buyers have come from more than a dozen states.

A herd of about 100 breeding cows are maintained and the herd usually numbers about 150. Every effort has been made to produce a better and more uniform type of cattle and noticeable improvement is made from year to year. They are breeding shorter-legged, more compact animals, with the same fine skin texture. The cows have big well-formed udders and the calves never need more than one mother. This better type animal has been made possible by the infusion of more Scotch blood and care in mating.

Strict business methods are used in the marketing of the cattle. Once a year a price list, giving the age, color and general description of salable stock is issued. This price is adhered to in the same way that a merchant does his goods.

Every effort is made to hold a customer when once secured and in many instances bulls are sold to the same customer over a period of several years. But the opportunity of supplying the beginner is never overlooked. Advertising is carried by the year in farm papers, not alone for the purpose of locating immediate buyers, but for the more important purpose of general or accumulative publicity.

Annual fall public sales are held and at these sales as well as in private



J. C. Banbury, Plevna.

transactions, the buyer is given the option of selling back the calf a cow is carrying when sold for one-half the purchase price of the dam. This offer indicates the confidence the firm has in the business and has the effect of stimulating buying.

Good Tillage Tools for Bigger Yields

MCCORMICK-DEERING TILLAGE TOOLS give you an advantage right at the start of every crop season. Their good work continues right on through the rest of the year, as long as you have tillage jobs to do. The best part of their work is that you can see the results in bigger yields, in work done better, easier, and in less time.

Get ready for the season ahead. Be all set to go. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer in your community about the complete line of disk harrows, peg- and spring-tooth harrows, soil pulverizers, field cultivators, rotary hoes, land packers, and harrow-plows.

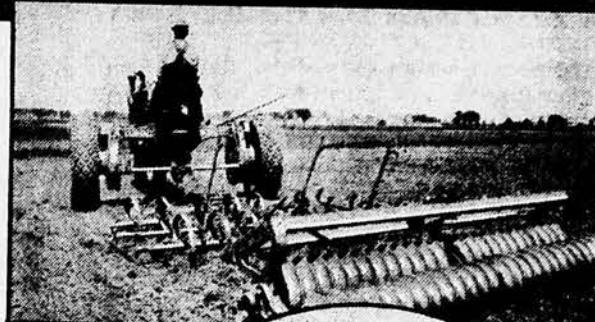
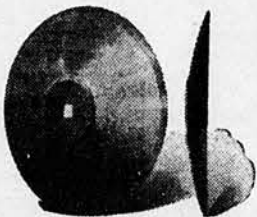
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

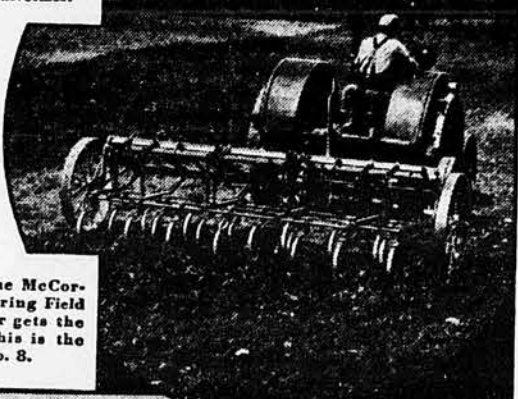
180 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

All McCORMICK-DEERING Harrow Disks Have This Crimp

Notice the crimped-center. An exclusive, patented McCormick-Deering feature. Strengthens the disk and makes possible a close, snug fit. All McCormick-Deering disks are heat treated.



Above: Doing two jobs in one. Farmall 20 Tractor pulling a McCormick-Deering Spring-Tooth Harrow and Soil Pulverizer.

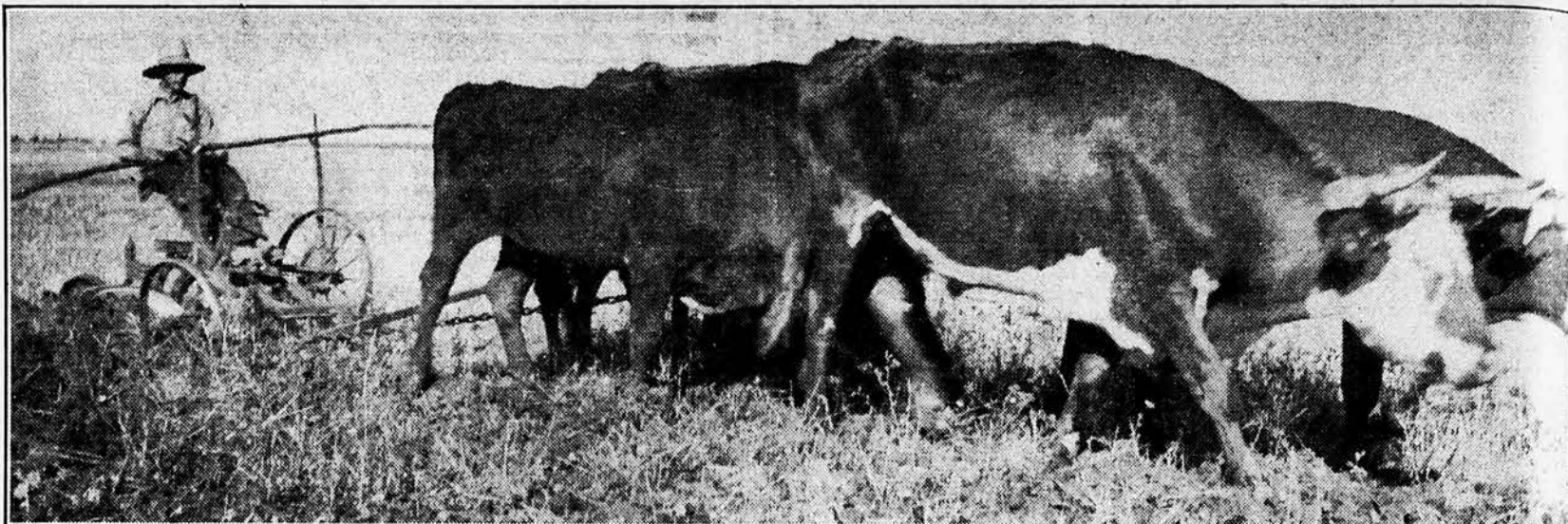


Right: The McCormick-Deering Field Cultivator gets the weeds. This is the 10-foot No. 8.



A real job of disking. Farmall 20 Tractor and 8-foot McCormick-Deering Disk Harrow.

McCORMICK-DEERING TILLAGE TOOLS



A Day in the Country

On a Cattle Buying Tour to an Uruguay Ranch We Learn of the Siesta, Plowing and Other Matters

By ROBERT C. VANCE

The eleventh of a series of travel articles on South America, written by a Corn Belt farmer.

THE large packing plants of the Rio Plate region employ buyers who visit the estancias (ranches) and buy cattle and sheep direct. At the Montevideo cattle market I met Don Jorge West, cattle buyer for frigerifico Armour. He was leaving that afternoon to visit an estancia some 200 kilometers out from the city and he invited me to go along.

West was wearing serviceable khaki clothing and so I hurried back to my hotel to put on the oldest things I had. It was rather embarrassing when I met Senor West at the bus station, for he was dressed up like Mrs. Astor's plush horse. When he began to buy magazines and boxes of candy, which he explained were for "las hijas de la casa" (daughters of the house), I began to comprehend that cattle buying in this part of the world was not the cold, matter-of-fact business that it is with us.

There is a fine cement highway between Montevideo and Colonia, extending for something like 100 kilometers without a bend or turn. The speed of the busses is held down to 35 miles an hour and at intervals there are control stations where the driver must stop and register.

As we became better acquainted during the ride, Don Jorge told me something of his own background. The first West, his grandfather, had been an engineer on a Spanish boat. He had landed in Montevideo in 1860. Liking the looks of the country he left the ship and became a Uruguayan citizen.

Later he married into a prominent Uruguayan family and had two sons, one of whom became a general in the army and the other, Jorge's father, secretary of the treasury.

It was growing dark when we left the bus at Plaza Bell. There, set down in the midst of the wide grassy plains, was a well tended square of flowers and shrubs. In the center of the square was a marble shaft bearing the following inscription:

"Erected in memory of Don Tomas Bell, head of the Bell families and founder of Bell and Company of the River Plate. Pioneer of the refinement of cattle and sheep in the River Plate. He lived in these surroundings for many years. Born at Dunbar, Scotland, 1797. Died, 1876."

It is characteristic of the English temperament that this inscription was in the English language, which not one passer-by in a thousand could read.

We were met at Plaza Bell by "El hijo de Estancia" (the son of the ranch), and then for some time he drove us along a graveled highway. It was 300 feet from fence to fence, and alongside the gravel the soil had been stirred to dust by thousands of marching hoofs. At intervals we could see the winking lights of campfires and our nostrils would catch the savor of roasting meat. These were the "pastoreos," the resting pastures where the trail herds on the way to market were held at night and allowed to graze. These pastoreos were about 15 miles apart, an average day's march, and a fee was charged for the grazing.

"... this farmer had 5 steers and a cow yoked to a 12-inch gang plow, 4 abreast and 2 in the lead ... plowing 2.6 acres a day ..."

Presently our driver turned the car into an unworked country road. "How do you get to town in the time of the rains?" I asked our driver. "We don't," he answered.

It was 10 o'clock that night when we arrived at the estancia of Don Antonio Landecha. Somewhat to my surprise the case grande, (big house) was equipped with a light plant, water system and bath.

Don Antonio is of Spanish Basque stock. He is 72 years old and was brought to Uruguay by his parents when he was 2. In addition to his ranch he operates a store that supplies the chacareros (small farmers) of the region with the necessities of life. The bulk of this business is done on credit and accounts are settled by trading in cattle or wool.

The next morning we were awakened "barra de dia" (at break of day). There was just chill enough in the morning air to draw us around the stove in the ranch kitchen as we waited for the water to heat for our morning "mate." Mate, which I'll tell you more about in another story, is a tea brewed from the leaves of the Brazilian holly. This tea is supposed to have a paralyzing effect on the stomach so that the pangs of hunger are not felt. It is the usual Rio Plate breakfast, the first real meal of the day being eaten at noon.

A car and a pick-up truck were waiting for us when we had finished our mate. A drive of 4 or 5 miles brought us to a place where the gauchos (cowboys) were holding a herd. Saddles, carried in the pick-up, were cinched on the extra horses and the work of cutting the herd began.

West was buying cattle that would be exported to England as chilled beef, and he was taking only the best; but this one herd yielded 120 head of coming 4-year-olds at an average weight of about 1,400 pounds. These cattle had never had a bite of hay or grain. They had been raised by year-around grazing. The grass was a fine-stemmed bunch grass with long narrow leaves. In places where it had not been grazed the seed tops of the grass swept out stirrups.

The cattle of Don Antonio's raising were red and roans. He told me that it had been more than 20 years since he had other than registered bulls on his estancia.

When this rodeo had been worked, the saddles were stripped off and piled into the truck and we



At left: Don Antonio, owner of a huge Uruguayan ranch, and "las hijas de la casa"—daughters in the house.

At right: Don Antonio Landecha at left, and Don Jorge West, cattle buyer dressed for the occasion.



drove off to another pasture where another herd was waiting. This procedure was repeated a third time before we drove back to the casa grande for the noon meal.

After the noon meal everyone retired for the "siesta." Even the store was locked up, and there was no sign of activity until 3:30, when we were awakened by Don Antonio with his sound of mate. After we had each taken several pulls at the "bombillia," we again boarded the automobile to drive to another pasture.

Sheep and Cattle Together

Because of his patience with my broken Spanish, I was paired with Don Antonio, who tried to tell me something about the country as we drove along. The most of his estancia is under fence. The pastures average, I estimated, about 1,000 acres. The fences are 8 smooth wires, strung to posts about 33 feet apart and braced with wooden staves between every post. Cattle and sheep grazed together in these pastures and Don Antonio expressed surprise when I told him that U. S. cattlemen believed that sheep ruined the grazing for cattle.

In almost every pasture there were also flocks of ostriches. These great birds are native to the Rio Plate country. As the country gradually was fenced, they came to be considered the property of the man who owned the land. I asked Don Antonio about their commercial value and he told me that, like the charareros (small farmers) rather and sell the plumes, he keeps the ostriches only as an aid in keeping down the locusts.

These locusts seemed a little larger than the grasshoppers of the Midwest. The great, unplowed plains offer an ideal hatching place and the locusts have become a very serious menace along the Rio Plate. As they do most of their damage to the growing crops before they have reached the flying stage, many of the cultivated fields are surrounded with a solid fence of smooth sheet tin, 3 feet high. I saw one after mile of such fence. I tried to explain our method of killing 'hoppers with poison bran but my Spanish was not equal to the occasion. I am afraid that I left the impression with the old gentleman that we physic them to death.

Driving along the edge of Don Antonio's holdings, we approached a "chararero" plowing. Don Antonio's comment was the age-old complaint of cattlemen the world over. The people

were breaking up good grazing land to make poor farming land. Already the dust storms were sweeping across the Argentine.

This small farmer had 5 steers and a cow yoked to a 12-inch gang plow, 4 abreast and 2 in the lead. He told me that he averaged one hectare (2.6 acres) of plowing a day, and the Rio Plate day is from sun till sun, with, of course, 3 hours in the middle of the day for a siesta. The ox yoke of the United States pioneer is unknown among the Latins. The load is pulled from a bar lashed to the horns with rawhide. The animals receive no grain. They are worked half a day and turned out to grass and a fresh team is then yoked in.

A little farther on we came to a small village. Good homemade wine was for sale at a store there and we took time out for refreshments. The proprietor of the store was a crony of Don Antonio and I was introduced as a North American who was "muy simpatico" (very sympathetic). Don Antonio's son and West had gone ahead with the truck. When I inquired, after half an hour, if we would not be needed at the rodeo, Don Antonio replied that the world was going to have to worry along without us oldsters in a few years anyway, so why worry about this one afternoon!

Learning the Right Things

In that village a brick building labeled "escuela rural" prompted me to inquire about the Uruguayan educational system. All branches of public education, I learned, are free. Attendance at the primary schools is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 14. Rural schools, however, are often 15 or 20 miles apart and offer only a 3-year course.

I told Don Antonio and the storekeeper about our rural schools, located on an average of 2 miles apart and offering an 8-year course, and with high schools within the reach of all. I may have boasted a little, for Don Antonio's friend remarked that it was far better for a youth to learn how to grow good beef, even if he had to take off his boots and number his toes when he counted the knots on a tally string, than to know how to measure the distance to the moon by logarithms and other such information.

In the next story we shall leave little Uruguay and journey up the mighty Rio Plate to Buenos Aires, capital of Argentina.

Ideas That Come in Handy

Tires Won't Blow Out



Cheap trailer tires are easy to make using Model T clincher rim wheels. We cut the center of an old casing half an inch wider than the rim and work to the wheel. The casing wedges under the clincher and the bulge holds it there. The ends of the casing come together at the valve core hole and are held there by a curved washer and a 1/2 by 3/4 inch carriage bolt thru the tire and wheel.—O. B. Mintz.

Books for Drying Cloths

In order to use the space on the back of your range warming oven and to wash to dry small things such as hand towels and wash cloths or to hang small pans bend short lengths of heavy wire about 6 inches long into the shape of the letter S, hook one hook over the washer top and the other end serves as a hanger.—Mrs. Charles Vaughn.

Plan to Save Lumber

This plan will save lumber on sheeting a building. All lumber comes in 12 foot lengths. All rafters are spaced 24 inches, so that any length nailed on the rafters and projected over the end of the buildings for the eaves will project 12 inches and if trimmed 12 inches the waste cut some of the lumber 3, 5 or 7 feet long and nail on proper rafters at the ends of the building. Any

even length will fill in between these odd lengths without waste. Fifty feet of lumber can be saved on a building with 10-foot rafters.—C. A. Keck.

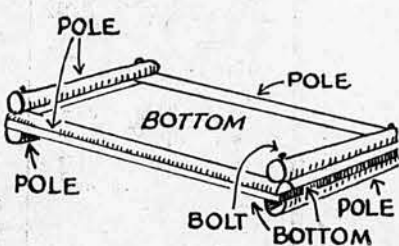
Curry Comb Removes Paint

The best utensil I have found to remove old cracked paint from a building is an old curry comb. I have tried wire brushes, paint scrapers and other things but none are as effective as a curry comb.—Joseph S. Scott.

Double Use for Boxes

I empty and clean my flower window boxes and put them inside the porch to hold the muddy overshoes and rubbers during the winter.—L. W. B.

Used Cane Fishing Pole



I made a pretty sewing tray from a cane fishing pole, by using a thin 15 by 19-inch board for the bottom, and painting it red. Across each end, underneath, I cut 15 inches of pole and split it in half to hold it up. Then I cut 19 inches and split it for the top edge sides to hold the handles up and left them round. After placing them together, I bolted thru all four corners and varnished it.—Mrs. Roy Bell.



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bushel...

NATIONAL
HYBRID
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4 VARIETIES

ONE PECK OF EACH

\$5.50

Get acquainted with hardy, high-yielding National Hybrid Corn. Try it on your farm this season. Plant 4 National Hybrids in the same field with your other corn. See which performs best in spite of spring cold, heat, drought, wind, chinch bugs, disease or other severe growing conditions.

Send for enough seed to plant nearly 2 acres to each of 4 different National Hybrids... a peck each of 4 different varieties... all for \$5.50—transportation prepaid... a cost to you of less than 85c per acre. We're making this friendly "Get Acquainted" offer because we're confident that you... like thousands of other farmers... will find it pays to use National Hybrids year after year.

ADAPTED TO YOUR LOCALITY

National Hybrids have proven their superiority in 33 states and 4 foreign countries. They have been scientifically developed to suit a variety of growing conditions. They have ranked at or near the top in the 1937 Ind., Ill., Minn., Ia. and Mo. State Corn Performance Tests, and scores of Nebr. farm tests.

LARGE DEPENDABLE ORGANIZATION

The managers of National Hybrid Corn Co. have had 25 years of corn breeding and 15 years of hybrid propagation experience. They have been practical farmers, college trained in plant breeding... among the first in the hybrid corn business commercially. They operate isolated growing fields in Ia., Ill., Mo. and Minn. and seed processing plants at Onslow, Anamosa and Iowa City, Ia.

EVERY BAG INSPECTED

Every bag of National Hybrid is: (1) Carefully graded... (2) Germination tested... (3) Mercury dust treated... (4) Individual bag inspected... (5) Tagged with planter plate specifications... (6) Sealed in handy bags ready to plant.

MAIL THE COUPON TODAY

Offer good until April 15, 1938. Only one "Get Acquainted" Bu. per farm. Return the coupon today.

