

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING  
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 76

January 28, 1939

Number 2

## Irrigation By Nature

...the Year Around

**P**UMP irrigation is the principal type in use on Kansas farms, and there is considerable reservoir irrigation in the state's largest irrigation area, the Kearny and Finney county district. In addition, there are numerous private systems on individual farms where small streams or ponds supply water for open ditch and underground irrigation.

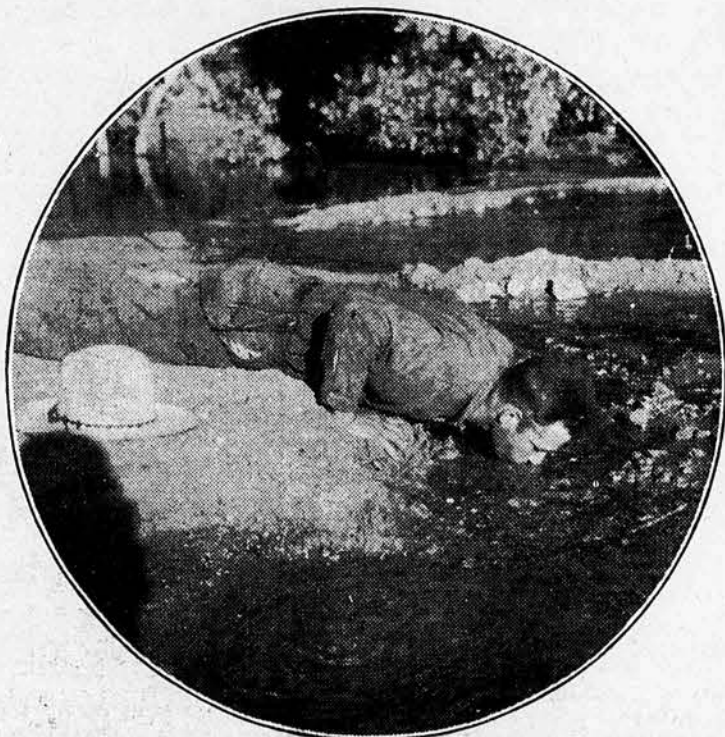
One of the most unusual of the latter types is on the Crooked L Ranch, a few miles southwest of Meade. This layout, which includes about 300 acres of creek land, has water rights on Big Spring, a "sand boil" type of spring which comes out under the shelter of a high and wooded hill on a Crooked Creek branch above the ranch.

The water capacity of Big Spring is as great as 2,000 gallons a minute and this steady flow is taken down the stream a few hundred yards to an open reservoir. From here it is emptied into the main ditches by means of gates.

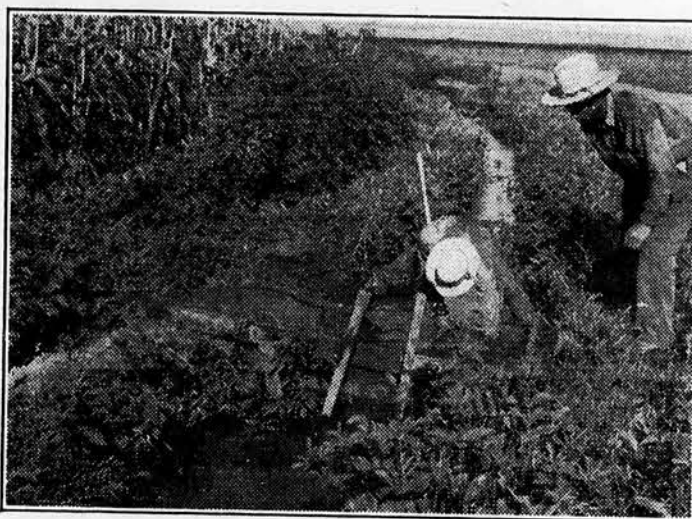
This water supply not only irrigates the fields, but for more than 50 years has been used to water long rows of cottonwood trees which make a beautiful setting for the house and ranch buildings. A stream of water runs constantly thru the front yard where Carl Channon, ranch foreman, lives. J. A. McNaughton is manager of the ranch's activities.

Crops which flourish on the Crooked L Ranch because of an ample supply of irrigation water [Continued on Page 2]

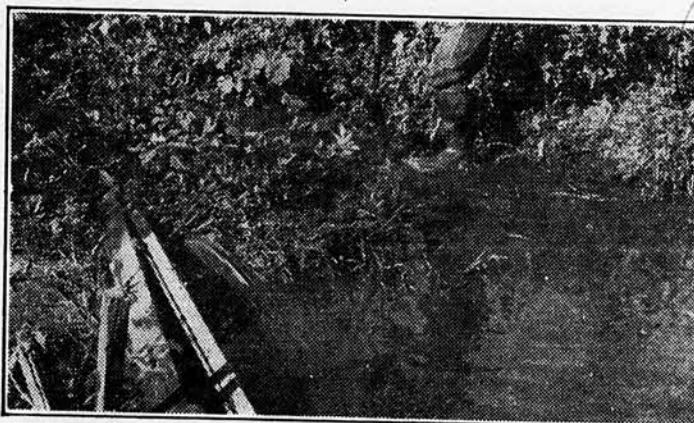
At the heart of Big Springs, Meade county, Carl Channon, below, goes after a drink of pure, cold water fresh out of the earth. The "boil" in the foreground and several others like it flow up to 2,000 gallons a minute and water up to 300 acres of farm land in a year.



**1** As the water comes down the ditch it is turned into the field by means of a canvas drop. First stakes are driven in the center of the waterway, then the canvas is laid down.



**2** The lower side of the canvas must be tied down, and this is done by weighting it with sand and mud from the channel bed. Sides of the canvas are banked the same way.



**3** The water is turned and here is seen pouring into a field of Atlas sorgho on the Crooked L Ranch, where most of the water from Big Spring is consumed.





# Better a Fence On the Cliff Than an Ambulance In the Valley . . . . .

Every Kansas farmer and business man is paying more than his fair share of taxes . . . because over one hundred million dollars' worth of income-producing property in Kansas IS TAX FREE and pays no taxes whatever!!!

The farmer is hit twice by this tax inequality . . . he not only must pay taxes upon his own farm, but also must pay taxes upon all his farm co-operatives, his elevators, creameries, etc., but the city-owned co-operatives, such as city-owned electric and gas plants of the state, ARE NOT REQUIRED TO PAY A SINGLE CENT OF TAX!!!

Yet in Kansas tax-foreclosures are pushing the farmer off his acres—to the valley of despair—like-wise stifling business—tax confiscation threatens to shove owners over the cliff, and then, when too late, attempts thru "relief" measures will try to serve as an ambulance in the valley. Better a fence of fair taxes for all and no ambulance will be needed.

Here is a certain method to bring NEW and additional money into the treasuries of school districts, counties and the state . . . and WITHOUT A CENT OF NEW TAX!

Efforts have been made in the Kansas legislature, in the past, to secure necessary laws to remedy this, but those who believe in this tax-inequality, forced defeat. But such laws can be enacted. . . . Indiana has had a law requiring city-owned, income-producing co-operatives TO BE TAXED. Kansas can have the same if we want it bad enough.

If you think now is the time to secure necessary laws to treat all alike—to place all city-owned utilities of the state upon the tax rolls—do like hundreds of others have already done by other ads we have run—

Mail in this coupon now!

Sign and mail this to either:

C. C. COGSWELL,  
(Master, Kansas State Grange)  
2109 No. Kansas Ave., Topeka, OR  
HARRY SHARP,  
(Sec.-Treas., Associated Industries of Kansas)  
National Reserve Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

I am in favor of necessary laws or amendments which will place all city-owned utilities and properties on the tax-rolls.

Name . . . . .  
Post Office . . . . . County . . . . .

This Advertisement is paid for by Taxpayers of Kansas.

## Kansas Taxes

Total taxes and fees collected in Kansas during the past fiscal year amounted to 153 million dollars, according to a report to the State Legislative Council. The direct governmental burden of Kansas, based upon revenue, not expenditures, was nearly 127 million dollars exclusive of Federal taxes.

These figures represent more than twice the value of the wheat crop. They are more than the value of the wheat crop in any normal year. They may be more this year than wheat and livestock combined.

In this era of "social security," the big increase in Kansas taxes is attributable to the new collections by the state government. Those collections the past fiscal year were \$49,665,000, which is an increase of 20 million dollars from the previous year.

Will this trend go on? There is no sign of a halt. It is certain that old age pension rolls will be expanded for Kansas is far below the list of pensioners of any neighboring state. And drives are on for new forms of social benefits. It is a simple question of whether Kansas can afford the tax structure and the showdown may come quicker than most think.—Wichita Eagle, Nov. 16, 1938.

In one city, in Kansas, (which is given merely as illustrative of how this works) no taxes are levied whatever on \$25,000,000 of city-owned co-operatives. (One of its co-operatives is a 3-million-bushel capacity, municipal grain elevator, which is leased by this city to a Missouri firm for a yearly rental far less than the taxes this property would yield, if it were taxed, and assessed at only three-quarters of its value.) . . . Yet this particular city received from the State School Aid Fund portion of the Sales Tax, a sum of \$112,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937. If this city taxed its city-owned co-operatives (municipal utilities), and levied the three-mill school tax rate, they would have received \$75,000 in tax revenue, and would not have had to ask the rest of the state to give them this much of the \$112,000 of School Aid they did receive. Also the other school districts of the county, the county and the state, would have been able to assess this property and thereby increased their tax incomes.

WHENEVER GOVERNMENT, either city, county, state, or national, goes outside the business of government, and enters into private business, it should be subject to the same laws, rules and regulations, and pay the same taxes, as business in the class it supersedes, or with which it competes.—W. H. (Alfalfa Bill) Murray.

## Hereford Breeders Have Good Sale

THIRTY-SIX breeders of high grade Hereford cattle consigned some of their best animals to the first Kansas Hereford Association sale at the State Fair grounds in Hutchinson on January 11. Sixteen heifers and 45 bulls were sold. They came from herds in every section of Kansas. Four prominent breeders, Will Condell, El Dorado; T. G. Peterson, Norton; H. H. Colburn, Spearville; and George Hamilton, Horton, selected the sale cattle after driving many miles and visiting dozens of herds.

The sale average was \$189.75. Bulls averaged \$201, and heifers \$158.17. "It was a most satisfactory sale," was J. J. Moxley's comment, immediately after the sale. Mr. Moxley is secretary of the Kansas Hereford Association and was manager of the sale. "One gratifying fact is that nearly every animal went back on Kansas farms and ranches," he said. Only 2 bulls left the state.