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Good opportunity
for honest hustlers

National Hybrid Corn Company
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☐ I enclose \$.....
☐ Ship C. O. D.

Send me, transportation prepaid, a "Get Acquainted" bushel of National Hybrid seed corn—1 pk. each of 4 different varieties—as checked below.
☐ Large Round Kernels (Special planter plates) \$5.50 ☐ Medium Round Kernels (Round hole planter plates) \$6.50 ☐ Flat kernels (For all planters) \$8.00
☐ Send Booklet, "Secret of Hidden Vigor in National Hybrid Corn"

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We offer two grades of oil, both are worth nearly twice what we ask. If sold on the regular retail market. Economy No. 1, 100% pure paraffine, carbon and sulphur free, high flash and fire test, a real top-quality oil. Priced at 45c per gallon, in 30 gallon lots, f.o.b. Geneva.
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Shorthorn Award to Roda Brothers

By A. D. WEBER

RODA BROTHERS, Paradise, will receive a silver trophy in recognition of their outstanding achievements in the production of commercial Shorthorns in 1937. The donor of the trophy is the Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association. The winner was announced at Farm and Home week.

Only Kansas herds in which purebred Shorthorn bulls are used are eligible to compete for this award. Other points considered are quality and breeding of the cow herd, percentage calf crop, quality, weight for age, selling price of calves, and feeding and management methods used.

Purebred Shorthorn bulls have been used in the Roda herd for 40 years. Herd sires in use at present include two beefy bulls bred by Tomson Brothers, Wakarusa, and one bred by John Snide, Sedalia, Mo. Practically all of the 70 cows in the herd are of Tomson Brothers breeding. A grandson of Marshall's Crown was largely responsible for the present high quality of the cow herd.

The 70 cows dropped 70 calves in 1937. Only two calves died. This calving record indicates that the herd is healthy and well managed.

April 20 was the average calving

date in 1937. March and April calves are preferred by these breeders, but recent drouth years have caused the calving date to be somewhat later than they prefer.

On October 25, 1937, Roda Brothers sold 45 head of heifers and steer calves dropped before June. These calves averaged 460 pounds and brought \$8.50 a hundred. A second group consisting of 12 calves dropped after June 1 brought \$8.00 on November 15. Replacement heifers comprise the remainder of the 1937 calf crop.

Roda Brothers graze their cows late on buffalo grass, supplementing the grass with cottonseed cake until the first snow. During the winter some wheat pasture usually is available. Feeds other than pasture used during the winter of 1936-37 included the following amounts a cow: cottonseed cake, 200 pounds; bran, 85 pounds; wheat straw, one-half ton; cane fodder, 1 ton.

Since Roda Brothers believe in adequate pasture for their herd, the severe drouth in recent years caused them to cut down on the size of their herd. Another excellent management practice in this herd is culling the cows at frequent intervals and replacing them with the best heifers.

The achievements of Roda Brothers are especially noteworthy in view of short feed crops and other discouraging features of drouths and depressions. In fact, their record during 1937 would do credit to a herd situated in a much more favored area with respect to feed supplies.

Roda Brothers do not creep-feed their calves, hence have never competed in the Kansas Beef Production contest, according to Ralph F. Germann, county agent in Russell county, where the herd is located. He is of the opinion, however, that the outstanding achievements of Roda Brothers in the production of Shorthorn feeder calves are deserving of special recognition. Much of the information concerning the activities of Roda Brothers was furnished the directors of the Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association by Mr. Germann.

In discussing this award at the annual meeting of the Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. C. Seyb, Pretty Prairie, president of the association, said Roda Brothers' record proves conclusively that calves sired by good Shorthorn bulls excel in weight for age, mature early, and bring top prices. He announced that suitable prizes will be awarded to three outstanding Kansas breeders of commercial Shorthorn cattle in 1938, and expressed the hope that all Kansas Shorthorn breeders will take an interest in this project to encourage the use of purebred Shorthorn bulls in Kansas.

WIBW Program Schedule

(Daily Except Sunday)

Two Weeks Beginning February 27

- 4:55 a. m.—Sons of Pioneers
- 5:00 a. m.—Roy Faulkner
- 5:30 a. m.—Ezra and Fay
- 5:45 a. m.—Daily Capital News
- 6:00 a. m.—Interstate Nursery Program
- 6:15 a. m.—Roy Faulkner
- 6:30 a. m.—Allis-Chalmers Program (T-Th-Sat)
- 6:30 a. m.—Three Music Makers (M-W-F)
- 6:45 a. m.—Checkerboard Boys (M-W-F)
- 6:45 a. m.—Three Music Makers (T-Th-Sat)
- 7:00 a. m.—Interstate News
- 7:15 a. m.—Scott Powder Program (M-W-F)
- 7:30 a. m.—Rupf Hatchery
- 7:45 a. m.—Gospel Singers
- 8:00 a. m.—Unity School
- 8:15 a. m.—Olson News
- 8:30 a. m.—Hymns of All Churches—Betty Crocker
- 8:45 a. m.—Betty and Bob
- 9:00 a. m.—IGA Program (M-W-F)
- 9:15 a. m.—Myrt and Marge
- 10:30 a. m.—PROTECTIVE SERVICE—KANSAS FARMER
- 10:40 a. m.—Weather Bureau
- 10:45 a. m.—Judy and Jane
- 11:00 a. m.—The Party Line
- 11:15 a. m.—Dinner Hour
- 12:00 Noon—H. D. Lee News
- 12:15 p. m.—KANSAS FARMER MARKETS AND FARM NEWS
- 2:00 p. m.—Daily Capital News
- 2:15 p. m.—Harris Goar's Street Reporter
- 2:30 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
- 3:30 p. m.—Kitty Keene, Inc.
- 3:45 p. m.—Edmund Denny
- 4:00 p. m.—Ma Perkins
- 4:15 p. m.—Shepherd of the Hills—Maudie Butler
- 5:30 p. m.—Boake Carter
- 5:45 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch
- 6:00 p. m.—Jack Armstrong
- 10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell—Daily Capital News
- 10:15-12—Dance Music

Highlights of the Week's Schedule

Sunday, February 27 and March 6

- 8:00 a. m.—Wings Over Jordan
- 8:30 a. m.—Aubade for Strings
- 9:00 a. m.—Reading the Capital Funnies
- 9:30 a. m.—W. Brown—Strings
- 10:00 a. m.—Weather Reports
- 10:05 a. m.—For Mother and Dad
- 10:30 a. m.—Major Bowes' Family
- 11:00 a. m.—First Methodist Church
- 12:00 Noon—Moods in Song
- 12:15 p. m.—Pacific Paradise
- 12:30 p. m.—The Sunday Players
- 1:00 p. m.—Boris Morros String Quartet
- 1:30 p. m.—Dr. Christian
- 2:00 p. m.—N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony
- 3:00 p. m.—Father Coughlin
- 3:30 p. m.—Continue N. Y. Philharmonic
- 4:00 p. m.—Elks Safety Program
- 4:15 p. m.—Hollywood Brevities
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee Melodies
- 5:00 p. m.—Christian Science (Feb. 27)
- 5:00 p. m.—Gov. Huxman (Mar. 6)
- 5:15 p. m.—Eventide Echoes
- 5:30 p. m.—Daily Capital News
- 5:45 p. m.—WIBW Players
- 6:15 p. m.—This Rhythmic Age
- 6:30 p. m.—SENATOR CAPPER
- 6:45 p. m.—Aristocrats of Swing
- 7:00 p. m.—The St. Louis Blues
- 8:00 p. m.—Ford Sunday Hour
- 9:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell—Editorial Comment
- 9:15 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies
- 9:30 p. m.—Skelly Court of Missing Heirs
- 10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell—DC News
- 10:15 p. m.—American Legion
- 10:30-12—Dance Music

Monday, February 28 and March 7

- 7:00 p. m.—Marling Forum of Public Opinion
- 7:15 p. m.—The Crime Patrol (also 8:45 and 10:15)
- 7:30 p. m.—Pick and Pat
- 8:30 p. m.—K P & L Musicals
- 9:00 p. m.—Lady Esther Serenade

Tuesday, March 1 and March 8

- 6:30 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies
- 6:45 p. m.—Pentecostal Tabernacle
- 7:00 p. m.—Edward G. Robinson
- 7:30 p. m.—Al Jolson's Show
- 8:00 p. m.—Watch the Fun Go By
- 8:30 p. m.—Camel Caravan
- 9:30 p. m.—Phillips Poly Follies

Wednesday, March 2 and March 9

- 6:45 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments
- 7:00 p. m.—Marling Forum of Public Opinion
- 7:30 p. m.—Texaco Town
- 8:00 p. m.—Chesterfield Presents
- 8:30 p. m.—Ben Bernie
- 9:00 p. m.—Wednesday Prayer Meeting
- 9:30 p. m.—Hudson Hobby Lobby

Thursday, March 3 and March 10

- 6:30 p. m.—We, the People
- 7:00 p. m.—Kate Smith
- 8:00 p. m.—Major Bowes' Amateurs

Friday, March 4 and March 11

- 6:15 p. m.—Marling Forum of Public Opinion
- 6:30 p. m.—Concert Orchestra
- 6:45 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments
- 7:00 p. m.—Hammerstein's Music Hall
- 7:30 p. m.—Paul Whiteman
- 8:00 p. m.—Hollywood Hotel
- 9:00 p. m.—Coca Cola Songshop

Saturday, March 5 and March 12

- 6:00 p. m.—Saturday Night Swing Club
- 6:30 p. m.—Sunset Serenade
- 7:00 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
- 8:00 p. m.—Prof. Quiz
- 9:00 p. m.—Your Hit Parade

—KF—

Discoveries Thru Records

"I wouldn't farm without keeping records," is a remark of Roy Fobes of Solomon Rapids. His records disclose surprising facts that would not be discovered otherwise.

Plenty of Water when You Want it for years to come!

A good, dependable windmill is one of the best investments you can make—and the **DEMPSTER No. 12 Annu-Oiled WINDMILL** pays dividends every day by assuring the water you want when you want it. Starts pumping in the slightest breeze. Takes care of itself in the strongest winds. Needs no attention at all, except oiling once a year!

DEMPSTER NO. 12 ANNU-OILED WINDMILL

You get greater power and longer life at no extra cost when you buy a **DEMPSTER No. 12 Annu-Oiled WINDMILL**. In fact, you actually pay less for this **DEMPSTER** Mill because it costs less per year of service than any other on the market. The first cost is practically the only cost. And it assures the kind of dependable, trouble-free service day in and day out that you want in the windmill you buy.

15 Better Built Features guarantee smoother, more efficient and longer operation. They include: Positive oiling system. Simple shut-off device—no swivel rod to wear out. Weather-proof hood keeps out dirt and moisture. Perfect regulation assures proper speed at all times. Large machine cut gears. Ball bearing turntable. New internal expanding brake. Timken tapered roller bearings. Scientifically designed wheel.

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DEMPSTER STYLE "B" TOWER

Wooden girts which prevent buckling. Rigid corner posts of 2 in. by 2 in. or 2 1/2 in. by 2 1/2 in. angle steel. Heavy angle steel girts every 5 1/2 feet. Convenient pullout for easily pulling mill out of the wind. Adjustable swing pump rod guides. Substantial anchor posts, each with two angle plates. Extra well braced. Substantial platform for safety and accessibility. All steel parts galvanized by the "hot-dip" process which prevents rust. Extra strong ladder. (37-8)

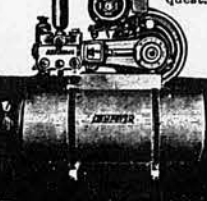
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS

Will deliver great volumes of water to irrigate your crops and gardens. Dempster Centrifugal Pumps lead the field because of their advanced design, superior construction and dependable performance. A Size For Every Need for every kind of general pumping service. Modern single suction type of Centrifugal Pumps built for belt drive or direct connection to electric motors and gasoline engines.



SHALLOW WELL AUTOMATIC WATER SYSTEMS

For wells and cisterns up to 22 ft. deep, 250 and 350 gallons per hour with 20 gallon galvanized horizontal tank as shown, or with 42 or 120 gallon galvanized vertical tank. Semi-Automatic Gasoline Engine-Driven Water Systems with 42, 120, or 315 gallon galvanized tanks. Dempster systems are of latest design, quiet in operation. Complete information on request.



DEEP WELL PUMPS

Designed to give you a perfect running water system at minimum cost. Operate with gas engine or electric power. Sturdily built, dependable and efficient. Modernizes your farm or suburban home with convenience equal to city water service.



STOCK TANKS

Dempster Round and Round End Stock Tanks are famous for strength and durability. Roll rim top—will not injure stock. Four heavy corrugations for greater strength. Double lock seam bottom. Expertly made from finest quality prime galvanized steel sheets. Made in various sizes. Proving they are "Tanks of Quality" by giving better service on thousands of farms.



Chicken Thieves Bought Culls, Came Back and Stole Good Ones

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

WHAT at first appeared to be a clever scheme for robbing poultry roosts turned out rather badly for Chris Owens and George Turner, as John Brown, after they had taken about 2,000 birds from farms in Harvey and Sedgwick counties. Turner, it was found, posed as a poultry remedy salesman. He would call on farmers, tell their hens, sell some medicine and come familiar with the layout on the premises. Then, at night, he, accompanied by Owens, returned to steal the chickens he had pronounced good. His plan was in progress for several months but, in the meantime, officers suspected Turner. His undoing came when he stole chickens from Service Member A. E. Mahannah, R. 1, Sedgwick. A prompt report by the member was followed by the search of the member's home, where some of the Mahannah chickens were found. Among earlier thefts was one committed at the posted premises of W. L. Severance, R. 1, Sedgwick, but this did not result in an arrest. The thieves were given indefinite prison sentences. A reward went to Mahannah and to deputy sheriffs, George Duncan and John Gideon, Wichita.

had stolen chickens from two Service Members, Carl Ausemus, R. 2, Hiattville and M. D. Bailey, R. 1, Hepler. As a result, they ran into a ditch. A passerby reported to the sheriff's office and Undersheriff Alva Crady questioned the men. They were unable to give a very clear story and were held for further investigation. In the meantime, Ausemus and Bailey examined the poultry found in the wrecked car and each identified part of it as belonging to him. All 3 men were convicted and given indefinite prison sentences. A Kansas Farmer reward was distributed equally among the two Service Members and Undersheriff Crady.

Stole Twice from Same Man

Unwilling to let well enough alone, after getting by with the theft of a watch from C. H. Clifford, R. 4, Independence, Francis Mansfield returned to the same home again and stole some clothing. Clifford thought, at first, he had lost the watch, but when the thief came the second time, a search was initiated. Clues were picked up here and there until Clifford felt justified in procuring a warrant. When questioned by the arresting officer, Gerald Gibson, Mansfield owned up to having committed both thefts. He will serve a 90-day jail sentence. Clifford, Gibson, and Miss Lola Turner, Independence, have been rewarded by Kansas Farmer.

Safer to Steal from Men

Maybe it was a woman's intuition or maybe it was a sincere desire to recover her stolen chickens; anyway, Mrs. L. C. McGuire, R. 2, Galena, did a fine piece of detective work when Shelly Archer stole 4 of her fine hens on January 8. Single handed, Mrs. McGuire gathered sufficient evidence for a conviction. All of the Kansas Farmer reward of \$25 was paid to her.

To date, Kansas Farmer has paid a total of \$26,925 in rewards for the arrest and conviction of 1,092 thieves, found guilty of stealing from Kansas farmers, whose premises are posted with Protective Service signs.

Accred Hog Thief Thru Sale

The disappearance of 6 hogs from the farm of the Brethour brothers, near R. 2, started a general search. It was found that a similar number of hogs had gone thru a community sale at Clay Center. The secretary's books showed L. J. Burt had put the hogs up for sale. The Brethour brothers examined the animals, at the farm of the member, and were able to identify them. Then, Burt confessed his part and was given an indefinite sentence in the state penitentiary. Since essential clues were gathered by the Brethour brothers, all of the Service reward was paid to them.

Out of Ditch Into Pen

After putting distance between them and the scene of their crime, George Tom Nutter and Harry Lunsford, some careless driving, after they

Milk Builds and Preserves Teeth

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

VISITING a rural high school the Principal incautiously asked me to address his very fine bunch of students. I began with a conundrum. "If a black cow eats green grass what color is the milk?" The answer came in loud acclaim. "Then a smart looking girl in the row held up her hand. "Please, doctor; is white a color?" "It is for the purposes of this quiz," I replied. "Now let me ask a real one. Should farm girls and boys have best teeth in the world?" There was no resulting acclaim. The farm youngsters feared there was a catch in it. "Why came the color of my clever again. "I suppose it is because people are supposed to have the milk they use." It was an answer I had heard before.



Dr. Lerrigo

are formed in his jaws and there is even some development of his permanent set. That is one excellent reason why every soon-to-be mother should include fresh milk in her daily diet. She should also continue to take milk while nursing her baby, the protection being partly for herself and chiefly for the nursing child.

Milk is pre-eminently the food to give sound teeth to babies, growing boys and girls, and also people in adult life who desire to have sound teeth as long as they live. I recommend one quart a child a day all thru childhood and adolescence.

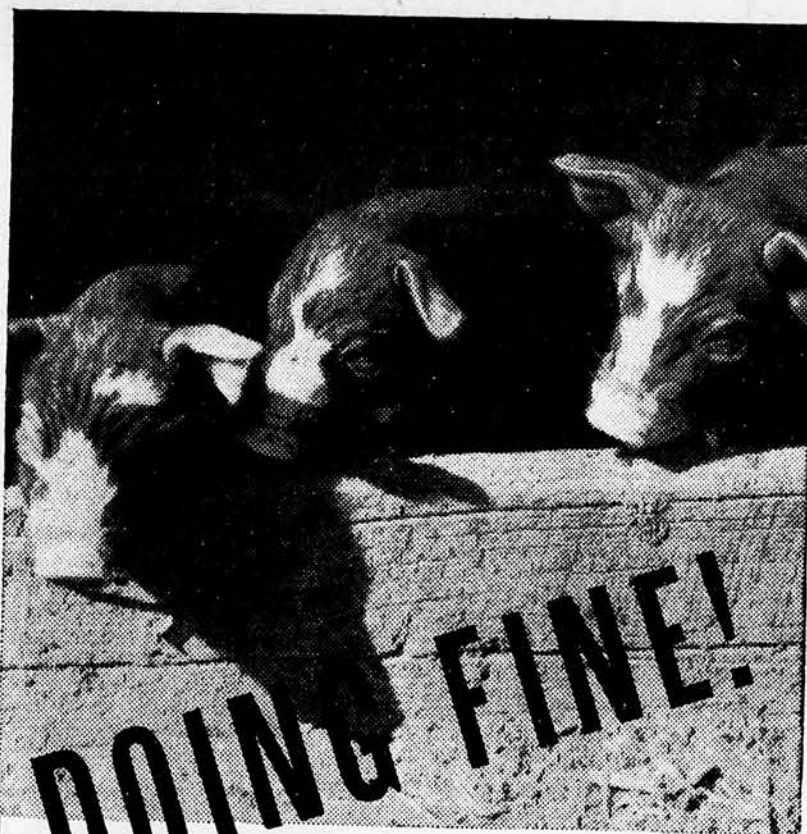
A doctor was asked recently if he could not recommend substitute foods equal in calcium content to that supplied by the "quart of milk daily." His investigation showed that the production of such amount of calcium would require 16½ oranges, or 4½ pounds of carrots, or 8½ cups of cooked spinach, or 18 pounds of potatoes.