The top bull of the show and of the sale was WHR Sufficiency 9th, consigned by Will Condell, and was bought by Howard Carey, Reno county, for \$470. The champion heifer also topped the sale. She was Miss Advance 235th, bred and shown by George Hamilton, and bought by T. M. Welch, Dickinson county, at \$295. Will Brown, Greenwood county, judged the cattle and did an admirable job of it. The cattle were sold by A. W. Thompson, Lincoln, Neb.

—KF—

## Irrigation by Nature

(Continued from Cover Page)

are primarily alfalfa and Atlas sorgo. Considerable milo or "maize" is grown, too. There is winter pasture on the lowlands in the thick grass which has produced at least one crop of hay during the summer.

Beef cattle are the chief source of farm income, and 150 cows are about the standard number. But there is plenty of diversification, even in livestock, for 10 or more good sows are kept, a dairy herd is getting the best of care, and the work mares produce many colts. The cows are milked in an open-front barn with a milking machine. A warm milk house is at one end of the milking shed.

Irrigation will, of course, continue to insure adequate soil moisture on more and more farms, and in most cases it must go forward by means of modern mechanical pumping units. But an irrigation set-up as used on the Crooked L Ranch will always be picturesque and should continue to function day and night the year around. It makes one of the outstanding scenes of natural beauty, with successful farming a major part, that can be found anywhere on the Plains.

—KF—

## Danger in Kerosene

Any spot that's too hot to place your hand on, is also too hot to set a can of kerosene. "Don't set a kerosene lamp or lantern on or above a stove or in any other place where the kerosene might become heated. Its flash point is only 100 degrees F., points out W. Pearl Martin, home health and sanitation worker of the Kansas extension service. Don't locate a kerosene stove, lamp or heater where curtains may blow over it or against it, she continues. Don't hang towels on a rack above a kerosene stove. They may catch fire if the flame should blaze up, or they happen to fall down. Little need be said about the possibilities of danger in throwing kerosene on a fire from the supply can. Yet many persons are burned to death each year as a result of this careless habit.



"Well I didn't win any prize at the poultry show, but I certainly met a lovely bunch of chickens!"





Gray county sheep men went in for good breeding stock last summer. They made a visit to Drumm Farms, Independence, Mo., and bought these 6 Hampshire rams, held by Gray county boys.

# Boost for Sheep

By TUDOR CHARLES

SEVERAL farmers in Gray county have been active in developing interest in sheep production. This is noteworthy because Gray county has not usually been considered so well adapted to the flock. Last June, Sam Robins, of Cimarron, was elected president of the newly formed Gray county sheep association. John Hiebert, Ingalls, is vice-president.

Organization of this group was the result of a desire to promote co-operative buying and marketing of stock. A summary from Harper county presented by B. C. Kohrs, Gray county agent, showed the farm flocks of sheep in that county, totaling 595 sheep, had a total annual ewe expense of \$6.85. This expense included every possible item chargeable.

Net profit from each ewe was \$6.01. Plans were made at the sheepman's organization meeting to buy 500 year-old western ewes. Arrangements were made for the officers to buy the ewes by July 15, as the different men wanted them early enough to breed for lambing in January and February. Then they could creep-feed the lambs and have them ready by April or May, the usual peak price for lambs.

As a follow-up to the organization of the sheep association and in preparation for welcoming the western ewes to be bought a little later, 8 Gray county farmers bought 8 purebred yearling Hampshire rams for their flocks in July. The rams were selected from the top rams of the Andrew Drumm farm, Independence, Mo. The rams have been used by several 4-H club boys who are enrolled in the market ewe and lamb project. The men who bought the rams are M. Hoyt, Russell Arensdorf, Junior Byer, Charles Sturtevant, P. B. Kopper, Dale Davidson, John Hiebert and Bert Robins. Another ram was purchased from the University of Wyoming by W. H. Ginst and Harold Bateman.

How well the sheep project was carried out in Gray county is shown by the final report of Ben C. Kohrs, secretary of the association. Late in July, 323 growthy, well-boned, smooth yearling Rambouillet ewes were purchased near San Angelo, Texas. They were distributed on arrival to 11 different farmers; no one taking more than 50 head. The ewes were vaccinated for hemorrhagic septicemia upon arrival, and each ewe was ear tagged with a tag bearing the engraving "Gray county" and an individual number.

A 4-H Club Market Ewe and Lamb Project was organized to dovetail into the adult sheep program. The regular 4-H club sheep project of carrying 2 ewes and lambs bought during the winter, showed at the 4-H Club Fair and then sold, was a losing

proposition to the boys. They had to pay a high price for the sheep when they bought them and had to sell them at the time of year when sheep prices were low. This plan just did not teach the boys the principles of good sheep management. The few sheep the boys usually carried were more of a nuisance and in a number of cases, discouraged the boy and the father in the sheep business. The club members did not feel they had a project which would develop and grow and as the boys neared the ages of 15 to 17, they dropped club work.

Something needed to be done to keep the older members in club work. The possibility of carrying a market ewe and lamb project of sufficient size to make the boy feel that he really had something to

3. Breed to good mutton type rams by September 20.

4. Sell wool and lambs co-operatively.

5. Creep feed lambs to finish them for market in April or May.

6. Keep an account record of the project.

7. Participate as regular 4-H Club members in community and county activities.

This spring a county market ewe and lamb sheep show probably will be held and recognition given to the 4-H club boys on the basis of the practices followed and the pounds of lambs raised for each ewe. At this school, each of the boys will be expected to give a summary of the cost of raising his lambs, as well as the methods of handling the project.

The result of making available this project to 4-H club boys is that the older members are eager to continue in 4-H club work. Bert Robins, a boy of 18, at one time a 4-H club member, has again joined 4-H club work. Two other older boys, Gerald Hoyt, age 18, and Richard Kopper, 17, had never belonged to 4-H clubs but joined as a result of having what appears to be a project that will give them an opportunity to expand. Junior Byer enrolled in the market ewe and lamb project and now has 19 ewes and bought one of the purebred Drumm rams. He is now interested in 4-H club work and quite enthusiastic with his project.

All except one of the boys taking the market ewe and lamb project were in need of obtaining the money to buy the ewes for the project. B. C. Kohrs met with C. B. Erskine, president of the First National Bank, Cimarron, explained the project and its possibilities to the boy. The bank co-operated in making loans for 1 year at 6 per cent, relying on the recommendations of Mr. Kohrs and the 4-H club leaders to approve the boys for the loans.

The ewes were bought co-operatively with the shipment of ewes purchased for the Sheep Association. The following boys purchased ewes: Junior Byer bought 10; Gerald Hoyt, 10; Richard Kopper, 10; Bert Robins, 15; Oliver Armstrong, jr., 10; Willis Brown, 10.

The cost of the ewes to the boys was \$6.55. Each boy put 50 cents a ewe into a county sheep insurance fund. At the end of the year, the boys' losses are covered by the insurance fund.

One purebred flock of sheep is being established in Gray county already. It belongs to Sam Robins, south of Cimarron. Foundation breeding stock was selected from the flock at the University of Wyoming. These included 2 ewe lambs, a yearling ewe and an aged ewe all from championship breeding of the best kind.



A sheep blocking contest at the Gray County 4-H Club Fair last summer. The boys competing are Walter Lewis and Ellsworth Bryan, jr.

work with, and to parallel the adult sheep program, was discussed in a county leaders' meeting. The results of a similar market ewe and lamb project conducted in Mitchell county were mentioned. The leaders and J. Harold Johnson, assistant state 4-H leader, were in favor of making available such a project. The leaders, however, thought that requiring a boy to have 10 ewes was too much and set the minimum number of ewes at 5.

The following plan was outlined for the Market Ewe and Lamb 4-H Club Project:

1. Project to begin August 1.
2. Buy at least 5 good grade western ewes.



# I Believe the Clouds Are Breaking

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

I AM GIVING it as my opinion that we are entering upon a more hopeful era. I confess that the outlook for a long time has been gloomy from almost every point of view and is still far from as promising as it might be. But somehow I feel as if the clouds are breaking.

We have been perhaps unduly alarmed about the foreign situation. A great many people in the United States have been persuaded that a foreign war in the very near future is inevitable and that this country is bound to get tangled up in the strife. That there is grave danger of a European war there is no doubt, but nothing has occurred so far that makes me believe we must get mixed up in it. On the contrary the provocations are not as yet nearly as great as they were just prior to the World War, and now a large majority of the people of the United States believe it was not necessary for us to get into that war. It is not necessary, at least so far as current developments are concerned, to get mixed up in any war now brewing in Europe.

While I do not think Hitler has run his course, and I also believe that he will undertake to extend his dominion and power, yet the united and growing enmity of the world to his regime is having its effect.

In a recent speech in Congress by Congressman Emanuel Celler, of New York, denouncing Hitler and the Nazi regime, he called attention to some of the economic effects of this growing opposition to Hitler and all his works. An undeclared boycott has so reduced traffic that the North German Lloyd line of ships has been compelled, or will be shortly, to withdraw its greatest passenger ship, the Bremen, from service in the Atlantic travel. On one of its recent trips the great boat, capable of carrying thousands of passengers, had only 36 passengers and will have to be withdrawn in the interest of economy. Germany must get supplies from abroad and is not getting them. I am of the opinion that sooner or later, and I think sooner rather than later, it must succumb to the economic boycott, the result of world resentment against the Nazi tyranny.

Returning to our own continent there has been a great deal of trouble in Mexico. Rights of citizens of the United States as well as of other countries have been utterly disregarded. Their property has been confiscated with little or no hope of even partial payment.

But the result is not satisfactory to the Mexicans themselves. The laborers in the oil fields and the mines have discovered that in order to get fair wages for themselves they must have efficient management of the properties seized by the Mexican government. The financial situation grows worse and President Cardenas finds his rule threatened by revolution. That is the reason he is showing a willingness to talk with our Government. Without some friendly aid from the United States he is likely to discover himself out of a job and probably hiding out to save his life.

Kansas is more immediately concerned about the weather than we are in conditions outside the United States. The great and prolonged drouth is not yet broken, but my opinion is that we are nearing the end of the dry cycle. I believe that later on this year will prove to be one of the best years Kansas farmers have seen for a long time. This will apply to the yield of crops as well as prices. So altogether the outlook is growing brighter.