Should Remove Stones

I have a brother who suffers terribly with stones of the bladder. He has tried a number of doctors but gets no relief. He has had as high as 6 attacks in 2 weeks.—E. R. M.

The only sensible treatment in such a case is removal. If these are stones of the urinary bladder, they can be removed quite readily. In any event, there is no warrant for refusing to take advantage of surgical relief.

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



Spring pigs don't always look as good as these. Troubles at farrowing time are not uncommon. Poor litters, hairless pigs, weaklings and runts, some born dead, sows that eat their pigs—all these troubles can be caused by mineral deficiency.

Give your sows Dr. Hess Hog Special regularly for at least a month before they pig. It supplies plentiful quantities of iron, iodine, copper, calcium and phosphorus to make up the mineral deficiency

of most feeds. Sows must get these minerals from somewhere if they're going to produce strong, healthy litters.

Another thing about Hog Special, it is a conditioner.

It helps to put a sow in fine fettle for farrowing and for nursing her offspring.

Hog Special costs only 10½ cents per sow per month. It would certainly be worth that if it just saved one extra pig. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

Dr. Hess Hog Special

Research Farm Tested

WHEN YOU BUY DIP, QUALITY IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN PRICE

You use dip to help you fight disease germs and parasites. You want quality. You get quality when you buy DR. HESS DIP AND DISINFECTANT. It is 5 times as strong as carbolic acid, uniform in strength, makes a clean, milky-white emulsion. Use Dr. Hess Dip for cleaning farrowing houses, pig pens, poultry houses, brooders—good for many uses around both the stable and the home.

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Whether you are buying or not, the clerk in a store is always glad to tell you more about what he sells. That is just how the advertisers in Kansas Farmer feel when they offer the free booklets and information about their products. So do your shopping among these advertisers. Simply place a check mark opposite the information you want, mail this entire list to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, and we will see that you get the information.

- ☐ Booklet, "Secret of Hidden Vigor in National Hybrid Corn." P. 9.
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- ☐ Full information on the Bear Cat Grinder. P. 14.
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You will be interested, we are sure, in the following advertisements:

- The National Hybrid Corn Co. advertisement on page 9.
- McCormick-Deering advertisement on page 7.
- Dr. Hess & Clark advertisement on page 11.
- Iodine Educational Bureau advertisement on page 14.
- Book—"Concrete Improvements Around the Farm," page 14.
- Crete Mills advertisement on page 15.
- Caterpillar Tractor Co. advertisement on page 24.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas

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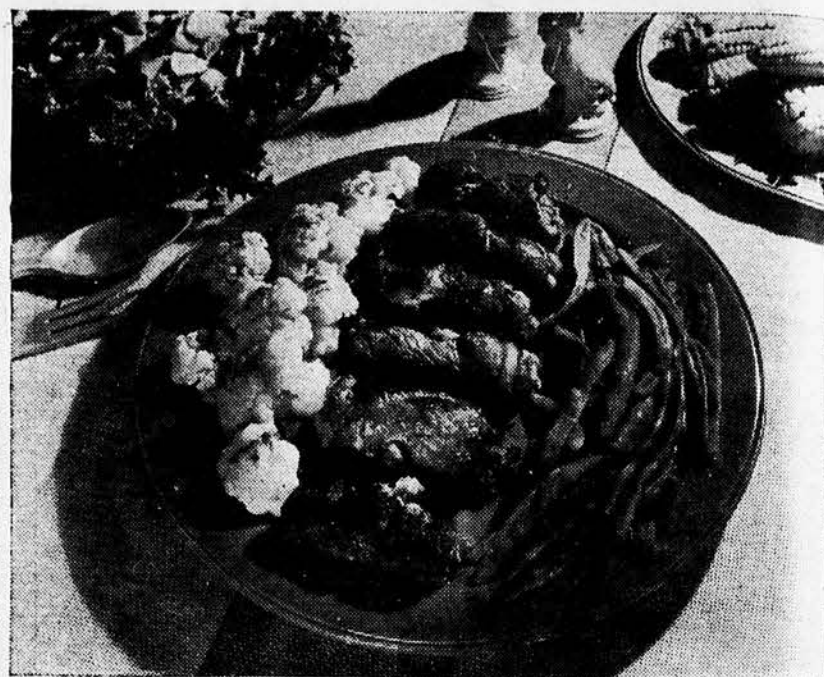
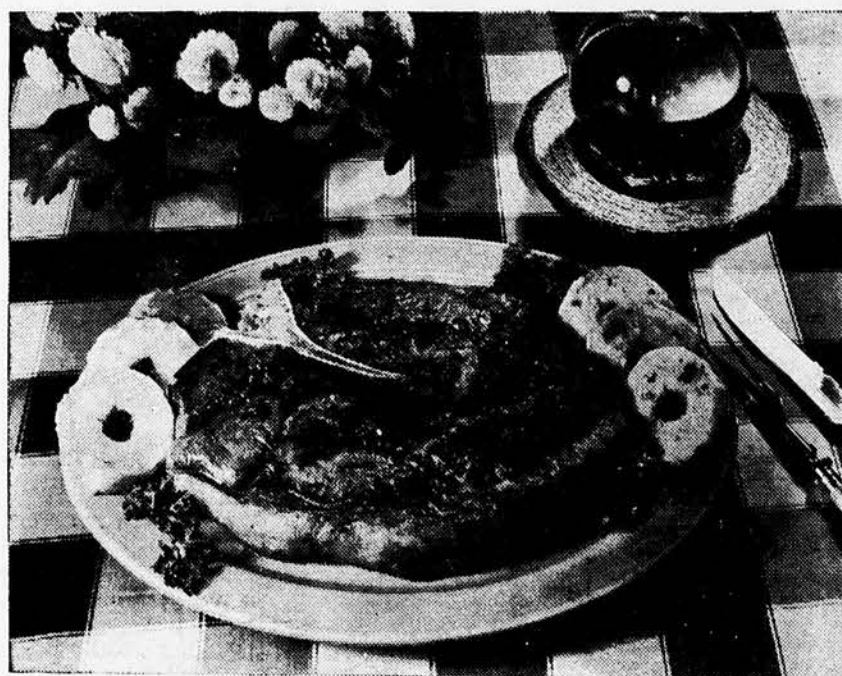
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Beef the Way You Like It

By RUTH GOODALL



Above—"Beef birds" with stuffing will stretch your meat budget.
Left—A man's choice every time—broiled steak with apple rings.
Below—A beef roast goes into the oven, fat side up in an open pan.

I SUPPOSE it is my good old English ancestry that prompts me to serve prime ribs of beef when my family or the occasion demands something extra nice, in spite of chicken in any shape or form being considered the "company special" in these parts. Perhaps it is for the same reason I always order steak when eating out, or perhaps I could better trace that trait to the streak of Scotch from my mother's side of the house. Did you ever toy with a piece of hotel chicken feeling all the while you weren't getting your money's worth because you hadn't the nerve to tackle it in public in a way that will do the most good? Whatever my inheritance I shall have to admit that beef is my favorite meat no matter how it's fixed.

Try the Low Temperature Way

Far be it from me to tell you how to fix it. I know how I like it but that might not answer at all for how you and your family like it—which for you should be the criterion. It is interesting to note that the testers and experimenters are still learning some new tricks about meat cookery. For instance, the latest information is that roasts are much more flavorful and attractive if cooked in a slow oven and the servings to the pound are larger because the shrinkage is less. This low temperature cooking registers anywhere from 300 to 350 degrees F.—best 300. Roasts may be cooked in a slow oven during the entire cooking process, or the temperature may be increased either at the beginning or end of the cooking so the roast may be nicely browned. It is not necessary to sear the meat. This affects only the appearance and flavor of the outer slices—and depends largely on whether or not you want nice brown gravy.

This moderate temperature rule goes for broiling too, and has the added advantage that the steak need be turned only once. Set your oven for a temperature of about 350 degrees F. Let the meat broil thoroughly until cooked half thru—then turn and broil it on the other side. It is so much easier than the old turning and turning method and the steak is tender, juicy and evenly cooked.

Let's Forget Old Traditions

While we're on this subject of "busting" meat-cooking traditions handed down from mother to daughter thru the generations, mind if I puncture a few more pet theories?

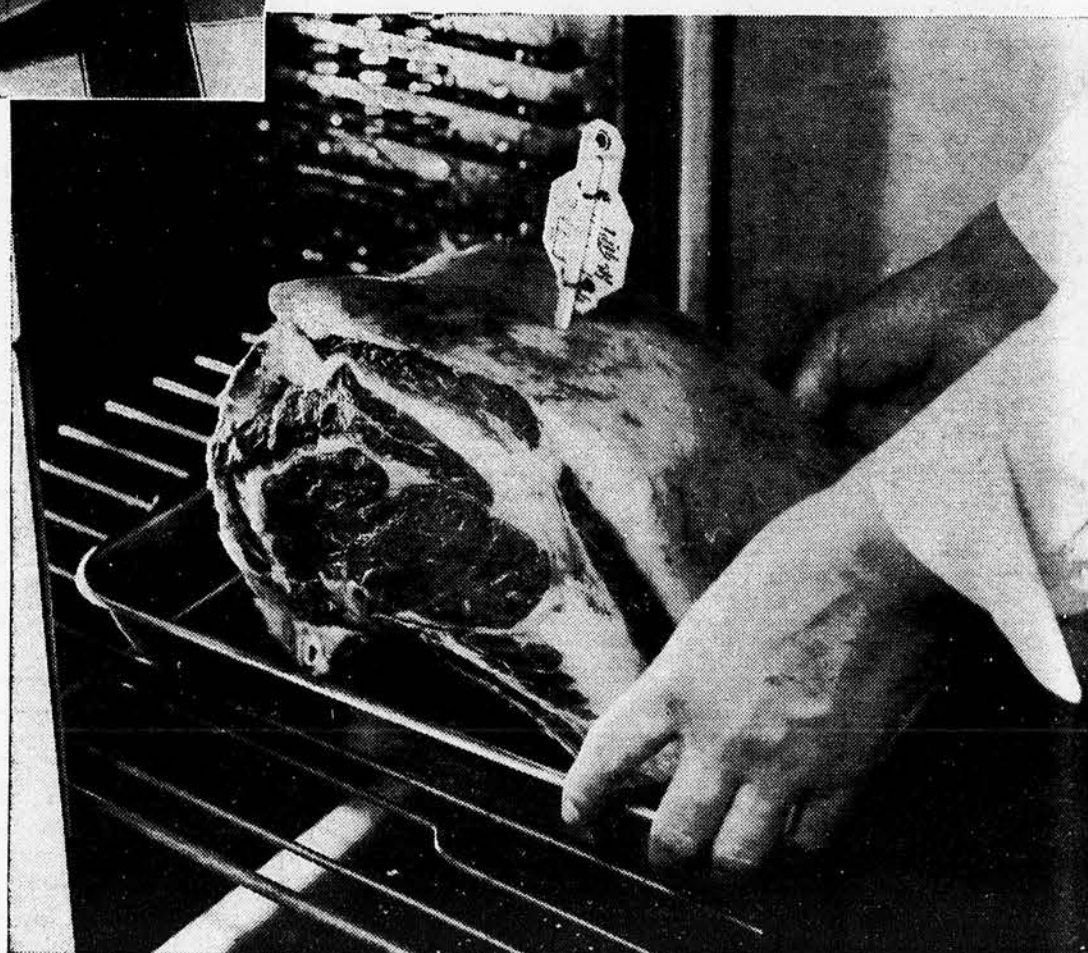
Don't add water.

Don't cover the roaster.

Don't salt the meat before it is cooked.

Beef is better for being cooked in its own juices without the addition of water. Roast that is covered in cooking is not a roast at all—it is a pot-roast. Leave the cover of the roaster on the pantry shelf for a true roast of beef. This goes for veal, pork and lamb as well. And salting should be done when the meat comes from the oven. If it is salted first, the salt merely penetrates the outer surface and the roast does not brown so nicely.

Always place a roast in the pan with the fat side up, then there is no need of basting, for as the fat melts it will drop down over into the meat. A standing rib of beef has its own rack because it is placed in the pan so that it stands on the ends of the bones. Other roasts should have a rack placed under them so that they will not stand in the juices. So placed, and with the oven set for 300 degrees, roast the meat until the desired degree of doneness—rare, medium, or well-done, according to your personal preference. Over-cooking of any meat should be avoided since it means loss in flavor and in number of servings. Allow about 16 minutes to the pound for a rare roast of



beef, and 30 minutes if it is to be well-done. Of course, the time varies with the shape of the roast as well as the amount of bone and fatty tissue.

To take the guesswork out of roasting beef to just the degree of doneness you particularly like it, there's a temperature gadget that does the watching for you. It's a roast-meat thermometer—costs in the neighborhood of a dollar and will more than pay for itself in usefulness not to mention what it saves in fuss and worry. The thermometer is easy to use. It is inserted into the roast before it goes in the oven, so that the bulb of the thermometer reaches the center of the largest muscle. When the thermometer indicates a certain internal temperature, it is time to take the roast from the oven.

The "Choice" Is in the Cooking

There are far more "cuts to a cow" than a rolled roast or a sirloin steak, as even the youngest farm bride homemaker learns after her first butchering. The less choice and certainly less expensive parts of the carcass, may with proper preparation and careful cooking be made every bit as palatable. While we farm women who do not buy our meat across the counter need not worry about "the cow jumping over the moon" again and beef prices going sky high, it is important that we utilize to the utmost the beef we butcher—for the more we save, the more beef on the hoof our misters have to sell and the more money in turn we have to spend.

Dutch Beef Roast

An excellent dish combining vegetables with beef is this Dutch beef roast. Use 3 to 4 pounds, chuck,

rump or bottom round of beef, flour, salt, pepper, 1 cup water, 2 cups canned tomatoes, 1 medium-sized onion, chopped, 1 green pepper, shredded, 1 cup chopped carrots, 1 cup chopped celery.

Season meat with salt and pepper and rub with flour. Try out a little of the fat in a heavy kettle and brown meat. Add remaining ingredients, cover and simmer for two to three hours or until meat is very tender. Add more water during cooking if necessary. Remove meat to hot platter and thicken gravy with flour, 1½ tablespoons per cup, mixed to a paste with cold water. Season with salt and pepper. Do not strain gravy.

Beef Birds With Stuffing

These "Beef Birds" will certainly be the favorite of your family—just try them. Use 1 pound round steak, ¼ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, ½ cup flour, 6 tablespoons fat, 1 cup water. Use beef cut one-half inch thick. Cut into five pieces and pound well. Add stuffing to each piece. Roll up and tie in place with string. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and flour. Brown in fat melted in frying pan. Place browned "birds" in baking pan. Add water to frying pan and boil one minute. Pour over "birds," cover and bake one and one-half hours in a moderately slow oven. Inspect frequently and turn to allow even browning. Serve with this stuffing:

Lightly mix together with fork 2 tablespoons salt pork, chopped, 2½ cups bread, crumbled, 1 tablespoon chopped onion, 1 tablespoon green pepper, 2 tablespoons chopped celery, 1 tablespoon chopped pimientos, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, 4 tablespoons butter, melted, 1 egg yolk, 2 tablespoons milk. Spread on flattened beef steak.

WIBW

580 Kc.

5000 W.

Here is the latest picture of Ed Oliver, WIBW's new singing announcer. You can hear him as the "Street Reporter" Monday through Friday at 2:15 p. m., as a tenor Sundays at 12:00 noon, and as conductor of the Dinner Hour, Mon. through Fri., at 11:15 a. m.



Smiling Elmer Hiram Curtis comes to listeners in the role of announcer and newscaster. He's heard Mon. thru Sat. with the Interstate Boys at 6:00 a. m. and as the H. D. Lee News Reporter every day except Sunday at 12 noon.

William Wilhite, familiarly known to thousands of mid-die-westerners as the "Shepherd of the Hills," stands well over 6 feet tall, has blue eyes, black hair, and sings in a deep, smooth voice. You'll enjoy his melodies to the limit if you tune in at 4:15 p. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.



Roy Faulkner, the "Lonesome Cowboy," is WIBW's early bird. He strums his guitar, sings, and yodels, every day, Monday through Saturday, during two periods—5:15 and 6:15 a. m.



Here we see five members of the WIBW talent staff who join hands Monday through Saturday at 9:00 a. m. as the "IGA Quintet." They are, left to right, Edmund Denney, the blind tenor; Ferrol Burris, violinist; Oliver Livgren, accordionist; Tommy Watson, banjoist; and Frankie McKay, bass viol.

How and How Long to Cook Beef

| Beef Cut | Method | Temperature | Time |
|---------------|-----------|---|--------------------------|
| ROASTS | Roasting | 300°-350° F. | |
| Rare | | | 16-20 min. per pound |
| Medium | | | 22-25 min. per pound |
| Well-done | | | 27-30 min. per pound |
| BONED ROASTS | Roasting | 300°-350° F. | Add 10-15 min. per pound |
| POT-ROASTS | Braising | Very low | 3-4 hours |
| STEAKS | Broiling | 350° F. in broiler | |
| 1 inch | | | 15 minutes |
| 2 inches | | | 30-35 minutes |
| SWISS STEAK | Braising | Very low | 2-3 hours |
| ROUND STEAK | Braising | Very low | 45 minutes |
| STEWES | Stewing | Below boiling | 2-2½ hours |
| CORNER BEEF | Simmering | Below boiling | 3-4 hours |
| BEEF PIE | Baking | 500° F. for 15 min.— reduce to 300° F. | |
| Uncooked meat | | | 2 hours |
| Cooked meat | | | 35-40 minutes |
| BEEF LOAF | Baking | 300°-350° F. | 1½-2 hours |
| TONGUE | Simmering | Below boiling | |
| Fresh | | | 2-2½ hours |
| Smoked | | | 3-5 hours |
| HEART | Braising | Very low | 2½-3½ hours |
| LIVER | Braising | 300° F. in oven | 1 hour |
| | Broiling | 500° F. in broiler | 10 minutes |
| KIDNEY | Broiling | 425° F. in broiler | 10 minutes |

The "Magic" Power

By NATIVE KANSAN

A whole new world is opening up for us today. We're having our country home wired for electricity! Now, I know that won't mean so much to my city friends who take electricity for granted, but every country woman who has washed lamp chimneys and filled and cleaned oil lamps all her life can fully appreciate the thrill I am getting.