While I feel rather hopeful about the future I am laboring under no illusions. I know that we are a long way from being out of the woods. We are still spending as a nation nearly \$2.00 for every \$1.00 taken in from taxation. There still are millions on relief. Perhaps they do not all deserve help but just the same we cannot let them starve and will not. We must find ways in which to increase the national income and reduce the expense of distributing what is needed among the unemployed. We have not learned how to distribute our income, and this we must learn before we can have anything like permanent prosperity.

My opinion is that the Government might engage in a vast home-building program that would go a long way toward solving our major problem. It would not be building by the Government but it would be Government help to the home builders. I would like to see at least 10,000,000 families located on small subsistence farms not more than 10 acres in extent. I would have the heads of those families do most of the work in building these homes and I would have the Government lend these home builders what money actually is needed at

## Uncle Mose on Now and Then

By ED BLAIR  
Spring Hill, Kansas

They have the boys—they have the girls  
Still not afraid of work  
They love to live yet on the farm  
And few of them will shirk  
Some different now from what it was  
In days when I was small  
Then when we had the corn "laid by"  
'Twas easy; 'till fall.

We used to spend one day in town  
The Saturdays were best  
Most of the folks "knocked out" that day  
To visit, trade, and rest.  
Raised little feed; used prairie hay  
That grew 'till early frost  
And then we cut just what we wished  
And at a trivial cost.

Now 4-H Clubs—the boys and girls  
Must hustle thru the years  
With minds alert to raise the best  
Of poultry, hogs and steers;  
The daughters know their kitchens too,  
Can plan and get the meals  
And make and wear nice dresses, too  
How proud each mother feels.

Yes, 4-H Clubs have now arrived  
Once these were only dreams.  
The Grange, Farm Bureaus, kindred Clubs  
Have proven worthy teams.  
Brains now combined with honest toil  
In cities and on farms  
May show the weary world the way  
With peace—not war's alarms.

(Copyright, 1939)

small interest on a long time payment plan. I think the Government would lose comparatively little of the money lent and it would place millions on a self-supporting basis.

## It Might Be Worse

TRUTHFUL," remarked Ezra Specknoodle to his old friend Truthful James, "from my various conversations with you in the years I have known you, I judge that you have experienced all the kinds of weather there are—cold, hot, wet, dry, winds a blowin' and dead calms. I want to ask you, have you ever seen it dryer than it is right now?"

"My dead Ezra, I am more or less surprised at you. I suppose that you had had enough weather experience yourself to know that for real dryness this weather we are havin' isn't a circumstance. I was a small boy durin' the drought of 1859 and 1860 and the years follerin' but what I don't recall personally I get from a diary kept by my pa. He was a methodical cuss, my pa was, and always kept a complete weather record. I kept his weather record after he passed on. It is right interestin'. Mebbe you would like to have me read some of the daily observations.

"Here is the daily record for July 1, 1859: 'Last rain June 1. A few duck ponds still have some water in them but the ducks are gettin' sore feet from walkin' so far to get a swim.'

"July 15, 1859: 'Not even a dew since June 1. Our old mother duck is experimentin' with her ducklin's. It is 2 miles to the nearest water deep enough for a duck to swim in. She tried leadin' her young to this one survivin' pond the other day but before she got them half way back the poor things were plum wore out. She came limpin' in herself carryin' 6 of the 10 ducklin's on her back. This mornin' I saw her out with her flock; she was teachin' them the motions necessary for a duck to swim but she hadn't any water to practice on.'

"August 15, 1859: 'Not a drop of rain since June 1. The last pond went dry last week. I have been experimentin' on teachin' the fish to live on the dry land; don't know how it will succeed.'

"August 15, 1860: 'Haven't had a drop of rain since June 1, 1859. I now have quite a flock of fish that I have trained to live on the dry land and catch grasshoppers. They are getting to be expert hopper

chasers. They have developed their fins so that they can walk pretty well. They have cleaned up the hoppers on the east 80 and I am turning them loose on the west 80. I have several pet frogs that have never learned to swim; in fact, the only water they have ever seen was in the water trough. I pump the water into that from a deep well, and every day give the fish and these frogs a bath. They seem to enjoy it very much.'

"June 1, 1861: 'It is 2 years today since we have had a drop of rain. When I sneeze I blow out so much dust that it is dark around me for a rod in each direction and I have to wait for the wind to blow the dust away so that I can see which way to go. My dry land fish are a success. They are as friendly as pups and will come up and stick out their fins to shake hands like a trained dog. I have been experimenting on crossing the catfish with catbirds. I am expecting to produce a hybrid that can live either on the land or can fly up into the trees and fill the air with the melody of its song. My neighbor, Pete Dingleberry, has a passion to have a well on his farm. He has been digging on it now for a year and a half. Has gone down 3,000 feet and says that the ground is dry as a bone. But that he can smell sulfur—thinks he must be somewhere in the neighborhood of Hell but won't give up.'

"And here is the last entry in Pa's diary: 'September 15, 1862. After bein' without a drop of moisture for 2 years, 3 months and 15 days there came a waterspout yesterday. I came mighty near drownin' standin' up. It rained 2 feet of water in 2 hours and bla— I was near ruined. All of my dry land fish and my pet frogs were drowned. I don't believe that I can ever blue— I had a flock of that kind of fish or a herd of that kind of pigs again. Just heard from Pete Dingleberry. Just as the waterspout broke he struck artesian water at a depth of 3,500 feet. He saved himself by clappin' the tub he was usin' to haul up the dirt from the bottom of the well over the column of water and then jumped on the bottom of the tub. The artesian water hoisted him out of the top of the well and 150 feet in the air. Now that he has real water he doesn't need it. One funny thing I noticed durin' the downpour: the ducks hadn't forgot how to swim. I saw the old duck and 12 ducklin's swimmin' on top of a rain cloud 50 feet in the air and apparently enjoyin' themselves very much.'

## Crop Insurance Wheat

THE Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, thru its manager, announces that on January 7 it had acquired 3,377,496 bushels of wheat in payment of wheat insurance premiums. In accordance with the previously announced policy of the corporation most of this wheat is stored in Federally licensed warehouses and as far as possible, adjacent to the areas where the premium collections originated.

The amounts of wheat stored at different Kansas towns are as follows: Arkansas City, 95,000 bushels; Concordia, 17,000 bushels; Dodge City, 165,000 bushels; Hays, 3,500 bushels; Hutchinson, 295,000 bushels; Wichita, 270,000 bushels. Other states in which crop insurance has been taken out are Nebraska, New York, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana, Tennessee, Oregon, Missouri and Washington.

## THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

ARTHUR CAPPER ..... Publisher  
MARCO MORROW ..... Assistant Publisher  
H. S. BLAKE ..... General Manager

### EDITORIAL STAFF

T. A. McNeal ..... Editor  
Raymond H. Gilkeson ..... Managing Editor  
Tudor Charles ..... Associate Editor  
Ruth Goodall ..... Women's Editor  
J. M. Parks ..... Protective Service and Capper Clubs  
Dr. C. H. Lerrigo ..... Medical Department  
James S. Brazelton ..... Horticulture  
Mrs. Henry Farnsworth ..... Poultry  
T. A. McNeal ..... Legal Department

Roy R. Moore ..... Advertising Manager  
R. W. Wohlford ..... Circulation Manager

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

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

One year 50 cents; three years \$1.



# Farm Matters as I See Them

## The Price of Two Eggs

STATE Senator Thale P. Skovgard, of Greenleaf, was a Washington, D. C., visitor last week. When he left Greenleaf eggs were selling at 12 cents a dozen. He paid 85 cents for 2 eggs and a cup of coffee on the way to the National Capital, and was highly indignant about it.

There plainly is something wrong with a distribution system in which the disparity between the price the farmer receives and the price the consumer pays is that great.

## Facts Must Be Faced

SO MUCH legitimate criticism can be, and generally is, leveled at any national farm program proposed that even some farmers are beginning to urge that "the Government let the farmer alone." I have received several letters to that effect.

Now I wish that were possible. But a brief review of the present and past situation of agriculture in the United States, it seems to me, can lead to but one conclusion.

Continuation of Government aid for agriculture, and probably some form of Government payments to farmers, are necessary and will be necessary for some time to come.

I believe it is a good idea to get at the realities of the situation. Certain facts must be faced. It is not worthwhile to attempt to dodge or run away from facts. You cannot escape facts for very long.

One-fourth of the people in the United States live on farms.

Last year their gross income from crops, livestock and livestock products was under 7¼ billion dollars, exclusive of Government payments. That is one billion dollars less than in 1937.

Kansas farm income from wheat alone dropped 100 million dollars last year, as compared to

farm prices last summer were 25 per cent below those received in 1937. Wheat and cotton showed the greatest decreases.

Over most of the period from 1920 until now, agriculture has operated on the whole at a loss. The farmer, as I see it, if he produces the necessary food, feed and fiber to supply the needs of the rest of the population, is entitled to the equivalent of cost of production, at least, for the services he renders society.

The prices he receives thru a faulty distribution system, which lags several decades behind a highly developed system of production, are inadequate for him to live on and keep operating his farm plant, then it is up to Government

to make up the difference until the economic maladjustment can be corrected.

A mistaken high protective tariff system that compelled the farmer to sell on a world market and buy on the much higher domestic price level was one of the original causes.

Another cause was the change in status of the United States from a debtor to a creditor nation following the World War. So long as we had a large foreign market for certain major farm crops, the farmer could get along after a fashion under a two-price system under which he sold low and bought high. But the foreign market no longer exists.

I do not believe in a program of scarcity. Nor do I like Government control of either production or marketing of farm products.

But facing realities, neither do I see how agriculture can produce in surplus quantities and exchange that production for manufactured products and for services which are produced on a controlled basis that amounts to production in scarcity.

That leaves us in a dilemma as to what course to pursue. The present Farm Program, outside its soil conservation features, is not satisfactory to any considerable group either of farmers or consumers.

I am working earnestly in this session of Congress to help devise a better one. And I hope before the session ends we will have worked out one.

I have joined with Senator Frazier, of North Dakota, and 16 other Senators in sponsoring the "cost of production" bill. In several respects it does not meet with my approval. Some defects will have to be remedied to make it reasonably workable.

But it is based on what I believe must be the basis of a workable farm program under present economic conditions, both as respects the domestic and the foreign markets.

It aims at the farmer receiving cost of production for that part of his production required for domestic use. It does not propose to give him any guarantee as to the prices received for surpluses grown for export.