Already we are planning on all the equipment we hope to buy, but just lights will be wonderful. I will let electricity do my washing; an electric iron will aid in the ironing; and maybe next spring one of these marvelous electric refrigerators will be installed in my kitchen. Why I'll have ice cream every day! But even if there were never any other appliances the lights themselves will mean more than I can tell—no longer any dark, gloomy corners but light, wonderful light, everywhere!

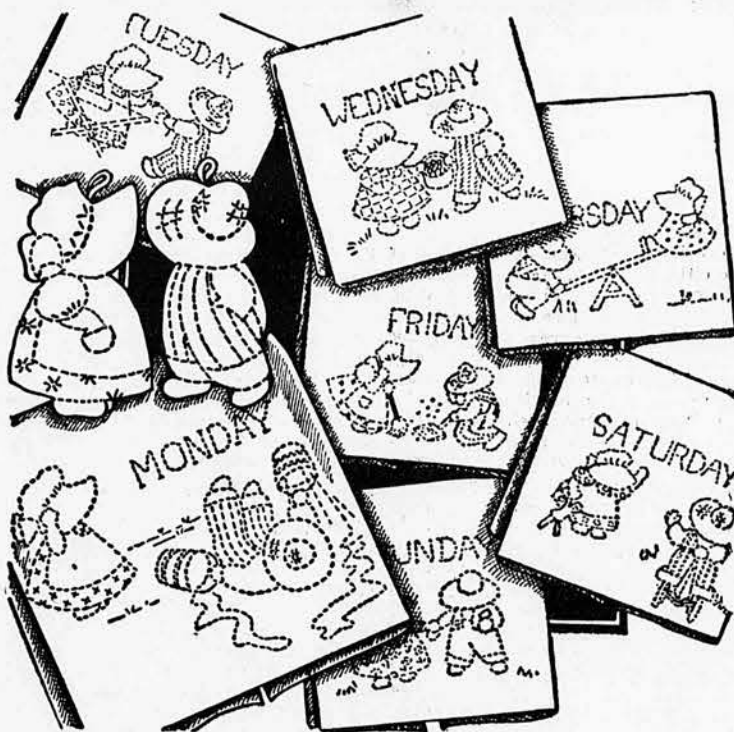
We can dream and plan for an electric milking machine, separator, mixer, master, dish washer, waffle iron, radio, but after all the lights are more won-

derful than anything. How blessed it is to live in these good old United States in the year 1938 and how grateful I am to be an American woman with all her rights and privileges.

Meat in the Menu

Getting tired of serving meat the same old way at the same sort of a meal day in and day out? Then you'll be thrilled with our new leaflet "Meat in the Menu" and its infinite variety of meat dishes. Even more helpful are the menu patterns included which show at a glance just how to build a balanced meal around each and every cut of meat, be it beef, pork, lamb or poultry. This meat leaflet is yours for the asking, and the price of a 3-cent stamp to cover cost of mailing. Write to Ruth Goodall, Woman's Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for your copy.

Sunbonnet Sue and Overall Bill



THEY'VE come to decorate some tea towels for you and each day in their own way, they do some one of the well-known household tasks. Pattern No. C8261 brings you besides the tea towel transfers, a pattern to make Bill and Sue pan holders to complete a clever kitchen ensemble. Do them in outline embroidery or applique the dresses and overalls from odds and ends you'll find in the scrap bag. The pattern is only 10 cents. Or, if you prefer the seven designs already stamped on soft muslin, each one 24-by-36-inch size, order No. C8261M, which is only \$1. Floss for embroidery is included. Transfer pattern and stamped tea towels may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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And there is positively nothing like it for quick action. You can feel it take hold instantly. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membranes, and helps clear the air passages. No cough remedy, at any price, could be more effective.

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DANNEN GRAIN & MILG. CO. . . St. Joseph, Mo.

ELKHART MILLS Elkhart
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KANSAS CITY MILLS, Kansas City, Mo.
KIGER PRODUCE CO. Washington
MARSHALL FEED CO. Clay Center
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World's Pioneer Breed

(Continued from Page 3)

To those of us who are charged with the affairs of the Shorthorn Association it has been most gratifying to observe the growing interest which our people are displaying in the beef contests, both in the single entry and carlot divisions, at our stock shows in all sections of the country. And especially are we pleased with the prize winnings of Shorthorns in competition with other breeds. It was a Kansas steer, White Star, bred and fitted at the Kansas State College, that won the grand championship at the 1936 American Royal. And a Nebraska bred Oklahoma fed roan Shorthorn, Ashbourne Grange, that swept all contestants aside at the recent International to claim the grand championship. Kansas is entitled to a share of the credit in this achievement as at least two Kansas bred sires appear among the ancestors of this wonderful specimen. This event closed a year in which Shorthorn entries had many notable successes, both in our country and Canada.

Youths Play Big Part

The 4-H, Vocational and Future Farmer movements have been important factors in this broadening attention to the production and finishing of the highest grade of beef. In this connection I most heartily commend these youth movements having direct relation to farm and ranch activities. We have gone forward a long way since these programs started. Nearly every community now has its annual club contest. All progressive local, county, state and district fairs and stock shows are providing facilities for this purpose on an adequate scale. The young people who compete in these contests will soon, most of them at least, become operators of farms and herds, owners in many instances, a fact that, in itself, leads toward the production of higher standards. The youths of Kansas are keeping step in the front rank of this general advancement.

Here in our country we are facing, al-

most if not entirely, an unprecedented situation relating to our foreign trade. For many decades we have exported American meats—beef pork and to a less extent mutton. Now, we have become importers of meats and we allow, under the Government's foreign trade policy, large numbers of live cattle to come in from Canada and Mexico. This influx of cattle and meats is the evidence that we no longer produce enough for home consumption. It is the opinion of stockmen generally that there should be more rigid restrictions on these imports as a measure of safeguard for our enormous investment in the industry. Our output was reduced because of the persistent unfavorable crop conditions prevailing over a side area thru 3 or 4 years. As every stockman knows this necessitated the elimination of millions of cattle, sheep and hogs. But crop conditions are much improved and the livestock output can be considerably increased, to a point where we can fully supply our home needs. The importance of the situation calls for a united and definite stand of livestock producers in order that the industry may be fairly protected and further that our consuming public may be assured of an adequate supply under any and all conditions. This impresses me as particularly urgent in view of the disturbed situation among nations the world over and the possibility—even probability—that emergency restrictions may be applied to international trade by one or several countries.

When all angles are considered we have the greatest livestock country in the world—grazing, grain producing area, short distances to market centers, unequalled packing facilities and transportation equipment and operation. To maintain the fertility of our lands livestock is a basic essential. If the stockmen of Kansas will join with those of neighboring states, a great force will be enlisted for the protection and fostering of our livestock industry.

Emphasis on Fleshing

(Continued from Page 3)

has done much toward popularizing the breed in Kansas and other western states. In 1904, McAdam Bros., of Holton, founded a herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle from purchases made from Kansas and Illinois breeders. This herd still is in existence and owned by George McAdam. The Emil Hedstrom herd, at Burdick, was founded in 1905. This has continued to be one of the leading herds in the state. The J. D. Martin & Sons herd at Lawrence was established in 1909. It has been the means of distributing a lot of excellent breeding cattle thruout the state.

A discussion of Aberdeen-Angus in Kansas would not be complete without the name of Johnson Workman at Russell, who established his herd in 1913. Many of the herds in Western Kansas since were founded as the direct influence of the Workman herd. Mr. Workman has done a great deal to popularize the Aberdeen-Angus breed and has exhibited many outstanding carloads of feeder calves at the American Royal. A carload of feeder calves exhibited by Mr. Workman at the American Royal in 1927 sold for \$26.50 a hundred, a world record price for feeder calves.

The herd of W. H. Hollinger & Sons, at Chapman, was established in 1906. In 1925 the herd was transferred to J. B. Hollinger. This is one of the largest herds in Kansas. During the last 10 years this herd has been exhibited extensively in all parts of the United States and many national prize winners have been bred and exhibited.

Many Good Herds in Kansas

There are many herds of importance in Kansas which are aiding in the distribution of fine Aberdeen-Angus breeding and feeder cattle. Some of the largest of these are: B. T. Hartnell, Humboldt; Fred Hartnell, Humboldt; P. E. Gill & Sons, Muscotah; Jim Swartz, Everest; Mike Wilson, Horton; Fred P. Chilen, Miltonvale; L. E. & M. A. Crandall, LeRoy; Ralph Latzke, Ralph Poland and A. J. Schuler, Chapman; E. A. Parks & Sons, Pomona; E. L. Barrier, Eureka; Mrs. Lyman S. Miller, Wells; Clausen Brothers, Nor-

man J. Gross and L. W. Holmes, Russell; Wyckoff Brothers, Luray; Leinweber Brothers, Frankfort; William Ljungdahl, Menlo, and many others.

With the renewed interest in beef production, due to our changing economic condition, Aberdeen-Angus will play an important role in that development. The program of soil conservation will put more land into pasture with more roughage to be marketed, and history has proved that this can best be done thru the beef cattle route. With the great fluctuations in the price of feeds and finished cattle there is more interest in the establishment of beef breeding herds. This is the really sound long-time program and does away with the usual hazard of being at the mercy of the changing market which is in need of feeder cattle to consume surplus feed. A program of breeding and feeding cattle on the same farm may seem like a slow process in beef production, but it is the most satisfactory method of marketing the crops grown on the farm. When this is done the profits from the sale of cattle are all with the original owner and represents new wealth from your soil as there has been virtually no cash outlay in the feeding operation.

Suited to Range and Farm

The Aberdeen-Angus breed is admirably suited to this type of beef cattle program. It possesses many qualifications that make it especially desirable both for range and farm production. The cattle are prolific and prepotent. The cows are regular producers, resulting in a high per cent of calf crop. Many herds on both range and farms report from 95 to 100 per cent calf crop. The calves are small at birth with the result that there are very few losses in the cow herd in calving. Aberdeen-Angus cows are excellent mothers and milkers, supplying enough milk to develop the calf in fine condition, but do not give too much milk so that udder troubles are encountered. In addition to the natural thick fleshing qualities, the cattle are uniform in type and color, making them popular for the

feedlot and on the market. Being a hornless breed gives them the advantage of doing away with the work and time and setback to calves in dehorning, and there is no loss from horn bruises when the cattle are shipped to market.

No breed surpasses the Aberdeen-Angus for crossing purposes. Aberdeen-Angus bulls used on grade cows will sire calves that will all be black or blue-grey, regardless of the color of the cows. This immediately results in uniformity of color, the calves will be more than 95 per cent hornless and the few that may show an indication of horns will have only nubbins and need not be dehorned. Not only will the color and polled characteristics be transmitted to the offspring but the natural thick fleshing qualities also will be transmitted. An Aberdeen-Angus sire will put more beef on a dairy calf than any other breed. In recent years many farmers who maintain a grade dairy herd have used purebred Aberdeen-Angus bulls. The offspring from this cross is a satisfactory type of market animal and increases materially the profit from the herd. These calves when sold for veal always have commanded the top prices. When fed for beef they have given a good account of themselves if properly handled. If fed for beef, it is essential to push the calves as soon as they will consume grain and put them on the market when weighing from 700 to 900 pounds.

A Bright Future Apparent

While it always is difficult to make a definite prediction about the future of any business, it would seem that there is a bright future for Aberdeen-Angus cattle in all parts of the country. The cattle are fulfilling every need under a wide range of conditions. They represent the highest type and quality as a beef making machine, and produce the type of carcass that is in demand regardless of the size or weight of carcass desired. With a desire on the part of farmers and commercial beef producers to put out a product with more quality, there is no limit to the demand that will prevail for Aberdeen-Angus.

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Wanted: Home Plans for Birds

By LEILA LEE

"HELLO, Uncle Cordy!" shouted Carl and Clara Clever as they ran in to their uncle's home, one Saturday morning. Visiting Uncle Cordy Clever was a great treat for the clever children. He and Aunt Bonnie lived only a short distance down the road from Carl and Clara's home. Uncle Cordy had been everywhere, seen everything, and knew everything, according to Carl and Clara. And they were just about right. Uncle Cordy was retired, and lived on a small farm. He had many hobbies. His work shop had everything in it—ship models, curios from foreign lands, mounted specimens of everything imaginable—in fact, his shop was a place of never-ending wonder and delight to the children. This particular Saturday morning, Uncle Cordy, as usual was busy making something.

"What are you making this morning, Uncle Cordy?" asked Clara. "Oh, don't be so inquisitive— inquisitive," said Carl. "Well, wouldn't YOU like to know, Carl?" asked Uncle Cordy. "Yes, of course," replied Carl. "But wasn't going to ask right off the bat, was she did."

"Just to settle the dispute—it happens to be a bird house I'm making," replied Uncle Cordy.

"You didn't have to use new wood, did you?" Carl ran his finger down the side of the little house.

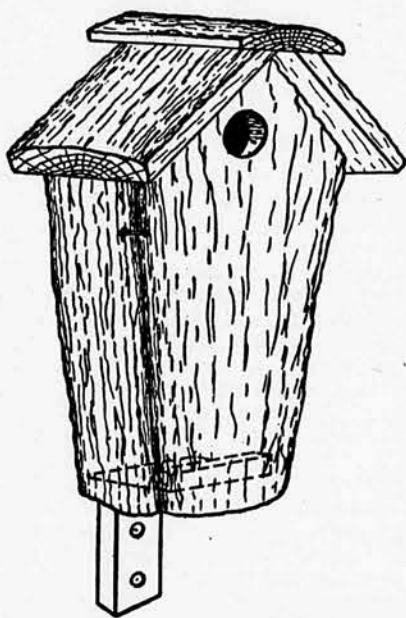
"No. This is a rustic box. It's made from rough slabs of wood, and will have a removable front. This kind of house is a favorite of chickadees, titmice and nut-hatches. Warblers and creepers like small bark-covered houses closely fitted to trunks of trees. People began building homes for birds away back. It isn't anything new. The beginning of the nest-box idea is traced at most a few centuries back. It may have been used before that. There are shelves for swallows, Japanese temples and the Brahmins of India have feeding towers and nesting places for birds.

"Whew! That's pretty old, I'd say," claimed Carl.

"Yes, indeed," replied Uncle Cordy. Well, there she is—a brand new home Mrs. Chickadee, if some other bird doesn't beat her to it."

"My, won't she like that! I hope she'll be a good housekeeper," said Clara.

"Oh, she will be!" a new voice entered the conversation. "She'll likely be her best, but if her husband insists on cluttering the house up with a lot of his nick-nacks, she'll have an awful



This is the bird house Uncle Cordy made. It is simple, easy to build and inexpensive. Read all about the new contest, then send us a plan for a bird home you have made, or plan to build.

time keeping order." Aunt Bonnie entered the room, and she carried a tray with glasses of milk and some of her oh-so-good cookies for everyone.

As they ate Aunt Bonnie's delicious refreshments, the bird house discussion went on. Uncle Cordy promised to help the clever children build some bird houses, but of course, they needed some house plans. Would you like to help them out, and send your favorite plan for a bird house? There will be a dollar prize for the best bird house plans, and then these plans are all going to be put in a booklet and everyone may have a copy of it, by writing in for it. Wouldn't you like to see your plan for a bird house, with your name showing it is your plan, in this bird house leaflet? Send in your plan today, for any kind of bird home you wish. The more plans sent in, the better the leaflet will be. Address Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Did You Guess Right?

The answer to the puzzle appearing in the last issue of Kansas Farmer was "Grounded On Reef."

Big Part in Early Breed History

(Continued from Page 5)

territory is evident to every visitor. With bloodlines rather closely related and with one type dominating the herds the prospective buyer finds a large number of cattle always available within a day's drive.

The Goernandt herd in Cloud county is established more than a quarter century ago. In 1916 the purchase of the Harmon, at a record price for a breed up to that time, brought the herd into national prominence which was enhanced by show ring winnings at state and national shows in competition with horned Herefords. Now numbering 250 head, the herd has, during its history, sold upwards of 100 breeding cattle into 18 states, China and Uruguay.

To J. B. Shields, of Marion county, is the title of Nestor of the White-face breeders who are now producing the muley type. His herd was established, with the horned variety, in 1896. In 1908 the polled strain was introduced by purchases at the Ricker dispersion sale at Kansas City. For 30 years this dean of the breeders has been doing his part to popularize the Herefords. Sales have been made to 14 states and to Mexico. Mr. Shields recently retired from the presidency of the American Polled Hereford breeders Association.

The herd of Jno. Ravenstein, in Logan county, is of more recent establishment (1917) but already his cattle are finding wide favor and he has made progress on the road he has

mapped out for himself. With fifty brood cows and 30 head of heifers being reserved for the herd, this collection is furnishing some of the high sellers at national auctions. Private sales of nearly 150 head have been made into 9 states, some as far removed as California and Ohio.

Down on the Oklahoma-Kansas line in Barber county, Paul Molz has been building up a good herd during the last 15 years. Starting with one cow, a gift from his father when Paul started farming for himself, the herd now numbers 85 head, descending in large part from the original brood cow and her seven daughters. Sales have totaled about 150 head and have included customers in 5 states.

Situated in the broad zone between the Corn Belt and the range, Kansas has proven peculiarly well adapted as a breeding ground for these cattle because customers come from both East and West to supply their needs. The demand from the western and southwestern ranchmen has been steadily growing with the passing years.

This story would not be complete without relating the experience of J. F. Fuest, of Seward county, in the heart of the widely publicized "dust bowl." He tells of having 4-year-old cows that have not known the taste of grass or grain, having subsisted exclusively on the scant growth of weeds available in that territory. For hardiness and ability to "take it" this speaks well for Polled Herefords.

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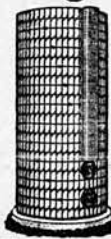
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This announcement is neither an offer to sell, nor a solicitation of offers to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the prospectus, copies of which may be obtained by writing to Capper Publications, Inc., Topeka, Kansas. Such requests will be answered promptly.—Adv.