I joined in sponsoring this measure to get before Congress, and before the committees of Congress, the working basis for a program based on cost of production for domestic consumption.

I believe that in committees of the two houses we can eliminate some of the admittedly weak features of the measure, and bring out something sounder and more workable than the present program. If that is done I shall support the measure. I expect it to be done.

Whatever the outcome on this particular measure, we may as well face the reality—that until farm purchasing power is restored thru

marketing of farm products at prices equivalent to production costs, then the Government in the public interest will have to continue farm subsidies in some form or other.

## One of Our Best Assets

I HAVE a report showing a few things the Extension Service of Kansas State College accomplished in 1938. For example, grasshopper control sponsored and directed by our Extension Service, saved 37 million dollars worth of Kansas crops last year.

Extension demonstrations were largely responsible for new terraces being constructed on more than 50,000 acres during the year. A total of 21,883 horses were treated for parasites as a result of a campaign conducted by the extension service and 65 co-operating veterinarians.

Some 722 poultry houses were remodeled, 235 straw-loft houses and 635 brooder houses were built. More than 23,000 cattlemen received first-hand beef production help. Those co-operating in creep-feeding work found that their return for each creep-fed calf was \$15.75 larger than the return from calves handled in the ordinary manner.

Hens in the flocks of poultry improvement co-operators produced an average of 158 eggs during the year, reflecting the improvement since the work was started in 1922 with an average production of 123 eggs to the hen a year. More than 2,200 garden windbreaks, 1,329 farmstead windbreaks and 1,242 garden irrigation systems were established in 64 counties as a result of Extension activities.

I have given here only a few examples of the dividends Kansas is reaping from our investment in the College Extension Service. Every section of the state has felt the benefits of this service. Not only in this one year, but during the 20 years of its existence. So we can multiply by 20, and again by the majority of farms in the state, the effective work that has been done by this farm-service agency.

Our extension service is doing two exceedingly important jobs. It acts as agriculture's first line of defense against crop and livestock hazards; at the same time it is the front line offensive in an aggressive, progressive campaign which is discovering for agriculture new crops, better ways to do old jobs, and altogether a better way of farm living. The Extension Service is one of our best assets.

*Arthur Capper*  
Washington, D. C.

## From a Marketing Viewpoint

answered by George Montgomery—  
Franklin Parsons—dairy and  
R. J. Eggert—livestock.

probable changes in feed and carcass costs have been considered in the following conclusions.)

you think we could buy broiler now and sell at about three times weight for a financial gain? G., Hill City.

There is usually a seasonal price advance in poultry prices from now until early April. The price advance may be less than average this year, since the hatch in December was 14 per cent larger than the large hatch of a year ago and since market supplies are expected to be relatively heavy during the next few months. Profitable broiler production requires (1) better than average equipment and care to prevent losses from cold, and (2) a market that caters especially to broilers.

we 24 head of good quality steer calves on full feed for a July 1st, and pick out the lighter

weight calves, graze them thru the summer and full-feed this fall.—W. D. W., Yates Center.

Present facts indicate that all of the good quality steer calves should be headed for a fall market. The usual seasonal price tendency indicates a decline in the price of good-quality fat cattle during the late winter and early spring months; this seasonal trend usually is emphasized in years following large corn crops such as we had last fall. I suggest that you save your grain for a 100 day's feed after grass and plan to market the calves in October.

I have some good quality calves which I bought last fall. Would you advise selling soon or do you think the price will hold up until June?—G. G., Hill City.

Present facts indicate that the price of good quality calves should hold up well until late March or early April. The demand for stockers to go on grass is expected to be unusually good and apparently many consistent feeders have not purchased their usual number of cattle. After early April we are ex-

pecting a moderate decline on this type of feeders. If you write again about that time, our opinion on whether to sell or hold until June will be of more value.

I would like to have your opinion on buying calves now which weigh in the neighborhood of 300 pounds, carrying them on pasture this summer, roughing them thru the winter, and selling off grass next year.—O. W. L., Greeley.

An important disadvantage to your plan is the fact that you probably will buy calves at near their seasonal peak and it is probable, especially if there is a short corn crop, that stocker calf prices this fall will be considerably below present levels. Thus, I suggest that you wait until fall to make your purchases for stockers to sell off grass. Since feeding ratios are so favorable, we have been suggesting a plan of buying light-weight, good-quality heifer calves, wintering them well, pasturing until July 15, and then placing on full feed until they weigh about 750 to 800 pounds. Heifer calves will put on gains somewhat faster than steers.

## Grows Lots of Grass

Brome grass, orchard grass, meadow fescue, and Reed's canary grass were planted by Harry W. Griffin of Iola last summer, to raise seed for further planting. He expects to rotate tame grasses with his crops in his farming system.

## Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed .....	\$11.50	\$11.25	\$ 9.00
Hogs .....	7.55	7.55	8.85
Lambs .....	9.10	9.15	7.75
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. ....	.14	.13	.20
Eggs, Firsts .....	.17½	.23	.17
Butterfat, No. 1 ....	.22	.23	.29
Wheat, No. 2, Hard ..	.82¼	.73¼	1.04½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow ..	.49½	.49¼	.58½
Oats, No. 2, White ..	.31½	.31	.34
Barley, No. 2 .....	.45½	.41	.65
Alfalfa, No. 1 .....	15.50	15.00	21.50
Prairie, No. 1 .....	8.50	8.50	11.00





# DEAR EDITOR

By LEILA WHITLOW

A Short, Short Story

New York  
January 22, 1933

Miss M. Howell,  
Box 392,  
New York.

Dear Madam:

We regret very much that the enclosed manuscript is not quite the type we can use. Thank you for letting us look your story over.

Very truly,  
Fiction Editor  
BRIEF STORIES

New York  
January 25, 1933

Fiction Editor,  
Brief Stories,  
New York, N. Y.  
Dear Editor:

Yes, I know you regret that my manuscript isn't quite the type you can use. So do I. And you are quite, quite welcome for my letting you look it over. Why didn't you say, "It's no good" and let it go at that? You needn't be so polite about it.

You can just listen to another story that isn't quite your type, either. It's a true story, with a plot used many times before, but without the usual happy ending—yet. And maybe it won't ever have one.

You see, 3 years ago, I was sure I was destined to be a writer. A very nice young man, the finest you'd find anywhere, wanted me to marry him. I wanted to go to New York, for "atmosphere" for my career. "Darling," he pleaded, "don't go away. Marry me and write, too. You can write at home as well as in New York."

"Don't be silly, Charles," I told him. "You have to have atmosphere to write. You can't be tied down to a home, and write, when you have a lot of household duties on your mind."

Oh, you can see, dear editor, that I was very sure of myself.

Charles finally gave up arguing with me. And with high hopes and enough money to do until I was well on the road to success, I came to New York.

Right off, I missed Charles. And all the folks in my friendly little town. Things didn't go so well, either. It takes money to live in New York—more than I'd ever dreamed. And rejection slips came to me instead of checks. But being a proud young thing I couldn't admit that I wasn't the literary genius I thought I was and go home to Charles—as much as I was beginning to want to. So the letters home told the folks that everything was going fine with me; that I loved New York, and was so glad I hadn't married.

We've all had the experience of making a wide search for something, then found it right under our very nose. The editors of Kansas Farmer have "discovered" another amateur fiction writer who shows promise—right in our own office! Leila Whitlow, who wrote this delightful little story, "Dear Editor" has been employed as a secretary in the Kansas Farmer editorial offices for 8 years. So that her story would receive impartial consideration from the editors, she slipped it in among the many other manuscripts received, and not until it was enthusiastically accepted did she reveal herself as the authoress. Mrs. Whitlow was reared on a farm near Oskaloosa.

Isn't this a familiar plot, dear editor? Now, right at this point, either the hero suddenly comes to New York and takes the poor gal home where she marries him and lives happily ever after, or the poor, struggling authoress, after starving and suffering in a dreary attic bedroom, finally writes the masterpiece and achieves fame. Neither happened to me. I practically starved, all right, and the dark, little, smelly bedrooms I lived in could be classed with dreary attics, but the masterpiece never materialized.

It was my masterpiece I sent you—the best thing I thought I'd ever done—and you returned it with your polite little slip.

So I'm going home. I would have gone home anyway if you'd sent me a check instead of a rejection slip. I'd just gone sooner, that's all. But you don't



get much pay working in a dime store, so, since I didn't get the check from you, it's going to take just more weeks of scrimping and saving to get enough together to go back to Charles. The dime store? Yes, the money got so low, I had to find a job at clerking in a dime store was the only thing I could find to do.

Mother wrote Charles isn't married yet, and doing quite well. I don't care how well he's doing, but the fact he isn't married yet, makes me think if I could only see him and tell him how wrong I was that maybe he'd give me a chance to prove how much I love him.

And if and when I'm married to Charles, dear editor, you are going to get some more manuscripts from M. Howell—my pen name, so watch out for it. I still want to write. But I want Charles more than anything else.

Very truly,  
Mabel Howell Jennings

New York  
January 28, 1933

Mabel Howell Jennings,  
Box 392,  
New York.

Dear Miss Jennings:

Your letter is a much better story than your masterpiece. We are enclosing our check herewith. However, will you revise your story, complete it along these lines, perhaps?

Charles, I am sure, still loves Mabel just as much as ever. But her letters home, about her success, makes him not want to spoil her career. He keeps hoping that one day Mabel will realize how much he loves her, and that she will come home and marry him.

Now, how about a surprise ending to the story? Why not have the fiction editor turn out to be Mabel's old boy friend? To mark time, he has gone away from the little town, too, and gets this job as fiction editor on the magazine. And one day, after reading a lot of impossible situations sent in by would-be writers, he comes upon Mabel's letter.

Why not have Mabel take the check he sends, and buy all sorts of nice things for a quick wedding? Charles and Mabel marry, and live happily ever after.

Very truly,  
Charles Warren  
Fiction Editor  
BRIEF STORIES

P. S. Darling, meet me in front of Tiffany's, at noon, the day you get this. You'll know me by the acceptance slip I'll be wearing in my lapel.  
Charles.

## Until Dinner Is Ready—

BY THE EDITORS

**Speech Substitute:** A machine now has been made that speaks human words, there being no "canned" talk or recording. The machine has 23 different sounds, including a hiss, all made by electricity. It shouts, whistles, mimics either man or woman, can imitate sheep, cattle, pigs or woodpeckers, and can even say "Mississippi."

**Imported Popplin':** The large kernel popcorn, shipped in from South America, is preferred by retailers of this country, it is reported.

**Land of Peace:** Iceland, the only nation in the world without a soldier, warship, or fighting plane, now celebrates its existence as a sovereign state for 20 years. Formerly Iceland was part of Denmark, but now the only tie is that both have the same king. Iceland has the oldest parliament in the world—founded in 930 A. D. And

every adult in the country can read or write its 1,000-year-old language.

**Imported Idea:** Eskimos don't live in igloos, Father Hubbard, noted "glacier priest," insists. "Only the Eskimos near Nome even know what an igloo looks like," he says. "A Hollywood movie company constructed one there once while filming a picture."

**New Champion:** The world's champion liar this year lives in Minnesota, judging from a recent contest. Here is a filling station attendant's championship lie: "I was working on a fishing boat out of New Orleans. We came in early one day and had had such good luck that we decided to go out again. We got our second load of fish and as we started back, we ran out of coal."

Thinking quickly, as usual, I told the crew to get some dogfish in a spare tank. When we had a tankful, I had one man tickle the dogfish until they barked. Then I had a couple of men throw the bark into the boiler. So we all got back to shore, safe and sound!"

**Hardy Hybrids:** Plant breeders now are trying to improve hay and pasture grasses by the same processes that produced hybrid corn.

**Selling Talk:** Col. Nelson Keyes, Sedan, is such a good salesman that none can resist buying, not even himself. Recently he sold himself an old popcorn wagon—on wheels.

**Bean Bargaining:** American grown soybeans have shown an increase in

oil and protein content. This brings the suggestion that in the future they may be bought on an oil-and-protein basis, much as protein content affects the wheat price.

**More Testing:** In the last 2 years, membership in dairy herd-improvement associations in the United States has increased more than 8,000, and more than 150,000 additional cows have been placed on test.

**Juicy Business:** In the last 9 years the fruit juice business has been a booming one. From a production of a little more than a million cases in 1929, last year there were 24 million cases sold.

**Beauty Blots:** A nationwide movement is under way, with a national conference and all, to remove billboards on highways. State legislatures will be urged to act on the problem.



## gram Schedule Station WIBW

(Daily Except Sunday)

Roy Faulkner  
Devotional Program  
Capper Farm News  
Al Clauser's Okla. Outlaws  
Daily Capital News  
Alarm Clock Roundup  
Checkerboard Boys (M-W-F)  
News-Hybrid Corn Co.  
Al Clauser's Okla. Outlaws  
Henry and Jerome  
Hymns of All Churches  
Unity School  
Pappy and His Boys  
The Party Line  
Betty and Bob  
Olson Rug Program  
(T-Th-Sat)  
IGA Program (M-W-F)  
Myrt and Marge  
**PROTECTIVE SERVICE**  
Weather Bureau  
Judy and Jane  
Kitty Keene  
Grandma Travels  
Dinner Hour  
H. D. Lee News  
**KANSAS FARMER MARKETS**  
State Board of Agriculture  
(except Th)  
Raymond Gilkeson, Managing  
Editor, Kansas Farmer (Th)  
Life Can Be Beautiful  
Stuart Program  
Scattergood Baines  
Kansas Roundup  
This Day Is Ours  
Hilltop House  
Edmund Denney  
Ma Perkins  
Bar Nothing Ranch  
Highway Patrol Bulletins  
Jack Armstrong  
Dick Tracy  
Captain Midnight  
Sophie Tucker (M-W-F)  
Sunflower Coal News  
(T-Th-Sat)  
Joe Nickell-News  
Dance Music

### ights of the Week's Schedule

ay, January 29 and February 5

Press Radio News  
Reading the Capital Funnies  
Major Bowes Family  
First Methodist Church  
Daily Capital News  
Elsa at the Organ  
Americans All-Immigrants All  
Philharmonic Symphony  
Orchestra  
Society for Friendless  
Daily Capital News  
Harlem Express  
The People's Platform  
**SENATOR CAPPER**  
Negro Festival Choir  
Old Fashioned Revival Hour  
Ford Sunday Hour  
Melody and Madness  
Joe Nickell-News  
American Legion

January 30 and February 6

Marling's Musical Newsy  
Pentecostal Tabernacle  
Crime Patrol  
(also 8:30 & 10:15)  
Model Minstrels  
K. U. Band (Feb. 6)  
K. P. & L. Program  
Lady Esther Serenade  
Cantor's Camel Caravan

January 31 and February 7

Marling's Musical Newsy  
Voice of the Farm  
Big Town-Rinso  
Al Jolson-Lifebuoy  
We, the People  
Camel Caravan  
Dr. Christian

Wednesday, February 1 and 8

Colgate Ask It Basket  
The Friendly Seedmen  
Paul Whiteman's Orchestra  
Texaco Star Theatre

Thursday, February 2 and 9

Joe Penner  
Kate Smith Hour  
Major Bowes  
Tune Up Time

Friday, February 3 and 10

Marling's Musical Newsy  
Voice of the Farm  
Campana's First Nighter  
Burns and Allen  
Campbell Playhouse  
Grand Central Station

Saturday, February 4 and 11

Joe E. Brown  
Kansas Roundup  
Your Hit Parade



turned up! After he's all done milk-  
ands he forgot to bring a pail."

Farmer for January 28, 1939

# Kansas Conversations

## This Is Typical of Conversations Taking Place Today All Over Kansas, Especially South of the Kaw River

Frank: "Jim, I want to sell you some Pioneer Hybrid Corn to plant next spring. How many acres of corn do you intend to put out?"

Jim: "Well, I haven't entirely made up my plans . . . I don't know whether all my wheat is going to pull through, but expect I'll have at least 50 acres . . . and if I lose some wheat, I might have 75."

Frank: "Well, Jim, this is the way I figure corn growing in this part of Kansas. So much of the state is being planted to wheat that we are almost sure to dry up in the middle of July . . . in fact, we are pretty sure to dry up any time after the Fourth. And yet, we do have to raise corn if we are ever going to get prosperous. Raising cash crops like wheat never made a country prosperous over a period of years . . . nor it never made a farmer prosperous. We've got to have livestock . . . and more poultry. The grain sorghums are all right in a way, but everybody knows that the great feed grain is corn."

We all know pretty well that planting our ordinary late corn and planting it the middle of April or the first of May is only a hope at the best even in river bottom land, and hardly any hope at all on the prairie land. It's just about an impossible prospect. The only reason we have been planting it is because of our love of corn as a food grain . . . and because we just can't put the whole countryside in wheat."

Jim: "Yes, I think that's all a fair story. I agree thoroughly that the chance of this late corn making a crop is about the same chance that we have of having a cool, wet July and August . . . no chance at all."

Frank: "Well, Jim, there is a way you can do it . . . and in my sincere opinion, it is a sure way to make a corn crop. That is by planting a relatively early Pioneer Hybrid Corn . . . planting it extremely early and having it made ahead of the hot weather. You see, Jim, the stuff is cold-resistant. It can be planted in March and should be planted in March or the very first few days of April. As evidence of the fact that the stuff is cold-resistant, the company is issuing a replanting agreement with every bushel sold."

Jim: "I never heard of that being done before by any seed company on any kind of seed."

Frank: "Well, Jim, I don't believe that it ever has been done before. It certainly shows good faith to urge the early planting and then back up the urging by covering every bushel sold with that kind of an agreement. What's more, Garst & Thomas are a big, responsible company. They have the finest equipped and largest hybrid seed corn processing plant in the world. You have undoubtedly heard their radio advertising over Topeka . . . and they're the big outfit of the business with the longest history, and the most experience of anybody in the business."

Jim: "The thing that makes me wonder is moving corn so far south . . . I wonder if it would do well here."

Frank: "Well, Jim, it's surprising, but with this Pioneer Hybrid Corn it doesn't seem to make any difference. The first Pioneer Hybrid Corn planted in the south was planted down at Goodnight, Oklahoma, which is about 100 miles south of Wichita. Garst had a distant relative there and sent him a bushel of relatively early Pioneer Hybrid Corn in 1931. It did so well that this Tom Chrystal at Goodnight kept planting it year after year. He even raised 25 bushels to the acre in both 1934 and 1936 . . . and you know we didn't raise any corn in those years."

What's more, it was planted all over this part of Kansas last year and the results were uniformly good. Last year was better than an average corn year with us . . . and the native corn did a good deal better than it generally does because we had more rain than ordinarily."

But the important thing was, that the early planted Hybrid Corn was made by the Fourth to where it could not be damaged."

But I've talked to a lot of people who have seen a good deal of it. This man Parmeley, who supervises everything south of the Kaw for Garst & Thomas ran direct comparisons on pretty nearly every field. He sold more than 350 bushels last year himself. The corn has been scattered widely, and the results are variable."

You see, Jim, it won't cost more than 75 cents an acre to plant on the prairie land and even on the bottom land where we plant corn, the cost won't be above \$1.00 an acre. An increased yield of 1½ bushels, or 2 bushels per acre pays the entire seed cost. The price is nothing as compared with the insurance of have a crop made ahead of the hot weather. You know, when this drouth comes and the local corn doesn't make a crop, this hybrid corn is sure to make 25 bushels and, believe me, that is when corn gets to be worth real money. Remember what we paid for corn in 1934 and 1936? Well, we could have just as well raised some corn both years if it had been made early."

I'm going to plant my whole acreage to it. It looks to me like everything to gain and nothing to lose. I'd like your order for 5 bushels of seed now, and if you increase your corn acreage, I will increase your order if we still have the corn available."

Jim: "I don't know enough about it to plant 5 bushels. I'd rather just try a bushel or two this year."

Frank: "Well, Jim, I'll tell you about that. You admitted pretty freely that you have a poor chance of getting a crop from your own seed. You've been failing pretty generally and so have I. This Hybrid has been tried out down here long enough to remove any doubt. There isn't any use of you insuring success on ten acres and taking a chance on forty. What you had just as well do is insure the whole 50 acres. Then, if you get to

(Advertisement)

plant a little more corn you can plant your own seed on the rest of the land. I think it's unwise to be planting any of the local seed . . . we fail at it most every year . . . but if you want to plant a little of it, it's all right with me. I'm not going to. I'm going to put my whole crop in Pioneer Hybrid Corn, and wish you'd do the same."

Jim: "Do I have to pay the freight? And, incidentally, when do I have to pay for the corn?"