In the First Installment

A she bear and her cub, after eating their fill of wild strawberries, explore an old abandoned cabin site. The young cub's curiosity leads him to a tumble into an old well when the decaying timbers of the cover break with him. Vainly the she bear tries to get him out and soon she hears the approach of a human and charges to give battle. But she finds herself engaged with another animal enemy in a battle to death. A little earlier Jeff Tucker was taking his sweetheart, Sally Ingalls, home along a country road in his buckboard. He had about reached the proposal stage when an axle on his buckboard broke. As he goes back for repairs Sally starts to a wild strawberry patch for a mess of berries.

SALLY'S lithe young figure swung easily over the rocky tree-grown rise and shortly she came to the desolate stump-land pasture where the wild strawberries grew. Here the profusion of small scarlet fruit that peeped enticingly from its leafy screen delighted her eyes, and she stood for a moment gazing over the inviting prospect. At the far side of the pasture she had a fleeting glimpse of two bears, mother and cub, just before they vanished around a hummock. The wind was blowing toward Sally and they apparently had not become aware of her presence. The sight brought no fear to the backwoods bred girl, for she knew that unless provoked into defense the black bears of the region would avoid human-kind whenever possible. Rather, she found delight in the incident. "The cunning thing!" Sally murmured smilingly, as she noted the funny waddling gait of the cub. "He's got a tummy full of berries, I reckon, and can only just toddle after his mama."

She fell to picking the fragrant fruit. Gradually she approached the north edge of the pasture where the gloomy spruce forest reared its dark green and black wall. A peculiar chill grew upon her as she drew nearer to the wood. She frowned impatiently at the unpleasant sensation, and sought to shrug it away. But it persisted and something impelled her to glance half apprehensively toward the uprearing tree growth.

Her eyes widened with fear at what they beheld, and she knew that she should have heeded earlier the strange warning semi-consciousness of being spied upon by a malignant presence. For a slender sinuous form, slaty-blue in the shadowy half light of the trees, was gliding toward her. It was a panther, and she shuddered with sickening dread as all the tales she had heard of the animal's cruelty when once it was inspired to attack a human flitted thru her mind. While her thoughts raced the panther was slowly creeping nearer, its gaunt body hugging the ground, the long tail twitching its warning of a leap. She still stood staring at it, fascinated by the green-glowing eyes that stared malevolently in return. She knew what the twitching of its tail meant—that the big cat was about to leap forward and in 2 or 3 quick short bounds would be upon her. For an instant she sought to use the power of her eyes to quell its spirit, but the fabled control of wild beasts by this means seemed not to work. With a sharp scream she turned and fled down the gentle slope of the pasture.

INSTINCTIVELY she headed for the old deserted cabin, the idea that she might possibly gain it and shut herself in against the panther quickly occurring to her. For a brief moment the animal hesitated; the shrill cry dismayed it and it shrank back, snarling in angry fear at the sound of the hated human voice. Its impending spring checked, the girl was given a start that was doubtless the margin between life and death. Then the strong urge that already had overcome its hereditary indisposition to attack a human prevailed again, and with the encouragement of the girl's evident fright it bounded after her. Its sinewy, graceful body curved over the ground in swift pursuit, but Sally's strong young limbs were fleet and she flew over the springy ground like a deer. For a distance she maintained her lead, but soon she realized with horror that the panther was gaining on her.

As she drew closer to the cabin Sally noted thankfully that the door was open, swung inward. She gave a spurt and reached the weed grown door-yard a rod or two in advance of her pursuer.

But just as she was about to plunge thru the doorway she was appalled by the sudden apparition that rounded the corner of the cabin. A big black demon of a bear, with surprising agility for so lum-

In Wild Strawberry Time

The Conclusion of a Two-Part Story

By WILLIAM GERARD CHAPMAN

bering a body, shot toward her with a ferocious, menacing cough. She saw its gleaming savage teeth and evilly snapping red-rimmed eyes as the beast, almost upon her, struck out savagely with its deadly claw-armed forefoot. But the spurt carried her thru the opening a fraction of a second in advance of the blow, and she whirled about and slammed shut the door as the monster's weight was thrown upon it. Pressing her body against the heavy split-planks she felt feverishly for the fastening, a sudden fear in her heart that there might be none. But her fingers fell upon the rude wooden bar which by good fortune remained intact, and she dropped it quickly into place. Then she sank to the floor, quivering and shaken by the terrible experience.

Almost instantly there arose on the other side of the door a raucous confusion of snarls and growls and thrashing bodies. Sally understood what had taken place; she had not had time to realize the likelihood of this meeting of the two pursuers, and the evidence that her assailants had come together in battle sent her into a spasm of hysterical laughter.

OUTSIDE the combat raged fiercely. Seldom does a panther venture to attack a bear, and if the bear has a cub then the big cat will avoid a meeting with all possible haste. And the bear, unless it is a she bear whose cub is threatened, will evade conflict with a panther if evasion is comfortable with her dignity.

But in this instance the paths of both animals had converged to a common point; each was intent solely on striking down the human who had escaped at the place of meeting, and each was inflamed with the lust to kill.

The bear was taken at a disadvantage, but turned valiantly to annihilate this insolent disturber of her vengeance. The assailant had secured a firm hold on

The bear collapsed in a sprawling inert black heap, and the victorious cat staggeringly withdrew from her vanquished enemy. The object of her chase forgotten she dragged her lacerated body away from the battle-ground, and slowly and painfully crawled in the direction of her den where two hungry cubs awaited her return. The same wild mother love that had been the under-lying cause of the tragedy alone sustained her; but the desperate effort was doomed to fail before she could even reach the shelter of the burnt hills.

HER heart beating wildly as her ferocious jailers fought just outside the door of her refuge, Sally glanced about the cabin for something that she might employ as a weapon in case of need. But nothing offered. She wondered if the victor would try to force an entrance, and how soon the fight would end. The door looked none too secure, for the hinges were weakened by age and the bar might not withstand a determined onslaught; and there was the open window thru which the panther could enter if so disposed. If Jeff was only there! But Jeff could not possibly learn of her predicament; doubtless he was even now waiting at the road for her return, and perhaps was growing uneasy over her absence.

The sounds of conflict gradually diminished in fury as the minutes passed, until the listening girl could hear only the low grumble of worrying jaws. Finally Sally's straining ears heard a gurgling, choking sigh—and then quiet. Now her fear rose again as she wondered what might next transpire. Apprehensively she set her gaze on the window thru which she half expected to see a fierce head appear as the victor inexorably returned to its first quest.

But a faint call came thru the window instead. Sally's heart beat faster with joy as she recognized Jeff's voice. Then a new dread assailed her—perhaps Jeff would, all unwarned, run into whichever animal it was that had survived and would be attacked by it! Ignoring the danger to herself in drawing the beast's attention, she approached the window and screamed a caution to Jeff, whom she could now see running across the pasture toward the cabin. Her voice drowned out his own shouts as he raced toward her, either failing to hear her warning or choosing to ignore it.

He was without any weapon of defense and the danger into which he came plunging with great unheeding strides filled her with misgivings. A feeling that was more than anxiety, more than admiration, surged into Sally's heart. Under its prompting she turned swiftly, lifted the bar of the door, and throwing it open, ran out to meet her man, to share with him the peril he was braving for her sake. She almost stumbled upon the dead bear, which meant that it was the panther they had to fear.

A joyous shout greeted her. Jeff bounded forward and gathered her to him. For a moment she struggled and tried to tell him of the danger that lurked about, but he quickly reassured her. As the truth dawned upon Sally she quieted in his arms, and he held her close, this time as tho by right.

Into the eyes of both slowly there crept an understanding that made unnecessary the halting words. Jeff had been about to utter when the buckboard collapsed—a pledge as irrevocable in the minds of these two as any ceremony.

Happy and unabashed they stood holding each other's hands as Sally detailed her experience and Jeff explained his coming.

"I was afraid for you, Sally, when I saw where you dropped the bag of strawberries in the pasture. I came over to find you when I got back to the buckboard and you weren't there. Then I shouted and looked all about, and saw your running tracks and the tracks of a panther. I followed them."

"When I glimpsed the buildings I saw a bear, stretched out and done for alongside the door, and I didn't know what to make of it, expecting a panther. Then I saw something else movin' off, and that was the panther, crawling slow like it was just barely up."

(Continued on Page 19)

Kansas' Own Author

We know you will like our next short story, "Old Thurland's Justice," written by a Kansan, Clifton Kruse. It's an entertaining tale of the days when our Northwest was young and concerns the love of two fine young men for one pretty girl. The girl's father, Old Thurland, devises a test to determine which of the boys is worthy of his daughter.

As to Mr. Kruse, he lives in Hutchinson and says of himself "I am just another Kansan, 32 years old, and inordinantly proud of my son and daughter." He has been writing for publication for the last 8 years, but has made it his vocation only for the last year. "Old Thurland's Justice" appears complete in our next issue. Don't miss it!



her back, 4 sets of sharp hooked claws clinging tenaciously and sinking into her hide, while its punishing fangs sought the channels of life in her neck.

The bear twisted about impotently, then rolled over, the better to dislodge the clutching horror. Her heavy weight nearly crushed the breath out of the panther's body, but she managed to retain her advantage by squirming around until the two were locked in a death grapple face to face. Here the panther was better placed for the deadly work of her claws, and she raked the bear's vulnerable spots with long cutting strokes. The bear was by no means idle with her own deep-cutting weapons, which tore mercilessly at the tawny hide; while both infuriated fighters were employing their savage jaws with ruthless energy.

The bear, being at a woeful disadvantage, was the first to weaken. Her opponent suddenly bored into the relaxing neck and her searching teeth speedily brought an end to the heavier animal's resistance.



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roots 10-35c; 20-50c. Gladiolus bulbs 6-25c; 12-45c, postpaid. Arlie Woodard, Dongola, Ill.

MAKE \$1000 PER ACRE. EVERBEARING
Red Raspberries bear first year, \$5 per 100 postpaid. Nate Helman, Rocky Ford, Colo.

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Fox terriers, also Scottish terriers. Elm Creek Kennels, Pella, Iowa.

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settle estates, also mortgage company holdings, Eastern Kansas. Write for listings, state what you prefer. Fred L. Coleman, Garnett, Kan.

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farm. Alfalfa, timber, close town, improvements cost \$4500. Federal loan \$1500. Sell equity \$1700. Possession. C. I. Griffith, Norton, Kan.

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Had Pasture in Plenty

There was plenty of pasture on the Windmoor Farm, operated by Carl Francisco, near Edna, Labette county, last summer. Small grains, Sweet clover, and lespedeza all provided grazing to give permanent pastures a rest. Mowing to control weeds, done at the proper time for every kind of weed, reduced them sharply. The sod pasture was improved 40 per cent by the protection it received.

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We offer farms owned by our clients in Eastern and Central Kansas. Prices, terms and description furnished upon request. No trades. Write us for farm loans; low rates and prompt service.

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The successful auctioneer costs his employer nothing. His fee is paid by those who buy the stock he sells. Good cattle, well conditioned, and well advertised, deserve the services of an experienced auctioneer. No sale is too large or too small for my consideration. Charges always in line with current prices of the stock I sell. I sell all breeds of livestock.

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Owned and operated by
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JACKS

60 Jacks

—Carrying the blood of many champions. Oldest and largest breeders.
HINEMAN'S JACK FARMS
Dighton, Kan.

In Wild Strawberry Time

(Continued from Page 16)

alive; an' before I looked away it rolled over an' didn't get up again. I wondered what had happened to you, with those two varmints—"

"What's that, Jeff?" interrupted Sally nervously, pressing closer to him. They listened, and heard the whining of an animal in distress, the sound strangely stifled.

"Reckon it's only another critter trying to make trouble Sally," said Jeff lightly. In his role of protector to the girl who was now his, he felt no doubt of his ability to conquer anything that threatened. "Doesn't sound very dangerous tho. Don't be afeared." He studied the plaintive cry intently. His forest trained ears quickly identified it. "It's a young one, most likely a bear cub. Let's look."

"Of course," remembered Sally. "I'd forgot about the cub I saw with the mother bear when I first got to the pasture. I wonder where it can be."

Together they searched to locate its hiding place. The whimpering calls finally drew them to the well, and looking down they saw the imprisoned baby bear.

"The poor little thing!" said Sally compassionately. "It's frightened to death—"

"Yes, an' that explains why the old she bear went for you so savage," Jeff enlightened her. "When she heard you running toward the place she just naturally thought you dug the hole to catch her cub an' was coming to kill it. Lucky you got in when you did, Sally," he added huskily.

"Can't you get it out, Jeff?" asked Sally. "We mustn't leave it here to die."

"Of course; but I'll have to get a rope an' someone to help. I'm curious about that panther tho; let's have a look at it first."

They followed the bloody trail of the animal until they came to where it had fallen in its tracks. The stark tawny form showed grim proof of the punishment its adversary had inflicted, and the wonder was that the big cat had dragged its sorely wounded, weakened body so far. In the gaunt flanks and

the evidence of its motherhood the woodsman's eyes read another chapter of the tragedy.

"An' now I understand somethin' else," he said. "It isn't often a panther'll attack a human, but this one has cubs somewhere back in the bush an' was nearly starved trying to get enough food for herself an' them. So now there's a couple of young ones that won't ever grow up to kill sheep."

"But oh, Jeff, we can't let those poor little kittens starve!" Sally's blue eyes grew tender with pity for the helpless cubs that doubtless were even now feeling the pangs of hunger. Before her supplicating gaze Jeff's practical viewpoint underwent a change.

"I reckon I'll have to hunt them out, Sally, if you say so," he said indulgently. "But first thing to do is to get you home to your ma; she'll be worryin' about you. Then me an' your papa can come back with a rope, an' I'll fish out the bear cub an' then back-track the panther to her den an'—what'll I do with them all, Sally; kill them to save their lives?" he grinned.

Sally was nonplussed for a moment. She hated the thought of having 3 innocent, cunning little wild babies killed, even if they were of the "varmint" kind. But of course it wouldn't do to turn the barnyard into a menagerie; her father would have objections. Then her face brightened and she beamed a shy smile at her stalwart lover.

"We could sell 'em to that collector of wild animals for circuses who comes around, Jeff, an' buy a lot o' nice homey things—" Sally paused, blushing pinkly.

"You bet we can!" agreed Jeff delightedly, admiration for the clever thought shining in his eyes. "You got a wonderful little head, Sally."

Jeff's delight was more for this spoken proof of the wonderful new relationship between them than for the material aspect of Sally's plan; but he added a suggestion of his own. "Don't forget that we got a bear-skin rug fer the house already, Sally." He kissed her glowing cheeks.

New Tools Add Faith in Southwest

By F. D. McCAMMON

IF YOU had been in Dodge City last month you would have had an opportunity to witness one of the most enthusiastic implement meetings the Southwest ever has had. Farmers and implement dealers, 800 strong, attended an all-day meeting to hear men discuss the Southwest farming situation, and to see the display of implements that local Dodge City dealers had arranged.

Lack of moisture has caused dust storms. But not using proper tillage tools also has caused plenty of dust storms. We can control proper tillage practices but we don't have much control over the weather.

"If some of the boys who died 25 years ago could return now, they wouldn't understand all this," commented many spectators at the implement show.

The exhibit represented a new school in farming that has been developed, mostly on the farms. For instance, J. I. Wilcoxens' damming tool, attached to a one-way, to make occasional dams to hold moisture in the soil; the exhibit of irrigation pumps, equipment to bring water up from under ground to supply crop lands of the Southwest; the many duckfoot cultivators of one kind or another; furrow drills and various other farm implements and tractors, all mounted on rubber tires, and all designed to meet the Southwest needs of soil and moisture conservation and the growing of sorghum row crops on loose soils, where wheat has been grown in the past.

Land usage was the theme of the conference sounded by John M. Ferguson, extension engineer, Kansas State College, in opening the meeting. It was the keynote of talks by L. C. Williams and L. C. Aicher, of the Kansas Experiment Stations. E. L. Barger, agricultural engineer, spoke on tractor fuels for economy of operation.

The next day a similar meeting was held in Hutchinson, with about 200 farmers in attendance. Don W. Ingle, Reno county agent, was in charge, and

he remarked that the recent interest in field cultivators and basin listers was particularly noticeable. The implement display was set up by local machinery dealers in one of the main business blocks downtown in Hutchinson, where many folks viewed the new tools.

—KF—

Conditioned Horses Can Do More Work

By RALPH HUDSON

FEED and care have about as much to do in producing an acceptable farm horse as does inheritance. This is coming to be realized more and more as the work of colt clubs is demonstrating that feed helps make size and that care is not only making a more reliable animal but one that lives longer.

In the last few years with more attention being paid to worming and bot control, to feeding the colts and looking after the animals' welfare more conscientiously, it is becoming apparent that there is a lot of work and profit in horse production and use that many have been missing.

Thoro, careful handling in the spring before horses are seasoned to work will help materially in reducing horse mortality. Horses lost thru forage poisoning likely is the result not so much of poison as the fact that these horses, not having been wormed, are more susceptible.

Still another difficulty which faces producers is the inability to keep colts growing at the time they are weaned. In all of these cases regular feeding, using clean foods prepared in a tasty manner, liberal supplies of water, free access to salt, reduction in the ration when the horse is not working and careful fitting of harness and hitch equipment, will help this.



Bert Powell
Auctioneer

715 Lincoln St. Topeka, Kan.

In order to better serve my old and new customers, who live in different parts of the state, I have moved to Topeka, and take this opportunity to thank my many friends for the favors received in other years and join them in looking forward to a 1938 prosperous livestock season.

BERT POWELL, Auctioneer
715 Lincoln St. Topeka, Kan.

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Registered Percherons

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Black Percheron Stallions

Two years old to mature horses. Including winner of first in class at Kansas State Fair 1937 and second Kansas bred and owned. Sons and grandsons of HILCAIR. Close up in breeding to DAMASCUS and CARNOT from \$185.00 up. Inspection invited.

Guy Williamson, Ashton (Sumner Co.), Kan.

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1 mare, 7 years old, weight 1660, in foal.
1 mare, 11 years old, weight 1820, in foal.
1 mare, 5 years old, weight 1550, open.
3 coming 2-year-old mares, 2 weanlings.

HARVE SHIELDS, ENTERPRISE, KAN.

7 Pure Bred Percheron Stallions

For sale; coming 4-year-old black stallion, coming 2-year-old black stallion; 5 coming yearlings, blacks and greys. Good individuals, priced right. Would consider other livestock in exchange.

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15 stallions and 25 mares. Good individuals with the most popular blood lines.

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Registered, excellent breeder, and good disposition. Saving his fillies and must make change. Reasonable price.

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8 years old and registered. Weight 1800 pounds. For sale or trade.

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160 head in herd. The blood of EARL MARSHALL 183780 and BLACKCAP REVOLUTION. Our herds have always been headed by sons and grandsons of these great sires. Our Junior herd bull is a son of the International grand champion BLACK PEER OF ST. ALBANS.

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Choice ANGUS BULLS and FEMALES for sale.

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For 50-Ton Cows



Most lifetime records of 100,000 lbs. 4% milk. Write for literature and list of breeders.

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JERSEY CATTLE

ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS

"EAGLE" and OBSERVERS KING ONYX.
A. LEWIS OSWALD, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Reg. Fresh Jersey Cows

Others to freshen soon, bred heifers and open heifers. Hood Farm Financial, Gamboge and Raleigh breeding.

J. P. TODD, CASTLETON, KAN.

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Reg. Guernsey Bulls

for sale. Six to 24 months old. Popular breeding. Prices, \$50 to \$150. T. and Bang's accredited.

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Reg. Guernsey Bull

4 years old. Double grandson of Langwater General Jacqueminot 72726. Dam's record 477 lbs. fat, Class F. E. C. Thompson, Maple Hill, Kan.

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G. W. Locke, DeGraff (Butler Co.), Kan.

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Brown Swiss Bulls

FOR SALE

G. D. SLUSS, R. 1, EL DORADO, KAN.

Livestock Advertising Copy

Should Be Addressed to

Kansas Farmer

Livestock Advertising Dept.,

Topeka, Kansas

Kansas Farmer is published every other week on Saturday and copy must be mailed to reach the Kansas Farmer office not later than one week in advance of publication date.

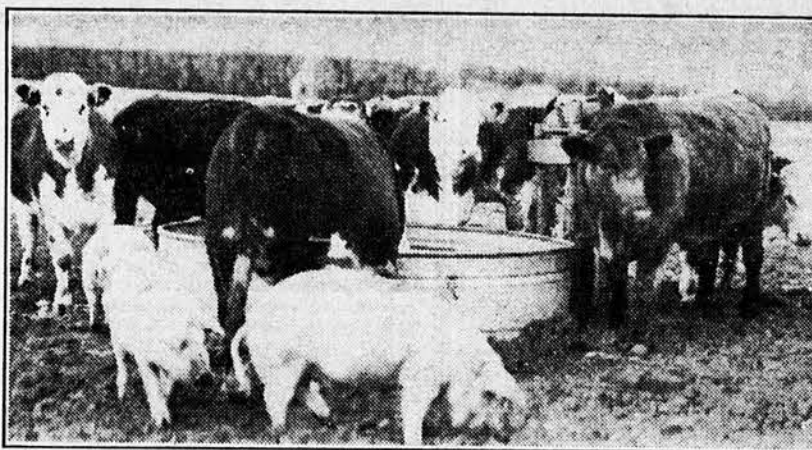
Because we maintain a livestock advertising department and because of our very low livestock advertising rate we do not carry livestock advertising on our Farmers' Market page.

If you have pure bred livestock for sale write us for our special low livestock advertising rate. If you are planning a public sale write us immediately for our

SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kansas

Jesse R. Johnson, Manager,
Livestock Advertising Department



Choice steer calves are bought in the fall and wintered well, then grazed until late summer, by A. L. Criger, Howard cattleman. After the grazing season, the steers usually are put in the feed lot for a fattening feed of silage, corn, and alfalfa. Here are a few fat steers ready to ship in December.

Beef Programs to Utilize Feed

By A. D. WEBER, Department of Animal Husbandry
Kansas State College, Manhattan

THE profitability of a beef cattle project on an individual farm depends very largely upon the selection of a non-speculative program which will provide the most efficient outlet for the crops grown on the farm. Some beef cattle programs especially well adapted to Kansas conditions are:

1. The production of creep-fed calves. Early calves sired by choice, purebred bulls and out of thick, beefy cows give best results.
2. The Kansas deferred system of full feeding. Three phases are involved in this system: (1) Wintering well, choice lightweight steer calves; (2) grazing without grain from May 1 to August 1; and (3) full feeding 100 days in a dry lot after August 1.

3. The production of choice feeder calves. Very little grain is needed with this system, because the cow herd can be maintained satisfactorily on pasture alone during the summer and good roughage plus a suitable protein supplement to be fed during the winter months.

4. Wintering steer calves on a full feed of roughage plus 1 pound a head daily of a good protein supplement such as cottonseed meal, linseed meal, soybean meal or corn gluten meal. Four pounds of alfalfa hay will take the place of 1 pound of any of these protein supplements. Steer calves wintered this way may be sold in the spring or grazed during the summer and sold as feeders in the fall.

Creep-Feeding Ideal for Finishing

By TUDOR CHARLES

CREEP-FEEDING is an important practice to efficient cattle production in Kansas. Every one of the 5 Kansas farmers who won honors in the 1937 beef production contest used the creep-feeding method. T. I. Mudd and Sons, Gorham, delivered 345-day-old calves to market, weighing 818 pounds apiece. These calves netted \$121.67 a head, after marketing expenses were deducted. The feed bill for every calf was 30 bushels of corn, 13 bushels of oats, 75 pounds of protein supplement, 100 pounds of alfalfa hay, and Sudan grass pasture for 2 months. The dressing percentage of the Mudd calves was 62 per cent.

The Kansas beef production contest is decided upon average daily gain, economy of gain, finish, quality, return from each cow, and herd management. Since all of these things are considered, it is apparent that the creep-feeding process must be about the most efficient method from an economy standpoint, for the small beef herd.

The fundamentals of good creep-feeding are about the same as were recommended originally by J. J. Moxley, extension beef specialist, when he began a state-wide move to popularize the method several years ago. The calves must come early enough to learn to eat grain before the cows go out on grass. They should also be large enough to take all of the milk caused by a flush flow of milk. If there is wheat pasture and early spring clover available, the calves may be old enough for weaning when the cows go out to native grass in June or July. A disadvantage of this practice, as discovered by experience, is that winter feed is seldom good enough, or cheap enough, to get maximum milk flow. The calves coming in the fall, don't get full benefit of the cows' milk during the winter. If they are born in January they will do quite well and some spring pasture will give them a boost at just about the right age. This system has seemed to be most popular on Kansas farms. The calves may be weaned in late summer.

Oats is an ideal grain for creep-feeding breeding calves, but does not

produce enough fat for early market finish. So, if the idea is to have calves on the market at an early age—less than a year—corn should be the primary grain ration. Good barley and wheat are next preference, and can be mixed with corn with particularly good results.

Likes Rye for Pasture

Rye is the best growing temporary pasture, finds L. F. Beil, Salina dairyman. It holds on late in the fall and revives early in the spring. It can be planted nearly any part of the season, from spring until fall. Last fall he mixed oats and rye to get a little more fall growth. The oats kill out and rye comes on thick in the spring. Pasturing lots on the Beil farm consist of 5 fields, all easily reached from 3 different corral gates. Due to lack of normal rainfall during the spring last year, Mr. Beil switched his dairy cows from rye pasture to an old alfalfa field on May 15. This is a practice which has a much wider adaptation in Kansas, and is making good results in Nebraska alfalfa growing territories.

Sudan grass pasture followed the alfalfa, and filled the bill better than any other until fall. Wheat stubble and crab grass was used. Mr. Beil and his dairy farm manager are co-operators in Kansas Farmer's Pasture Improvement Program.

Lamb Crop To Be Light

By JOE M. GOODWIN, Linn County

The lamb crop this spring will be lighter than usual due to lack of green pasture last fall for the ewes. It has been a common, as well as a good, practice in the past for flock owners to use winter wheat and rye for sheep pasture but last fall there just wasn't any such pasture. The ewes were thin at breeding time and this spring the lambs are weak and unthrifty. The ewes have little milk and the lambs do not survive as they should. Grain has been fed but not soon enough to take the place of the green pasture. Flock

owners are going to have to feed grain to the lambs to keep them growing and should see that they get all they will eat and get them on the market early.

Two good sheep men in Linn county, Seth Rowley and L. E. Bottrell, report only moderate results to date but ewes are just beginning to lamb. On the farm of S. Polhamus, near Parker, there are some real early lambs and many of them will weigh up to 40 pounds. They are eating grain and hay and running with their mothers.

—KF—

Long Pasture Seasons

A well-planned, all-year pasture program is used by Merle Lathrop, LaHarpe. Sweet clover, lespedeza, and small grains provide grazing for the dairy herd and fit well into the crop rotation which includes cash crops such as wheat and flax.

Lyons Creek Stock Farm

Registered Polled and Horned Herefords, registered SUFFOLK SHEEP and Registered HEREFORD HOGS. Best of DOMINO Breeding. P. DOMINO (grandson of PRINCE DOMINO) in service. Polls headed by EXCELLENT GROVE, Jr. Choice young bulls, one herd boar, fall boars and gilts and sheep for sale. Inspection invited.

LOUIS KLEINSCHMIDT
Hope (Dickinson Co.), Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Quigley Hampshire Farms

Bred Sows and Gilts. Registered, Immured. Twenty head to farrow in March and April. Bred to sons of High Score, twice World's Grand Champion.

15 head boars ready for service.
QUIGLEY HAMPSHIRE FARMS
Williamstown, Kan.
Mail Address: St. Marys, Kan.

White Way Hampshires

Choice gilts bred to "March On," Jr. Champion of Colorado, 2nd prize of Topeka and Nebraska in 1937. March and April farrowing. Priced reasonable. Immured.

MRS. F. B. WEMPE & SONS, Frankfort, Kan.

DUROC HOGS

Durocs of Royal Blood

33 years a breeder of heavy bodied, shorter legged, easier feeding, medium type. Bred Gilts, Sows, Boars, all ages for sale. 300 in herd. Immured. Registered. Shipped on approval. Come or write me your needs. Catalog.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

REGISTERED BOAR

Reg. Chester White Boar. Son of International Grand Champion 1936. First \$35.00 takes him.

JAMES VAWTER, FLAGLER, COLO.

HEREFORD CATTLE

BRUCE SAUNDERS ANXIETY HEREFORDS

—continue to win in the best shows. For the fourth time they won GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP on car load of creep fed calves at KANSAS CITY ROYAL last fall. The herd is being carried on by the family. 75 females in the herd—with the sire of the prize winning calves in service. We are getting an unusually fine lot of winter calves and will have young bulls for sale later. Visitors welcome.

Mrs. Bruce Saunders, Owner
Holton, Kan.
Harold Rolley, Manager

Carter's Reg. Herefords

Herd headed by BEAU PROMINO 72nd. A Foster Farms bred bull. Our herd is small but select. For breeding stock, visit us or write.

FORREST B. CARTER, NORCATUR, KAN.

Polled Hereford Bulls

A few nice P. Domino and Beau Mischief Polled Hereford Bulls for sale.

GOERNANDT BROS., AURORA, KAN.

Bang's Vaccine Not Recommended

am a farmer in Reno county, and a stock raiser. Would like the following questions answered about abortion in cattle.—J. H., Reno county.

The questions with answers by a member of the veterinary department Kansas State College follow:

Is vaccinating a sure riddance of abortion?

Vaccinating is not recommended as means of preventing or eradicating Bang's abortion disease in any cattle, particularly after they have matured.

If calves are vaccinated for abortion when 4 to 6 months old, and later when they come fresh as cows, will they show abortion when tested?

Calfood vaccination, between the ages of 3 and 5 months, is in the experimental stage, and while the results seem to be encouraging to date, procedure is still directly experimental.

Can a cow that has a good healthy calf on calving date, and is a good milker, have abortion?

A cow may be apparently healthy and may have a normal calf to all appearances, but still be a reactor and a carrier of Bang's disease.

What are the main ways of spread of abortion?

Bang's disease is spread principally by the aborting animal, altho infected milk droppings at milking time may be a source of spread. The disease enters the clean animal thru the mouth and by eye infection.

If a cow having lost her calf is vaccinated, and shows abortion, then is it true, and 4 or 5 years later, not being lost any more calves is tested, and still shows abortion, is there any thing that she has abortion, or is it just from vaccinating?

Ordinarily vaccinating a cow makes it an animal a blood reactor for an indefinite period. This period may extend from 6 months to the lifetime of the cow. There is no way to determine from the blood test whether the reaction is a natural one or generated by vaccination.

If vaccinating calves is a sure riddance of abortion and cows tested show abortion and dairies selling milk need papers to show cows are clean, how can one receive a permit if he has non-abortion cows?

Usually city milk ordinances exempt from the requirements of raw milk the milk from vaccinated cows, particularly if there is evidence that the animals prior to vaccination were negative. Purchasers who are vaccinated in Bang's disease will not be vaccinated in Bang's disease whether or not they are reactors because of the vaccine used or the results of exposure to the infection.

—KF—

Until Dinner

Ready—

THE EDITORS

Wooden Head: Hats made of wood forecast by men's fashion experts the fashionable thing for men to wear this spring. The hats will be made of wood pulp, guaranteed not to warp or splinter.

Hunting Tax: Every man in Tekirch, Turkey, must kill a raven and a wild boar. The tax was ordered because both are coming so plentiful they are a menace. Slackers will be subject to fines.

No Honking: A New York legislator would prohibit honking the horn of an automobile while the vehicle is not moving. So you couldn't stop outside a house and honk until someone came out.

Problem Whale: A huge dead whale washed up in the Golden Gate at San Francisco and was a problem for health officials. To burn it would make a pretty

bad odor and if towed out to sea it probably would drift back again.

Spare Speakers: Edward Koop, of Louisville, Ky., has a couple of spare voices. When his larynx was removed 9 years ago he made himself an artificial organ. It consists of a metal voice box and two rubber tubes. One tube is placed in the mouth, the other in his throat. The force of air from his lungs blown against rubber stretched across the inside of the metal box, combines with the movement of the lips to make the wearer articulate.

Home Sweet Home: The Hoboes of America have started a movement to turn "kids on the road" back home and also have started a drive to erect memorials to John Howard Payne, the author of "Home Sweet Home."

Bear Shock: Bee-keepers have long suffered the raids of honey-loving bears. Now they can keep Mr. Bruin out with electric fences, which are inexpensive to construct and operate.

Family Peace: Early North American Indian tribes had a way of keeping peace in the family, an Indian authority explains. Their method was to marry sisters.

Mothers-in-Law Aplenty: A float large enough to accommodate 500 mothers-in-law is being planned for the annual mother-in-law day parade in Amarillo, Tex.

Bell-less Belfrey: The bell ringers of England, 3,000 of them, are alarmed over a proposal to introduce "canned" bell ringing in a big London church by installing a gramophone and amplifier in the belfrey.

Deaf Dancer: Frances Woods, of San Francisco, is deaf but is a professional dancer. She feels the rhythm of the music.

Discontented Cow: A farmer at Brownstown recently advertised to board a calf as his cow lost hers and brooded over the situation.

IN THE FIELD
Jesse R. Johnson
Capper Farm Press
Topeka, Kansas

Angus, 50 head of the right type, with popular pedigrees, are to be found in the William Ljun-dahl herd near Menlo.

J. J. Hartman, veteran Poland China breeder of Elmo, has some good Polands, with grand champion breeding and fed intelligently.

Weldon Miller, Duroc breeder of Norcat, has a select group of gilts bred for spring farrow. These are bred to an unusually thick, compact boar.

Bert Goodwin, well-known printer of livestock sale catalogs, has a small herd of very intensely bred Liberator Poland Chinas. The Goodwins live at Martin City.

Hampshires in large numbers are always maintained on the H. D. Benton ranch near Norcat. Sixty head of sows and gilts are being bred for spring litters.

M. J. Krotz, Aberdeen Angus breeder of Odell, Neb., authorizes us to claim a sale date. On that occasion the firm of Krotz & Son will sell about 75 head of their high class registered cattle. The date is May 2.

A. McFarland, of Princeton, breeder of registered Shorthorns and Percherons, has a number of fillies from his present herd stallion and must make a change. He therefore is offered for sale.

Guy Williamson, registered Percheron horse breeder of Ashton, offers black stallions of different ages. Mr. Williamson's horses were heavy winners at the Kansas State Fair in 1937. His mature stallion was first in its class.

C. W. Cole, of Wellington, has enjoyed a splendid growth in his business as an auctioneer. The past season has brought him many new customers among the purebred livestock men and his farm sales have been unusually heavy.

H. C. McKelvie, Milking Shorthorn breeder of Lincoln, Neb., sold a pair of good cows recently for \$315. He says the demand is good. Mr. McKelvie held a public sale of his cattle in the late fall. On that occasion the cows averaged \$141, bulls \$138 and the baby calves \$46.40.

By careful selection of both herd bulls and cows over a period of 20 years, Duallyn farm

Leonard O. Fowler, Russell, writes: "I enjoyed a good sale of male Poland China pigs thru the advertising in Kansas Farmer. I have a few left and will advertise them with you in the spring. The Geo. Gammell gilt has made a great growth. Thanking you for your service, I am a satisfied customer."

Blue Valley Hereford Sale



Our 17th annual sale, a select draft representing the natural accumulation from our 100 head of Anxiety cows

Saturday, March 5

32 HEAD—

20 bulls, including the herd bull, REXIE RUPERT, an excellent son of the Hazlett bull RUPERT, two 2-year old well developed bulls, and 17 yearlings, mostly sons of REXIE RUPERT. Several real herd bull prospects in the offering, 5 choice cows, one with calf at foot, others bred to our HAZLETT bulls. 7 HEIFERS, same breeding. We have 3 HAZLETT SIBES IN SERVICE. Herd federal tested and shown to be free from abortion, also recently tested for Tb.

For Catalog Write (Mention Kansas Farmer)

Fred R. Cottrell, Owner, Irving Kan.

Art Thompson and Assistants, Auctioneers

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

Hereford Must Please Both Buyer and Seller



To breed, feed and sell Herefords, good enough and at a price that makes them a profitable investment for the buyer is our aim.

125 head in herd—RUPERT DOMINO (grandson of WHR Royal Domino 2nd) in service, assisted by BELMONT DOMINO (grandson of Prince Domino). Our cows are DOMINOS. 17 bulls for sale in ages from yearlings to 2-year-olds. Many of them sired by a Hazlett bred, BEAU CALDO bull. One line bred Domino 3-year-old. Also 16 coming yearling heifers, most of the bulls and all heifers out of DOMINO dams. Come and see them.

T. L. Welsh, Abilene, Kansas

HEREFORD CATTLE

Dominos Bocaldos Mischiefs Beauquestors

With Hereford type and quality to match. Females from WYOMING HEREFORD RANCH, OTTO FULCHER'S and others of the best. Bulls from HAZFORD PLACE. Females by such sires as—PERFECT DOMINO—LODESTAR—DOMINO MISCHIEF—DON DOMINO JR.—PRINCE DOMINO 230th—and PRINCE DOMINO 259th.

Miss Beau Simpson (double great-granddaughter of BEAU BRUMMEL 51817) now in her 18th year, will soon drop another calf. Bulls and females for sale. Also HEREFORD HOGS. Visitors welcome.