Frank: "The freight is all paid, Jim, and you will be interested in knowing that the company is selling it to us clear down here in Kansas at the same price they charge for it in central Iowa, and they pay the freight. It will be sent down by train in carload lots and then what I sell will be hauled over to me by truck. So, all you have to do is agree to come over to my place and get it when it comes. You pay a dollar a bushel now, and when you get the corn . . . the balance. It'll be here in February. It's accurately graded and every kernel of it is treated with mercury dust to help it withstand the cold, wet weather. It will all grow. Of course, you would know that it will all grow, or the company couldn't issue a replanting agreement."

Jim, I want your order for 5 bushels. I'd like to visit with you a lot longer . . . talk over old times . . . but I want to sell a lot of this corn, and I want to sell it widely scattered. I'd appreciate it if you'd let me off visiting today and just give me your order for 5 bushels. I'm in a hurry because I want to get as much corn sold in this area as I can."

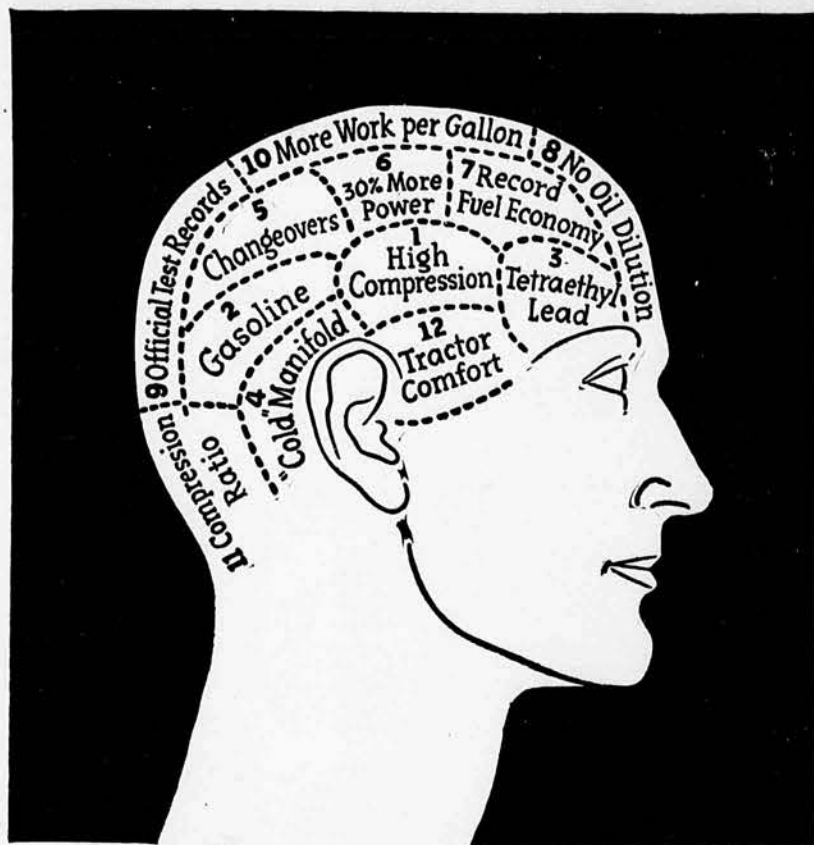
Jim: "All right, put me down for 5 bushels. One thing is certain . . . We can't keep on doing as we have been doing, as we just don't get any corn crop. Sounds reasonable to me that if our corn is made by the Fourth we can raise corn every year."

Frank: "Thanks, Jim, I'll let you know when the corn arrives. You know, Jim, I forgot to tell you two of the most important features about this corn. It has good, deep roots and very stiff stalks . . . it stands up when other corn goes down and it gives a good deal of pleasure, as well as a good deal of profit. It may interest you to know that 80% of all the corn acreage in the Central Corn Belt is planted with hybrid seed. Farmers plant it in Iowa and Illinois, not because they need to get it in ahead of hot weather . . . they plant for only two reasons . . . a very profitable increased yield and stiffness in stalk. In Kansas we combine together these two qualities with the quality of early maturity to get the corn made ahead of hot weather. Actually, we have a good deal more reason for hybrid corn in Kansas than they have in Iowa or Illinois."

If you do not know who your local Pioneer Hybrid Corn sales representative is, and would like to have more information, just address a post card or letter to Garst & Thomas Hybrid Corn Company, Sapulpa, Okla.







## JUST HOW SMART ARE YOU *about tractors?*

(SMART ENOUGH TO SAVE YOURSELF MONEY NEXT SPRING,  
IF YOU CAN FINISH THESE STATEMENTS CORRECTLY)

*Make one choice under each statement*

1. The tractor that set a new fuel economy record in recent official tests burned as a fuel:

- a. Stove tops c. Kerosene  
b. Distillate d. Fuel oil  
e. Regular-grade gasoline (containing tetraethyl lead)

2. As shown by tax rebate figures on gasoline used for non-highway purposes (consumed almost entirely on farms), gasoline used increased in 1937 over 1935:

- a. 49% b. 38% c. 26% d. 12% e. 2%

3. The new tractor announced recently with a Chrysler truck-type engine, which has a compression ratio higher than the average of automobiles, is manufactured by:

- a. Oliver c. Graham-Bradley  
b. Minneapolis d. Massey-Harris  
e. Silver King

4. A survey of Master Farmers shows that the next tractors they buy will be high compression in the following ratio:

- a. 1 out of 6 c. 1 out of 3  
b. 5 out of 6 d. 1 out of 2  
e. 2 out of 3

5. Three years ago there were no high compression tractors. Today the number of tractor manufacturers offering high compression tractors in standard or optional models at no extra cost is:

- a. 2 b. 8 c. 10 d. 5 e. 3

**A TIP:** Score yourself 20 points for each question answered correctly. (Answers given below.) A score of under 40 means you haven't been keeping up with the new developments in tractors. From 40 to 60 is good. Above 60 is excellent and probably means you're all set for profitable tractor farming in 1939 with a high compression tractor using regular-grade gasoline (containing tetraethyl lead).

Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y. Manufacturer of anti-knock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasolines.

1. e. Regular-grade gasoline (containing tetraethyl lead).  
2. a. 49%  
3. d. Massey-Harris, Model 101. All high compression tractors.  
4. b. Five out of six Master Farmers said their next tractors would have a high compression engine.  
5. c. Ten tractor manufacturers now offer high compression tractors in standard or optional models.

**IT PAYS TO BUY GOOD GASOLINE  
FOR CARS, TRUCKS AND TRACTORS**



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

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



**DODSON SILO  
CONCRETE STAVE SILO**

Buy your "Red & White Top" Dodson Silo now. Get the Early Order Discount and be prepared to fill with GREEN GRASS Silage. Cheats that old uncertain feed supply and high cost of feeding cattle. Write for free information and prices.

DODSON MFG. CO., WICHITA, KAN.

## Best in Farm Equipment at Wichita

Dates Are February 21-24

THE American farmer, who has led the world in the use of improved farming machinery for more than a century and a half, has his eyes turned toward Wichita where the 36th annual Western Tractor and Power Farm Equipment Show will open February 21 for a run of 4 days.

History records that George Washington and Thomas Jefferson were among the early users of improved machinery. Washington invented a plow on a new principle and after Jefferson retired from the presidency he perfected the plow. The invention of the Jefferson plow was followed by still a further improved plow about 25 years later.

Then came a succession of farm machinery inventions. There came the reaper, the binder, the threshing machine, the tractor, the combine, the damming lister and numerous other improvements, all of which have come from the shops of American craftsmen. Some of them have been invented by farmers. Some have been the invention of machinists. Generally a combination of farmers and machinery men have given us our new machines. In every decade the American implement manufacturer and the American farmer have led the world.

### New Improvements

Each year brings new improvements. What will come this year is the question. The latest products of laboratory and shop are first displayed each season at the Western Tractor and Power Farm Equipment Show. Fred G. Wieland, secretary of the show, announces that space is nearly all taken and it is evident that the show will break all records when the curtain is drawn aside February 21 to 24.

## See How to Start Beef Herd

All-Day Meet at Barrier Farm

HUNDREDS of vocational agriculture students from Eastern Kansas will visit the E. L. Barrier farm, near Eureka, about April 1, for an all-day program and practical demonstration of what can be done with livestock and crop rotation under average farm conditions.

This half-a-state, all-day meeting has a little story back of it. "Some time ago a vocational agriculture teacher visited my farm," Mr. Barrier said, "and after spending several hours looking over the stock asked permission to bring his class of boys to the farm to study beef cattle and farm management." Of course, Mr. Barrier agreed.

"I have always been interested in our boys and girls working with livestock," he continued, "because I believe agriculture that is developed around livestock is on a better foundation for citizenship than if founded on grain alone."

### The Idea Grows

This idea of having vocational agriculture students as visitors stuck with Mr. Barrier. It looked as if it might be expanded to include more classes. He took it up with the Kansas Farmer editors, the State Board of Agriculture, the State Board of Vocational Education and local papers. Before long the original idea had grown into a full-day program with promises from many notables, including Governor Ratner, to be on hand if possible to help with the entertainment.

The object of this meeting at the Barrier farm is to set before vocational boys an example of a farm where the livestock was started on a scale on which a boy himself can start today; and to show them a herd which has been built up in the last quarter of a century which has produced cattle whose market ends have consistently topped the Kansas City market.

Mr. Barrier says herd improvement can come surely and safely by beginning with a couple of females of high quality from a reliable breeder with a herd of proved worth and, above all, the use of a real bull. And he maintains that the study of practical farms and

The Southwest Road Show and School will be held on the same dates as the tractor show and will be in adjoining buildings. Educational exhibits at the road show will be better than ever before judging from the impressive number of reservations being filed. The U. S. Bureau of Public Roads will bring a new display this year, which will illustrate the best in road building of the present time.

### Safety Stressed

Safety exhibits will be stressed. In the beginning of the road building era it was thought to be sufficient if the road was hard surfaced. The driver looked out for his own safety. But soon the need for safety made itself apparent. Signs warning the driver of danger just ahead were posted. As new cars with greater speed were developed the necessity for safety measures in highway construction became more evident. Rounded turns instead of square turns, overpasses and clove leaf crossings have been developed. Obstructions to vision are being removed.

The safety exhibits at the road show will demonstrate the new thought of the engineers in making the highway safer. These will form a large part of the educational sets of displays.

Fifteen state highway departments, several universities and colleges and traffic departments will have educational displays. In addition to these the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads and the highway department of the Republic of Mexico have signified they would be there. There will also be on display the largest exhibit of modern road building, construction, machinery, accessories, materials in the Southwest in 1939.

herds will strengthen and bring close to our farmers the greatest movement we have in America today, the training of the future farmers of America. "Agriculture is the basic industry of our country and our future farmers need all the practical training available. They must study realities and know how to meet conditions with the equipment they have at hand," Mr. Barrier said.

"It has always seemed to me that the ideals we should set up before our boys is a farm which has been built thru its own resources and by the efforts of its owner, because few of our boys will be able to attain the ideal which is set before them by show farms. Too often, instead of being given a goal toward which they will be able to work, they are shown an ideal they never can hope to reach."

### Picked Good Bulls

Mr. Barrier started his herd more than 30 years ago with 2 purebred cows and a real registered bull. This Angus foundation stock came from Illinois and since that time Mr. Barrier has brought into the herd only 6 other cows, 4 of which were by imported sires of proved worth as breeders. "I have tried to mate them with bulls from blood lines which have produced the type of cattle I believe the packer wants. And by following this ideal for 30 years I believe I have accomplished what every beef grower must do; produce an animal that will mature at an earlier age, for we can feed the calf cheaper than an older animal and produce more and better beef than we can in any other way.

"We may have fads and fancies as to certain blood lines but, after all, the final end of all beef cattle is the block, and the animal which conforms to the demands of the packer for this trade is the animal we farmers must raise in the long run."

Mr. Barrier hopes this meeting will be an annual event, and that a year from April he will have the record of what the calves exhibited this year do by way of making cheap gains, bringing a good price on the market and turning out as satisfactory carcasses.

## Idea

### Order in Dr

CAN OPENER  
POTATO MASHER  
ETC.



Some years ago I had a lot of light drawers of my kitchen into sections. They are thus easy to move. It is necessary to stir the whole drawer. Articles not kept at the back, named white, side, and are very maculate and tidy.

### Innertube as

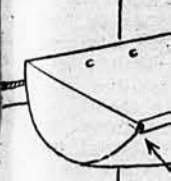
Here is a laborer's man cross-cut saw. It is a mobile tire innertube. It is 18 inches wide full strong string on a strip and attach saw, attach the some solid object from tree or log to on strength of more power is needed. Double the rubber method for sawing blocking up wood man to help me.

### Mending the

Melted alum is mending glassware. Does not show.—V

### Oil Drum Fee

Handy feed boxes made of old oil drums this in two pieces lengthwise to prevent the livestock. Nails.—B. E. McW.



### Rice Water fo

An especially strong made by substituting ordinary water with rice water paste. Makes a more adhesive Eugene Chrisman.

### Keeps the Lice

A few banana stems in the house will attract lice and eradicate them.—K

### First of Sheep

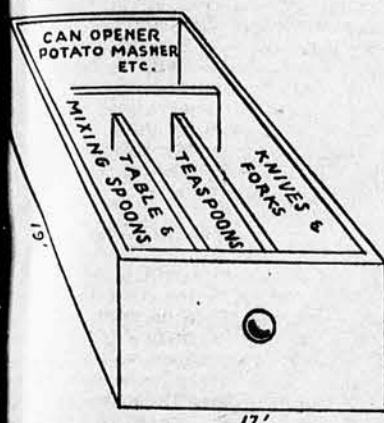
District sheep schools to be planned. The district sheep show will be held over the week up to February 10 at the Kansas State College.



# Ideas That Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

## Order in Drawers



Some years ago my husband put partitions of light pine wood in one of the drawers of my kitchen cabinet, dividing it into sections. The needed articles are thus easy to find and it is not necessary to stir up the contents of the whole drawer to find a certain article. Articles not used every day are kept at the back. The drawers are painted white, both inside and outside, and are very easy to keep immaculate and tidy.—Fanny Knouse.

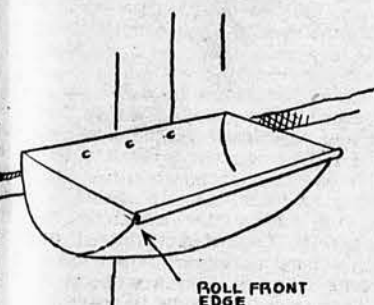
## Innertube as Hired Man

Here is a labor saving device for a 2-man cross-cut saw. Take an old automobile tire innertube, then cut a strip 3 inches wide full length of tube. Tie a strong string on each end of rubber strip and attach one end to handle of saw, attach the other end to a stob or some solid object at a proper distance from tree or log to be sawed, depending on strength of the rubber strip. If more power is needed to pull the saw, double the rubber strip. I use this method for sawing down trees and blocking up wood, instead of hiring a man to help me.—M. E. Wilcoxon.

## Mending the Glassware

Melted alum is better than glue for mending glassware. It holds well and does not show.—V. E. F.

## Oil Drum Feed Boxes



Handy feed boxes can be made from old oil drums this way. Cut the drums in two pieces lengthwise, roll the front edges to prevent danger of injury to the livestock. Nail up where needed.—B. E. McW.

## Rice Water for Paste

An especially strong paste can be made by substituting rice water for ordinary water when making a flour and water paste. Starch in rice water makes a more adhesive paste.—Mrs. Eugene Chrisman.

## Keeps the Lice Away

A few banana stems hung in the hen house will attract lice and prove an aid in eradicating them.—J. E. Eggiman.

—KF—

## First of Sheep Schools

District sheep schools, forerunners of a series of county and community schools to be planned and held by those attending the district meetings, are being held over the state this month and up to February 3 by C. G. Elling, of Kansas State College. Following the

community schools, which will include the showing of best lambs in the county and best wool clips, the all-state Third Annual Lamb and Wool School will be held at the American Royal building at Kansas City, May 18 and 19. There sheepmen will study what the consumer wants and become familiar with the marketing side of lamb and wool production. There also will be a district lamb and wool school at Wichita, May 12.

—KF—

## Farmers' Union Program

A Farmers' Union legislative program, drafted by special committees, has been announced by John Vesecky, national president. The program includes:

Wheat—Co-operation with conservative committees; strengthening and liberalization of crop insurance and extension to cover all commodities; changes in soil conservation regulations to meet problems of particular areas; designation of commercial wheat areas; encouragement of research and manufacture in the field of power alcohol; protection of family-sized farms.

Cotton—Repeal of acreage control; loans to growers equal to cost of production or parity on domestic portion of crop.

Corn and livestock—Opposition to processing taxes; adequate loans on farm-stored corn to protect against oversupply of slaughter animals; legislation to protect producer-owned livestock agencies.

## Seeking New Uses For Our Fruits

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

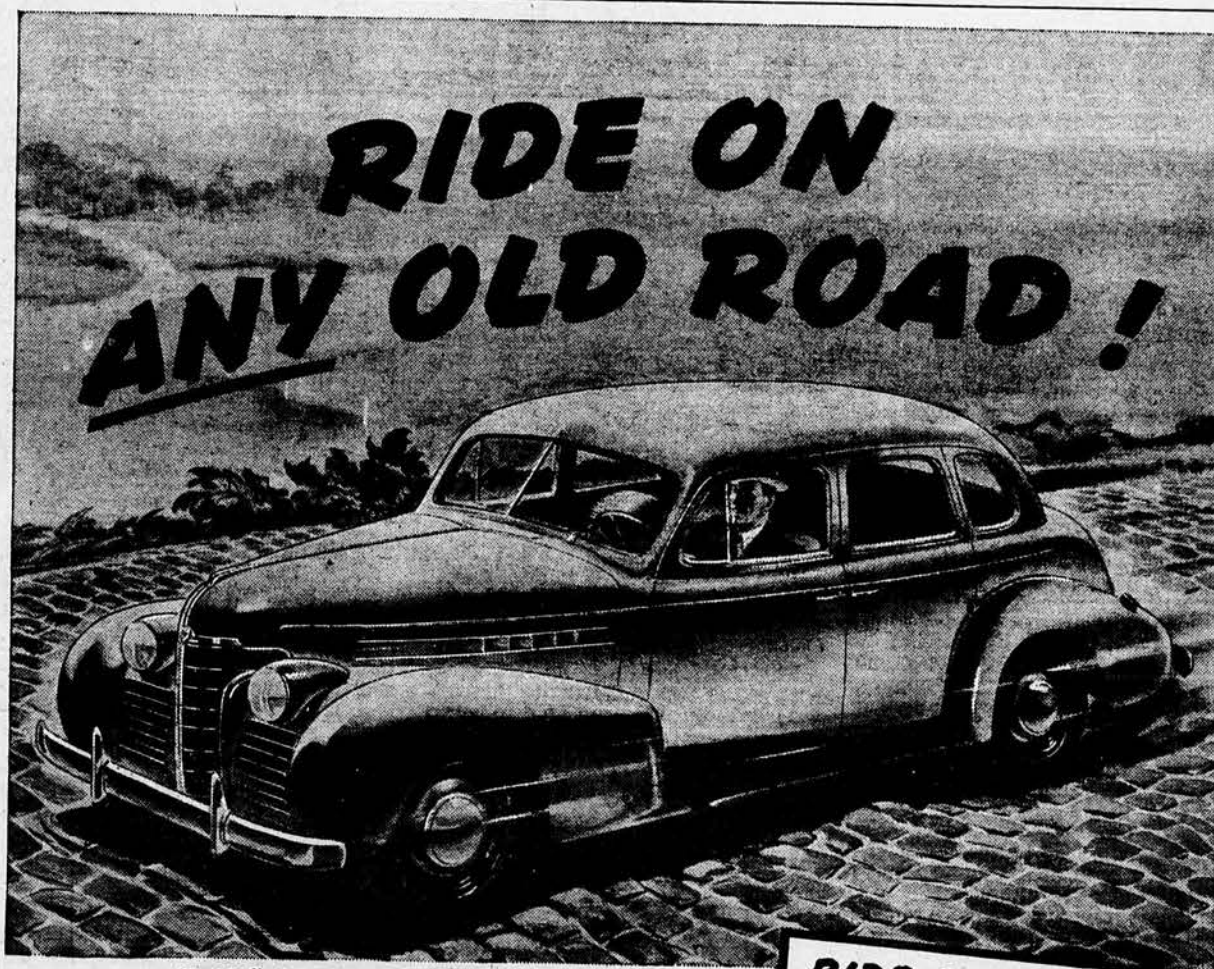
DR. H. E. BARNARD, research director of the Farm Chemurgic Council, speaking at the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society in Topeka recently on the chemurgic program for the utilization of farm crops in industry, pointed out to the growers future possibilities in the by-products of their fruits. Already great strides have been made in this direction, the speaker said. Other uses than cider and vinegar are being developed for cull and low grade apples from the orchards of the nation. Chemists will turn millions of tons of waste fruit into useful materials for industry that will put additional cash money

into many fruit growers' pocketbooks.