Elmer L. Johnson Smolan, (Saline Co.) Kan.

Buy Herefords Monday, Feb. 28 85 HEAD

DOMINOS—STANWAYS—ANXIETYS. Bulls, bred and open heifers. A choice selection. TOO LATE NOW FOR CATALOG.

Start for the sale as soon as you read this.

Wilkins Bros. McDonald, Kan.

Bocaldo Herefords for Sale

20 head of bull calves and 20 heifers of unusual quality, for sale, sired by Bocaldo 50th. Priced right. W. SCHLICKAU, HAVEN (Reno Co.), KAN. POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

20 Reg. Hereford Bulls

In age from 12 to 24 months, of good type and sired by BEAU BLANCHARD 142st out of Good Donald and Beau Mystic cows. These bulls are in excellent condition for service and priced right. Merl G. Palmer, Hope (Dickinson Co.), Kan.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Grand View Stock Farm

Home of good registered POLLED HEREFORDS. The best Polled blood is being used on generations of ANXIETY breeding. PLATO and BULLION 4th breeding.

Bulls now in service—MOSSY PANAMA Poll No. 98056, horn No. 2366519 (a son of MOSSY PLATO 26th and out of Miss Panama 74th). Our other bull—BUGS DOMINO—is a son of Mossy Plato 26th (and a Lines bred Domino as is Mossy Panama). Both bulls are of good quality. Young bulls and females for sale. Farm 5 miles southwest of town.

J. B. Shields & Son Lost Springs, Kansas

Elliott's Quality Polled Herefords

Foundation stock from Jesse Riffel and Guernandt herds. WORTHMORE SUCCESS (half brother to Worthmore BEAU 8th; in service). His dam, the noted foundation cow MISS WORTHMORE 10th. Our junior herd bull—EXCELLENT DOMINO is a line bred Domino. Cows carry the blood of POLLED PLATO, POLLED HARMON and the Dominos. Some cows bred to MAXWELL MISCHIEF BEAU. What our herd lacks in numbers is made up in quality. Saleable bulls coming on.

EARL ELLIOTT & SON Enterprise, Kan.

Willow Creek Polled Herefords

20 years of herd building with ANXIETY cows and POLLED PLATO bulls has developed a uniformity and quality pleasing to us and satisfactory to our customers. PRINCE BULLION (Domino and Polled Plato breeding) heads our herd assisted by PLATO DOMINO 8th. Selected bulls for sale, ages from 8 to 12 months old. "Our cattle speak for themselves."

JOHN RAVENSTEIN Belmont (Kingman Co.), Kan.

Plain View Farm Polls

Polled Hereford bulls for sale from 8 to 20 months old. Plato, Domino and Worthmore breeding. Good individuals and none better bred. JESSE RIFFEL

Enterprise (Dickinson County), Kansas.

Brehm's Polled Herefords

Choice coming 2-year-old bulls, double standard registry. Best of POLLED HARMON breeding. Write for prices, etc., or visit us.

W. L. BREHM, WOODBINE, KAN.

Polled Hereford Bull

For sale. Good individual, coming 2 years old. Sired by Dales Anxiety. Priced reasonable. LESTER KOLTERMAN, ONAGA, KAN.

Polled Shorthorns



VELVET'S MASTERPIECE
Weight—2100 Lbs.



CLIPPER LAD
Weight—2000 Lbs.

One of the Largest Herds
One of the Oldest Herds
One of the Best Herds
20 YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Plevna (Reno Co.) Kan.
22 Miles West and 6 South of Hutchinson, Kan.

Love's Dual Purpose Polled SHORTHORNS

Cows weigh up to 1500 pounds and give as high as 5 gallons of milk. The blood of OTIS CHIEFTAIN, COLLYNE BROADHOOKS, and WOODSIDE THORN. Young bulls for sale and a few heifers bred to our young red bull—ROYAL MONARCH JR. (grandson of the Bert Hanson bull, grand champion International twice). Want to show you our heifer recently purchased at Chicago International sale. You are invited to visit the herd.

Love & Love, Partridge, Kansas

Two Proven Shorthorn Sires in Service

GALLANT MINSTREL (Red)
Sired by the champion, THORNHAM Minstrel, and out of the great breeding cow Tulla Lady in the Duncan Campbell herd. Gallant Minstrel has an unequalled record as a sire of show steers.

CAIROSSIE CROWN (White)
Sired by Imp. Cairossie Roan Chalenger and out of Minnie D 3rd, one of the good foundation cows in the herd of the late John R. Thompson.

Alvin T. Warrington, Leoti, (Wichita Co.) Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Seyb's Scotch Shorthorn Cattle

Senior Herd sire, CHIEF ROYAL, by A. L. Prentice 10th, Junior Herd sire, ROYAL ARCHER 2nd, by Proud Archer, dam a Rosemary cow. Our Scotch cows are representatives of families and tribes that have made the breed famous the world over. Many close up to imported animals. Only our best saved to offer for breeding purposes. Young bulls and a few females for sale.

J. C. Seyb & Son, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

White's Reg. Shorthorn Cattle

100 HEAD. Good individuals with Scotch breeding to match. Cows are of families representing Beautys, Butterflies, Lavenders, Marchioness, and others of the best.

BULLS IN SERVICE—Proud Author (2nd son of Proud Sentinel), A. L. Marengo (son of Prince Lavender), Modren Count (by Modren Star). Herd established 20 years.

We sell only our tops for breeding purposes. Young bulls for sale.

Also Registered Ayrshires—50 head to select from.

C. L. White, Arlington, Kansas

Shaw's Shorthorns

(Bulls in Service)

ASHBOURNE GUARDSMAN (a son of Browndale Badger) and RED MARINER (a red grandson of Proud Archer). Young cows with calves at foot for sale.

GUY W. SHAW, OBERLIN, KAN.
(Deatur Co.)

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Shorthorn Cattle

The great improvers of other breeds and kinds, and the breed itself winning highest honors in inter-breed competitions, including Grand Champion steer at the 1937 International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago.

Information and list of members of this Association of all three types

SHORTHORNS

**MILKING SHORTHORNS
POLLED SHORTHORNS**
supplied on request to

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
7 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Bluemont Flash

now heads our Shorthorn herd. Purchased to use on daughters and granddaughters of MODEL ARCHER, a great breeding son of PROUD ARCHER. Herd established eight years. 50% of our calves are sold on the commercial markets. No culls offered for breeders. Young red and roan bulls for sale. Few females, Farm 7 miles east and 1 north of town.

ALFRED TASKER
Delphos, Kan.

Wible's Shorthorn Sale March 17

35 selected animals, comprising young bulls 6 to 12 months old—great lot of heifers and bulls, 6 to 12 mos. Few choice cows and bred heifers, young stock sired by our great breeding bull—BLUEMONT COURIER, by MARSHALL RODNEY (grand champion 1937) dam by Sni-Bar Coulier. Good Scotch and Scotch breeding, leading families represented.

Remember the Date

Thursday, March 17

Tom Coulter of Wakita, Okla., consigns 4 yearling heifers and 3 bulls, all sired by MODERN KNIGHT (a double standard Polled Shorthorn bull).

For Catalog Write
H. M. WIBLE, CORBIN (Sumner Co.), KAN.
C. W. Cole, Auctioneer

at Eudora should offer as good herd material as they ever have had to offer. Mr. Gage, the owner, says the herd never has shown better production for the time of year than they are showing now.

Mrs. Annie M. Case, Logan, tells of her experience with a little straw-roan heifer she bought very cheap, due to the fact that the hogs had eaten off her ears. The heifer was bred to a good Shorthorn bull and besides turning out to be a real dairy cow raised good calves and proved a good investment.

As we go to press word comes that Tom Coulter of Wakita, Okla., will consign 7 head of good young bulls and heifers to the H. M. Wible sale to be held on the Wible farm near Corbin, Thursday, March 17. The Coulter calves were sired by a double standard Polled Shorthorn bull bred by Thos. Murphy & Sons, of Corbin.

Guy Shaw, of Oberlin, has for several years maintained a small but select herd of Shorthorns. Mr. Shaw realized years ago that milking qualities in his beef Shorthorns were very essential to profitable farm production. His cow herd shows good udders without sacrificing beef type. Red Marloner, a Proud Archer bred bull, heads this herd.

Guy Williamson, Percheron horse breeder of Ashton in Southeast Kansas, has some well bred registered stallions for sale. They include a good son of Hilcalr and several grandsons. Mr. Williamson was a good winner at the Kansas State Fair last fall. The stallions are all blacks and of good quality. Young horses and mature stallions.

Hereford cattle predominate on the Forest Carter farm just northwest of Norcatur. Beau Promino 72nd., a Foster Farms bred bull, heads the herd. Mr. Carter is very particular about Hereford type and his herd is very uniform. A study of the pedigree will show this herd very strong in Prince Domino and Beau Mischief breeding.

In his quiet unassuming way Jas. T. McCulloch, of Clay Center, secures the confidence and good will of purebred livestock breeders and holds it. Breeders hire him because of his ability and business-like manner of conducting auctions. Rarely has he found it necessary to ask for the privilege of selling his services as an auctioneer.

Lester Kolterman, Polled Hereford breeder of Onaga, reports that the bull that topped the Goernandt sale purchased by him has done fine and rapidly is developing into a real herd bull. Mr. Kolterman has a choice coming 2-year-old Polled Hereford bull for sale. He was sired by Dales Anxiety.

Jerseys of excellent type and outstanding production are to be seen at Hallmark farm, 110 St. and State Line, Kansas City. The foundation came from Longview Farms when this great herd was dispersed. Raleigh Primate Observer 342460 is the chief herd sire and is out of a former world's record three-year-old whose production was 1052 pounds of fat.

J. P. Todd, of Castleton, one of the oldest breeders of registered Jersey cattle in Kansas, has cows fresh and near freshening for sale, also bred and open heifers. The younger heifers were sired by his bull, Beau Highland King, a near descendant of Sybil's Gamboe, the highest priced yearling bull of the breed. The cows are largely of Hood Farm and Raleigh breeding.

With Bert Powell, we recently visited G. A. Wingert and family at Wellsville. Mr. Wingert is one of the very successful Poland-China breeders of the state. He has a fine lot of bred gilts and tried sows on hand, most of them bred to a Caviler bred boar purchased from Clarence Rowe of Scranton. Mr. Wingert is keeping 15 head for his own use and the rest are for sale.

Readers of Kansas Farmer will recall that the big Wilkins Brothers sale of registered Herefords will be held at the farm near McDonald, Cheyenne county, next Monday. When this is read it will be too late to wait for a catalog. This is written just as a reminder of the importance of the above sale. Nearly 100 head of choice young cattle will be sold. A great lot of young bulls and bred and open heifers. The 2-year-old heifers are bred to Champion Domino 48th.

Nellora Warrington won first in her class and reserve champion in the 4-H division at the Denver Stock Show in January. She also won third in the open class on her 1,000 pound steer, Cairossie Crown. The steer that placed fourth in this class was champion at the recent Ogden, Utah, show. This indicates the strong competition in the Denver show. The calves shown by Miss Warrington were bred by her father, Alvin T. Warrington, breeder of registered Shorthorns at Leoti.

Col. Jack Mills, farmer, stockman and general auctioneer, of Alden, speaks well of what 1937 did for him. He made a good many sales and his crops were good. He is feeding a few stock cattle and spends his evenings reading literature that prepares him for a better auctioneer as well as equipping him as a more successful livestock farmer. Asked about the livestock outlook, Mr. Mills says farmers in his part of the state must turn more to livestock if they are to buy farms or hold on to those they already own.

A. R. Enos, of Hope, has bred registered Poland Chinas continuously for nearly 40 years. He has by selection and careful feeding maintained a type of hog that is smooth and easily fattened without losing size. He has topped out 15 mighty fine September boars and gilts and offers them for quick sale to breeders. They are by a splendid breeding son of the grand champion Pathmaster and their dams are close up in breeding to another national grand champion, Grand Master. Mr. Enos lives on his small farm adjoining the town of Hope.

J. B. Shields, past president of the American Polled Hereford Breeders Association, has bred Hereford cattle longer than almost any other Kansas breeder, starting with Anxiety bred cattle and soon after securing Polls. One of his first herd bulls was a son of the first Polled bull to be recorded. The bulls now in service in the herd are both line bred Dominos and sons of Mossy Plato 26th. One of them, Mossy Panama, stood third as a calf in the big Des Moines show. The Shields family believe in Polled Herefords, present them in good breeding condition and always represent them as they are.

Hiett Bros., Percheron horse sale held at Hutchinson recently totaled \$8,045 with a \$1,000 top on stallion and \$700 top on mares. The brothers consider there were many snaps in the sale and it is probable that many farmers

OUR READERS WANT BULLS

Dear Mr. Johnson: I know of several parties here wanting good Shorthorn bulls for farm herds. They are willing to pay \$100 or more if necessary. I thought perhaps you could recommend some herds not too far away. I know of a number of herds near Hutchinson but they breed the milking strain. If you will give me this information I will appreciate same.

C. F. Haury, Halstead.

thought they would sell too high and stayed away from the sale on that account. The breeding herd remains especially strong and it is likely they will be shown at the national show to be held at Pomona, Cal. The brothers also will make all of the better shows of the territory next fall. They say another pair of good mares could be spared from the herd at this time. The breeding plant is at Haven.

The Security Benefit Home and Hospital Association, under the management of J. M. Kirkpatrick, has completed another yearly record in the Herd Improvement Association with an average of 404.6 pounds butterfat on twice a day milkings on 20 head. The herd has averaged over 400 pounds butterfat for the last 4 years. Every cow in the herd but two have lifetime records, and they are foundation cows. The daughters of the senior herd sire have increased production over their dams 128.71 pounds fat and 2,378 pounds milk. A daughter of this bull has broken the Kansas record as a junior 2-year-old. The herd has been entered for another year of testing.

The Dickinson County Hereford Breeders' Association held their annual meeting at Abilene recently. Officers for next year were elected as follows: President, Jesse Riffel; vice-president, T. L. Welsh; secretary-treasurer, Roy Lockhart. Reports indicated that the county show herd was a success. Many good prizes were secured and some money made above the cost of feed, care and transportation. The annual spring show will be held at the fair grounds in Abilene, April 28. At that time it is planned to offer some bulls for sale at private treaty. Officers of the association, with county agent Alvin Stephenson, compose a committee to select animals to be shown. The association now has about 20 members.

Many readers and old friends of the late Bruce Saunders will be glad to know that the fine herd of Anxiety Herefords is being held intact by Mrs. Saunders and is being looked after by her son-in-law, Harold Rolley, of Holton. Mr. Saunders was a persistent winner for several years at the best fat stock shows. Several times in succession he won first and grandchampionship on his car lot of creep fed calves and last fall despite the fact that 6 or 8 of the best calves had been taken out of the season's calf crop the calves were fitted and won, I believe, for the fourth time at the Kansas City Royal. This is quite an unusual achievement and indicates the strong beef heritage of the breeding animals in the herd. There are now about 75 females in the herd and a fine crop of calves are now being dropped on the farm.

The bred gilts and young sows offered by the Quigley Hampshire farms to farrow in March and April are either out of sons of grand champion stock or are bred to sons of High Score, that wonderful world's grand champion boar in 1936 and 1937. Bred stock from the Quigley herd carry with every pedigree the guarantee of immunization and registration. Hampshire each year are carrying away the majority of prizes in 4-H Club and F. F. of A. prizes and foundation stock for such projects can be secured from the Quigley herd. The average litters weaned and raised on the Quigley farm was 8 plus during the farrowing periods of 1936—quite a guarantee for the production of this herd. They also have for sale 15 head of carefully chosen boars that are bred in the purple. Every boar guaranteed to produce. Sons of High Score.

It is always a pleasure to visit H. H. Jones at his farm a few miles out from Arkansas City. In his quiet unassuming way Mr. Jones shows you the small but excellent herd of registered Shorthorns. When you see the calves and heifers growing up you at once recall that Mr. Jones always bids on and buys a top bull. The greatest day's work he ever did was when he bought the Shallenberger bull, Royal Marshall, a son of the great breeding and show bull, Royal Flush. Royal Marshall proved to be one of the greatest bulls that has been brought to Kansas in many years. After using him for 2 or 3 years he was sold to Walter Hunt, a neighbor breeder. But Mr. Jones still has a lot of this bull's daughters and now has in service a grandson of Glenburn Prince Lavender. So the calves for sale now are either by Royal Marshall or out of his daughters.

H. M. Wible, on his farm near Corbin in Sumner county, continues to improve the quality of his registered Shorthorns. He has been breeding them now for almost 30 years. A glance thru his extended pedigrees reveals the names of many prominent breeders who helped to make this breed well known in the early history of the state. Among them, Col. W. A.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Lowset Thick Shorthorn Bulls

Sired by or out of daughters of ROYAL MARSHALL (the greatest son of the noted Shallenberger bull ROYAL FLUSH). Over half of our breeding females were sired by this bull. Those old enough now have calves by The Reglar bred bull, a grandson of GLENBURN PRINCE LAVENDER. Among our calves are many R-H club prospects. We invite inspection.

H. H. JONES, ARKANSAS CITY, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Bird Offers Polled Shorthorns
Nice Polled Shorthorns—bulls and heifers. Good quality and well bred. Free of Bank's. See them at the

HARRY BIRD FARM, ALBERT, KAN.

CHOICE POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS
For sale—reds, old enough for service. Farm 1/2 mile north and 6 east of Jamestown.
ROBERT H. HANSON, JAMESTOWN, KAN.

Harris. Mr. Wible has been a stickler for good type cattle rather than pedigree, his herd, however, is largely of Scotch blood lines. His good breeding cows are largely Mayflowers, Lavenders, and Violets. The good lots of young bulls and heifers that go in his March 17 sale were sired by the bull Blumont Courier One, one of the best breeding bulls ever to head the Wible herd. They are usually uniform, very low-set and thick. This will be a good place to buy young breeding animals.

The community sale, the outgrowth of depression, has outgrown its swaddling clothes. At least, one has. H. C. McKelvie, for years a stockholder in the Nebraska Farmer and successful sale manager, has engaged in the livestock sale yards business on an unusually large scale at Council Bluffs, Ia. Mr. McKelvie doubtless has managed more good sales of livestock than any other man in either of the two states where most of his business will at first develop. He has a wide knowledge of all kinds of live stock, grades and pure breeds and his knowledge of advertising learned by years of experience as a fieldman on his own publication qualifies him as an expert in drawing buyers from distant points. His plant is new, with cement covered pens, a large selling pavilion, trackage and buyer financing. Readers interested should write the Iowa-Nebraska Sale Yards, Council Bluffs, Iowa. H. C. McKelvie, owner and manager.

J. C. Banbury, the big Polled Shorthorn specialist of Plevna, in Reno county, has developed every avenue of breeding and marketing his cattle. But Mr. Banbury frankly tells the visitor that in some respects his own cattle do not suit his critical eye. But every day he is studying and searching for means to improve the herd; he is never satisfied. Looking at the photo of 3 bulls he used in the herd he replied to a question saying, "They were good bulls then but we would not want to use any of them now." And because of this attitude toward his business, progress is being made in herd building. He carries on his marketing in the same way. A price list of salable bulls is made out and printed once every year. When a sale is not made no one is blamed, not even the paper which carries his advertising. The business is carried on, on a strictly business basis. The herd numbers about 140 head, established 30 years ago. Stock is always for sale.

Fred P. Chilen, veteran breeder of registered Aberdeen Angus cattle has demonstrated what can be accomplished by using only the best sires, and culling closely. This has given him unusual herd uniformity and perfected the type the breed is noted for. The herd now numbers about 160 head, largely sired by the great bulls that have had a place in the herd, among them Kass Marshall 10th, a son of Kass Marshall, (a son of the great Earl Marshall); Revolution of Wheatland 35th, a grandson of Blackcap Revolution; and Quality Sunbeam, another bull close up to Earl Marshall. Sunbeam 9th, the junior herd bull comes from the Fullerton herd, a son of the grand champion bull at International in 1935, Black Peer of St. Albans. The Chilen herd has furnished a lot of calf club calves during the last few years. Just now there is a fine selection of young bulls and females for sale. The herd is located at Miltonvale, in Cloud county.

The great breeding Shorthorn bull, Blumont Flash, after siring a lot of outstanding bull and heifer calves, many of them winners in club work has finally passed in to new hands and probably will make a mark for himself as a sire of breeding animals. He has recently been purchased to head the good Shorthorn herd of Alfred Tasker, of Delphos. He is one of the well bred bulls of the breed and while he never looked his best due to lack of fitting he already has proved himself as a sire of extra good club calves. He goes to follow Mr. Tasker's former bull, a son of Proud Archer, whose daughters and granddaughters are of unusual quality and we predict good results from this mating. Mr. Tasker has built a good quality herd during the last few years. Most of his bulls have been sold locally at moderate prices and half or more of the calf crop are sold as feeders. This makes a more worthwhile class of bulls and heifers for the breeders trade.

Hinemann & Son, of Dighton, the oldest and largest jack breeders in America, sold 77 jacks during the year of 1937. They went to many states and the show jack, Joe Lewis, together with 20 registered jennets were sold to the Union of South Africa. Word was recently received that they landed at Cape Town, South Africa, January 6. They were on the water 35 days going from New Orleans to Cape Town. Joe Lewis in his 6-year-old form weighed 1,250 pounds. This jack, a grandson of the world champion Kansas Chief, was himself grand champion at Missouri and Oklahoma state fairs in 1936, also at the Fort Worth Centennial and first prize aged jack at the Tennessee State Fair in 1937. This great collection of breeding stock will be owned by the government of South Africa, and will be kept at the capital of the Union for the production of jack stock for their country. P. J. Schreder, the purchaser, was directed to the Hinemann farm by the Animal Husbandry Department at Washington, D. C.

I. E. Knox, of South Haven, was rather disappointed in the outcome of his February 9 Poland China bred sow sale. It appears that a car load or more of grade bred sows were being offered privately to the stock yards in Wichita, at the low price of \$30 to \$32.50 a head. They had been shipped in, farmers' notes were taken and exceptionally favorable terms of settlement made to purchasers. Of course this appeared rather cheap as compared with registered sows, the kind Mr. Knox was offering, and doubtless kept many buyers away. Whatever the cause, the Knox hogs sold much below their value. However, buyers were present from over quite a wide territory and prices ranged mostly from \$40 to \$60 with one selling for a trifle under \$100. Among the buyers were Geo. Gammell, of Council Grove, and G. A. Wingert, of Wells-ville. C. W. Cole & Son were the auctioneers. Mr. Knox says, "We appreciate very much your help. The Kansas Farmer is all right as an advertising medium. We had a lot of inquiry from the sale advertising."

It always is a pleasure to announce the Blue Valley Hereford Ranch reduction sales. The 17th annual event will take place on the ranch Saturday, March 5. There is no more interesting story connected with the breeding and building of a great herd of registered cattle than the narrative of the 50 years devoted to the betterment of Herefords by Fred R. Cottrell, owner and manager, of this herd. Three great Hazlett bulls now are in service in the herd. The 100 head of breeding cows descended from great bulls like Governor are bred deep in Anxiety ancestry. No Kansas breeder sells more dependable cattle. The herd has had several clean federal tests for abortion and recently underwent a test for T.B. They are grown out in the open under the most healthful conditions. This offering will contain several attractions, among

KANSAS FARMER

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| March | 12-26 |
| April | 9-23 |
| May | 7-21 |
| June | 4-18 |
| July | 2-16-30 |
| August | 13-27 |
| September | 10-24 |
| October | 8-22 |
| November | 5-19 |
| December | 3-17-31 |

Advertising

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

them a mature son of Mr. Cottrell's senior bull, Ronda's Rupert. He has been used to advantage in the herd but can now be spared, and will go in the sale. He is out of one of the best Domino cows in the herd and his calves prove his value as a sire. There is also some herd bull prospects among the younger bulls. Open heifers sired by the Hazlett bulls and cows bred to them make up the offering. In excellent breeding form, but not fat, describes the selling condition of the cattle. Write at once for catalog to Fred R. Cottrell, Irving.

R. H. Tillett, of Lathrop, has spent a quarter of a century producing purebred Duroc hogs. He has accomplished much and made many friends for the breed. He first attracted considerable attention from college men when Miss Pathfinder raised 11 pigs in the spring of '32 that weighed 2,390 pounds at the age of 6 months. Last spring the Tillett sows raised 10 pigs to the litter which is an excellent average. The pigs to be farrowed this spring are sired mostly by a son of Perfect Era 1st, the All-bright herd boar. I saw some very choice fall gilts here. Mr. Tillett breeds them lower and thicker and has no trouble in disposing of his surplus thru his annual fall auction.

G. R. Sewell, of Sabetha, who has been assisting Mrs. A. J. Collins with the management of the Collins-Memoid registered Holstein herd since the death of Mr. Collins, says this great herd will be dispersed on April 21. This is one of the oldest and strongest herds in the state. The herd was established more than 30 years ago by Ira F. Collins, the father of A. J. Collins. A large part of the offering will be cows in milk or heavy springers. In 1937 more butter was sold from this herd to the Sabetha creamery than from any other herd, and there are 2,200 farmers and dairymen selling to this creamery. Many other herds were much larger in numbers, the Collins-Memoid herd only averaging 18½ cows and several of them first calf heifers. The herd has a fine record for both type and production. A cow from this herd was grand champion of the "Black and White" show held at Sabetha last spring. This cow has made a D. H. I. A. record for the past 6 months of 52 pounds of butterfat a month, on 2 times a day milking, and has shown a profit above feed costs of \$93.97. More information about this sale will appear in future issues of Kansas Farmer.

After all, the cutting block is the proving ground of all beef cattle. This is why the white Shorthorn steer, Silver Ring, demonstrated the value of the Harshman Shorthorns, when he dressed 68.1 per cent after having won grand championship over all breeds at both big Kansas fairs in 1937. Placing first in the 4-H and Vocational championship at the American Royal and dressing out ahead of the grand champion was a remarkable demonstration of the value of good blood and careful mating. The further fact that this calf comes from a long line of winners from the W. V. Harshman & Son herd and that all of the winners have been shown by Frank Harshman, junior member of the firm, makes a pretty strong chain of evidence regarding the unusual qualities of the Harshman Shorthorns. In 1935 a brother of Silver King was a grand champion over all breeds at the Kansas State Fair and was reserve champion at Topeka and other big shows in the 4-H and Vocational classes. Many other calves from this herd have placed first in the Shorthorn division in former years. In 1934 Frank showed the grand champion in the Shorthorn division at the Kansas State Fair. The Harshman herd at Clements is one of the strong herds of the state. The 2,000-acre ranch is devoted to the breeding and developing of better cattle. Registered Shropshire sheep also are bred on the ranch.

One of the greatest rewards that possibly can come to a breeder of registered livestock is the knowledge that their efforts have helped others. The popularity of any given breed in the last analysis dates to the type of breeder who has carried on from generation to generation. The better quality of breeding animals is made possible by generations of mating the best known blood lines, feeding and caring for the animals. The Tomson Bros., with an effort not understandable to men without a knowledge of the business, have accomplished much in Shorthorn herd building. Their best efforts have gone into the work for 50 years. They started when mere boys on their father's farm and their efforts have continued ever since. Now, without asking the question, their associates know their greatest satisfaction is in looking back over the lean and fat years and noting their contribution to the betterment of the Shorthorns of Kansas and other states. Bulls from their great herd have gone into more herds than have bulls from any other herd in the Central West. These bulls have strengthened these herds and as a result hundreds of cars of better cattle go thru the chutes in the markets and consequently greater profits come to Tomson Bros. customers. This feeling of having helped to build a bigger and better industry has helped to keep the fires of enthusiasm burning in times of drought and depression.

—KF—

Public Sales of Livestock

- Hereford Cattle**
Feb. 28 and March 1—Hereford Roundup Sale, Kansas City, R. J. Kinzer, manager.
March 5—Fred R. Cottrell, Irving.
- Holstein Cattle**
April 21—Mrs. A. J. Collins, Sabetha, G. R. Sewell, Sabetha, manager.
- Shorthorn Cattle**
March 17—H. M. Wible, Corbin.
- Aberdeen Angus Cattle**
May 2—Krotz & Son, Odell, Neb.
- Hereford Cattle**
Feb. 28—Paul Wilkens, McDonald, Kan.
- Hampshire Hogs**
Feb. 28—Nebraska Hampshire Breeders' Association sow sale, Fremont, Neb.

Tomson Shorthorns

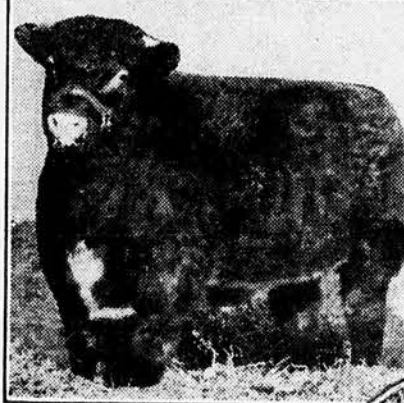
HERD SIRES

Proud Archer Proud Marksman
Village Count

For half of a century our herd has produced herd bulls for leading herds in Kansas and other states. Many of these herds have used from three to seven consecutive bulls of our breeding, indicating that our type of cattle, and our treatment have met with their approval.

Many of the winning steers in our state club shows have been sired by, or close descendants of bulls of our breeding. This is also true of the International Grand Champion steer of 1937. What better approval of type can be given? Our cattle have given satisfaction, wherever they have gone, and today our herd is in a stronger position to produce high class cattle than ever before. Our large breeding herd makes it possible for us to supply cattle of either sex that will help improve your herd. Why not profit by our years of experience? Come and see us or write.

Tomson Bros.,
Wakarusa, Kansas



PROUD ARCHER

CLOVERDALE Shorthorn Farm

Best of Scotch breeding and selected individuals from leading herds make up our foundation cows.

Bulls in Service

Sni-A-Bar-Master 1760031 **Maxwalton Baron 1848021**

(Red) sired by Sni-a-Bar Ensign 1637058; dam Cherry Blossom 10th 1564454. (Roan) son of Maxwalton Governor 1717338. Dam Mar-Don Spicy 3rd 1087574.

Mating with cows of the best families, Lavenders, Marigolds, Victorias, Gwendolines and Augustas. Young bulls and a few females for sale. Visitors welcome.

Otto B. Wenrich, Oxford, Kansas

CEDAR LAWN Scotch Shorthorns



Have been brought to their present high standard of quality and type by the use of outstanding bulls, heading the herd since it was founded over 40 years ago. During the time we have used several sons of history making bulls, among them CUMBERLAND TYPE IMP. BRIDGEBANK ROLOX, VILLAGE MARSHALL, SULTAN SUPREME and EDILYN PREMIER.

Our present bull SNI-A-BAR SIGNET (probably our best producing bull) was sired by the great bull IMP. BARONET. His first 28 calves are unusually uniform and promising. We have 4 serviceable bulls, reds and roans, for sale, sired by SNI-A-BAR RED ROBIN. Herd abortion free by Federal test. Herd numbers about 75 head.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kansas



Silver Ring, grand champion over all breeds Topeka and Hutchinson. 4-H and Vocational champion American Royal 1937.

headed the Shorthorn division at state fairs, 1935 and 1934. The answer to good blood and careful mating. Better and higher priced beef is the purpose of breeding good cattle. SILVER RING dressed out 68.1, defeating the grand champion at The Royal by several points. Herd bulls now in service—

Lord Scott, Jr., Parkdale Souvenir and Century of Progress

100 breeding females, Orange Blossoms, Clippers, Lavenders, Rosemarys, Secrets, Claras and other leading families represented. Breeding stock and club calves for sale. Inspection invited. Also Registered Shropshire sheep.

W.V. Harshman & Son, Clements, (Chase Co.) Kan.

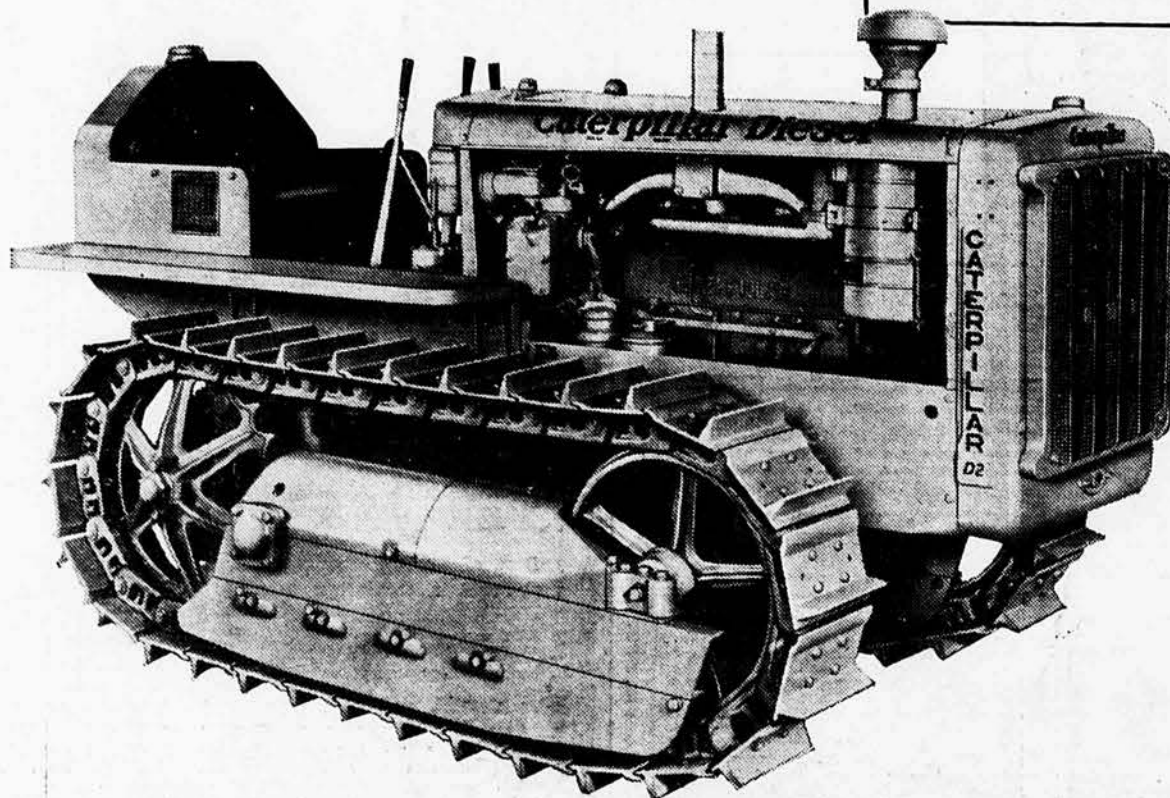
MILKING SHORTHORNS

Duallyn Milking Shorthorns
Excellent young bulls for sale. We offer choice individuals from Record of Merit dams. Breeding to suit the most particular purchaser. They are reds and roans of very desirable type. See these bulls or write
JOHN B. GAGE, EUDORA, KAN.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

Poland Boars and Gilts
15 strictly September tops, by MAJOR PATH-MASTER. Out of Grand MASTER cows. The result of 40 years of mating. Immured. Priced right for quick sale.
A. R. Enos, Hope (Dickinson Co.), Kan.

The Diesel D2 is priced at only \$300 more than the spark-ignition Twenty-Two. (F. O. B. Peoria, Ill.)



ANNOUNCING

THE 3-4 PLOW

DIESEL D2

NOW, "Caterpillar" announces the Diesel D2 Tractor! NOW, this company builds both Diesel and spark-ignition engine powered tractors in the 3-4 plow size—the Diesel D2 and the famous Twenty-Two!

Into the Diesel D2 have gone "Caterpillar's" years of experience designing and building Diesel Engines and track-type tractors. And the Diesel D2 is backed by the experience and satisfaction of tens of thousands of "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractor owners!

Under average conditions, for example, the Diesel D2's 4-cylinder engine uses only $1\frac{1}{4}$ gallons of Diesel fuel per hour—pulling loads on which the Twenty-Two burns 2 gallons of distillate, tractor fuels or gasoline per hour. *Savings of 60 per cent to 80 per cent on fuel cost may be confidently expected of the*

Diesel D2—the same as of the 4 larger sizes of "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractors! Many of these Diesels have each done more than 15,000 hours of heavy work—and are still going strong!

Both the Diesel D2 and the Twenty-Two have the same sure-footed, all-weather traction—for both have the same fully-proven tracks—the same accurate balance of ample weight. Both are built to the "Caterpillar" Quality Standard—farmers, the world over, know what that means for longer life, lower upkeep, and higher trade-in values! Use the coupon below.

CATERPILLAR

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

TRACTOR CO. • PEORIA, ILL.

DIESEL ENGINES

TRACK-TYPE TRACTORS TERRACERS

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO., Dept. K-83, Peoria, Illinois

Gentlemen: I farm _____ acres. My power is _____
Please rush information on the following:

☐ 3-4 plow Diesel D2 ☐ 3-4 plow Twenty-Two ☐ 5-6 plow Diesel D4
(Distillate or gasoline)

Name _____

R. F. D. _____ Town _____

County _____ State _____