Crops other than fruits and apples, however, are included in the plan as outlined by Doctor Barnard. Already \$125,000 has been appropriated for conducting a nation-wide survey of crops and their chemurgic possibilities. One million dollars has been appropriated for the erection of 4 regional research laboratories and provision has been made for the expenditure of one million dollars a year for research work.

What seems impossible today often becomes reality tomorrow, so Doctor Barnard sees a bright future for the apple industry, not only in the light of the progress that has been made with other farm products but considering also what has already been done with apples. He said chemists have been successful in producing a new type of cellophane from apple pectin. Apple perfume may also be produced, it was intimated. Apple flakes as a cereal and apple powder already are being manufactured by a corporation at Selan, Wash.

Laboratory tests show that apples actually contain more sugar than sugar beets and Virginia growers and fruit processors are experimenting to determine the feasibility of manufacturing apple sugar. Apple bread made by stirring apple powder into the dough is becoming popular in many parts of the country. Apple bread is said to retain its freshness longer than ordinary bread.



NEW "60" 4-DOOR SEDAN \$889\*

A FARMER'S car has to be able to "take it." That's where Oldsmobile shines! Known for years for its quality, dependability and all-round performance, Olds now steps into the low-price field with a brand new quality Sixty. In addition, the famous Seventy and Eighty have been reduced in price. All three have the revolutionary new Rhythmic Ride that makes back roads ride like boulevards. Take a trial drive and see. You'll enjoy the grandest ride you've ever had, on any road.

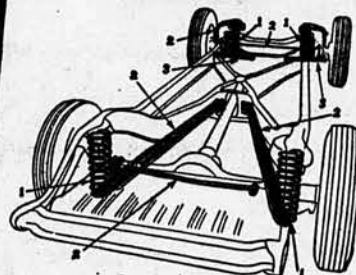
**\$777**  
AND UP

\*Delivered price at Lansing, Mich., subject to change without notice. Price includes safety glass, bumpers, bumper guards, spare tire and tube. Transportation, state and local taxes, if any, optional equipment and accessories—extra. General Motors Instalment Plan.

**"YOU OUGHT TO OWN AN OLDS"**

\* A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE \*

**RIDE SMOOTHLY,  
STEADILY,  
COMFORTABLY,  
WITH OLDS' NEW  
RHYTHMIC  
RIDE**



BASED ON

1. QUADRI-COIL SPRINGING
2. 4-WAY STABILIZATION
3. KNEE-ACTION WHEELS



# Be Sure You Know Your Waffles

By MRS. BENJAMIN NIELSEN



Crisp, golden brown waffles, piping hot, tender and delicious. They're guaranteed to banish that early morning grouch, and just as sure to "hit the spot" on a cold evening. How many do you want?

**W**AFFLES for breakfast, yum-yum! Who isn't thrilled with the joy of living when he spies a beautifully browned, tender waffle with curls of steam rising briskly above it and flanked by plenty of butter and sirup?

No longer is this old favorite classed as a breakfast treat. It has been promoted and justly so. It takes the place of honor at luncheons, afternoon bridge, midnight party "snacks" and is grand for Sunday suppers! So many variations are possible that waffles need never become a monotony. Best of all, the "makings" are nearly always on hand.

To turn out light tender waffles time after time is not a matter of chance, but the simple and important matter of following directions, of using good ingredients and baking carefully. The handling of hot bread mixtures, to which family waffles belong, has a great deal to do with the success or failure of the finished product. The secret is in quick, light mixing. In folding in egg whites, fold just until the last bit of white disappears.

You may prefer your waffles topped with honey, corn sirup, molasses or maple sirup. For a tasty variety try this delicately flavored honey sirup, served hot or cold. Combine 1 cup brown sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup water and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt. Allow to boil 5 minutes, then add 1 cup honey and simmer slowly for 5 minutes.

## Coffee Waffles

2 cups flour, sifted	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup strong coffee
3 teaspoons baking powder	8 tablespoons melted shortening
2 eggs	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt

Sift together the dry ingredients; add slightly beaten egg yolks and coffee; beat thoroly; add shortening. Fold in stiffly beat egg whites. Bake in hot waffle iron until brown.

## Never-fail Waffles

2 cups sifted flour	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons baking powder	2 eggs
2 tablespoons sugar or honey	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk
	4 tablespoons melted butter

Sift flour, baking powder and salt together; add honey to beaten egg yolks, stir in milk and add to the dry ingredients; add shortening and mix well. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in a hot well-greased waffle iron until brown, turning only once. This makes four 4-section waffles.

For Cheese Waffles prepare the above recipe and add 1 cup grated

American cheese to batter just before folding in the egg whites. These may be served with fresh or broiled tomatoes and broiled bacon as a luncheon or supper dish.

Another time prepare the recipe for Never-fail Waffles and sprinkle  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup finely cut, cooked ham over the batter just before closing the iron.

## Gingerbread Waffles

2 cups sifted flour	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter
$1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons ginger	1 cup molasses
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon	$1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons soda
	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sour milk
	1 egg
	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt

Sift flour, measure and sift again with spices and salt. Heat to the boiling point—but be careful not to boil—

the molasses and butter. Remove from stove and beat in the soda. Add sour milk, beaten egg and sifted dry ingredients, stirring only enough to blend. The waffle iron must not be too hot, for molasses burns easily, and will spoil this delicious treat.

## Crisp Ginger Waffles

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter	1 teaspoon cinnamon
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup honey	$2\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted flour
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sour cream	Juice and grated rind of one orange
2 eggs	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon soda	
1 tablespoon ginger	

Cream butter and honey together. Add beaten eggs; sift flour, salt, soda, cinnamon and ginger together and add alternately with the sour milk to first mixture. Add orange juice and grated rind. Bake on hot waffle iron for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  minutes.

## Orange Waffles

2 cups sifted cake flour	$1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons grated orange rind
2 teaspoons baking powder	$\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt	6 tablespoons butter, melted
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar	2 egg whites, stiffly beaten
2 egg yolks, well beaten	

Sift flour, measure, add salt, baking powder and sugar and sift again. Add orange rind to egg yolks, mixing well; combine with milk and add to flour mixture beating only until smooth. Add butter; blend and fold in egg whites. Bake and serve with orange marmalade.

## Chocolate Dessert Waffles

$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted cake flour	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk
$1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons baking powder	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup melted butter
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt	2 squares unsweetened chocolate
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla
2 egg yolks	2 egg whites

Sift flour, measure, add baking powder, salt and sugar and sift again. Combine well-beaten egg yolks and milk; add to flour mixture, beating until smooth. Combine butter and melted chocolate, add to batter and blend; add vanilla and fold in egg whites. Bake in hot waffle iron. Serve with sweetened whipped cream or a scoop of vanilla ice cream.

## Southern Waffles

1 cup boiling water	2 tablespoons sugar
1 cup yellow corn meal	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter, melted
2 cups sifted flour	2 egg yolks, well beaten
1 teaspoon soda	2 egg whites, stiffly beaten
1 teaspoon salt	
2 cups sour milk	

Pour the boiling water over corn meal. Sift flour, measure, add soda, salt and sugar, and sift again. Combine milk, butter and egg yolks; add

slowly to corn meal; add flour and stir only enough to blend. Fold in egg whites. Bake.

For Pecan Waffles make batter for Southern Waffles and stir in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of chopped pecans just before baking.

## Sour Cream Waffles

2 cups sifted flour	1 cup milk
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda	2 egg yolks, well beaten
1 teaspoon salt	2 egg whites, stiffly beaten
2 tablespoons sugar	1 cup sour cream

Sift flour, measure, add baking soda, salt and sugar and sift again. Combine milk, sour cream and egg yolks; add to flour mixture, stirring just enough to blend. Fold in egg whites. Bake. Makes six 4-section waffles.

## Not a Can-Opening Cook

By AUNT SALLY'S NEIGHBOR

"I was readin' a piece t'other day," said Aunt Sally the other morning, "by a young lady that wanted us to eat all our meals out of tin cans. I was wonderin' if that lady ever ate any navy beans boiled with a ham bone, with lots of cornbread an' plenty of cold milk."

"Or an old hen boiled with noodles," I chimed in, sniffing rather too boldly the delightful fragrance coming from a kettle on the kitchen range.

Aunt Sally ignored me. "Or raised buckwheat cakes an' maple sirup with sausage an' fried eggs," she continued dreamily.

"Or light bread fresh from the oven with butter and brown sugar."

"Or fried chicken with mashed taters an' gravy. . . Child, what was you figurin' on havin' for dinner?"

"Why—why," I stammered, "I had some pork and beans in mind and a can of peaches."

"Well, you and Tom just come right on over here for dinner," she said pitifully. "There's more chicken and noodles than I know what to do with, and I'll have some light bread coming out of the oven. . . Go on, now, and tell him. I'll not take any excuses."

As tho I would have offered an excuse! This week I'm stewing one of our chickens with dumplings, and having Aunt Sally over to our house.

## Four-Leaf Clover Hassock

By MABEL WORTH

A cozy and useful small piece of furniture is a hassock. Here is the way to make a simple, pretty one at home, at almost no expense.

Take four five-pound cans such as coffee or shortening comes in, or other staple food articles. They are usually about eight inches high.

Fill the cans tightly with wadded paper to make them "solid", and then put on the lids. Next, wrap each can with half an inch of padding, using any old discarded cotton or woolen material. Then tie two cans firmly together with strong string, and fit the others one on either side, tying securely, the four thus forming a four-leaf clover in shape. Fill in the openings with more wads of paper. Then pad the top of the cans to a depth of about one inch.

Now you are ready for the covering. Cut a paper pattern to fit the top precisely. Choose the outer covering to harmonize with your rug or other room decorations. Good materials to use are flannel, velveteen, or old coating. These all make splendid covers. Cut two four-leaf clover shapes, one for top, and one for bottom.

Now cut a straight strip to cover the sides. This will be as wide as the cans stand high. Sew firmly to the top cover, then stretch down snugly to the bottom piece, and finish, pulling smoothly around the circular portions. Fasten two tabs for lugs on opposite sides, making them about two inches long by one wide.

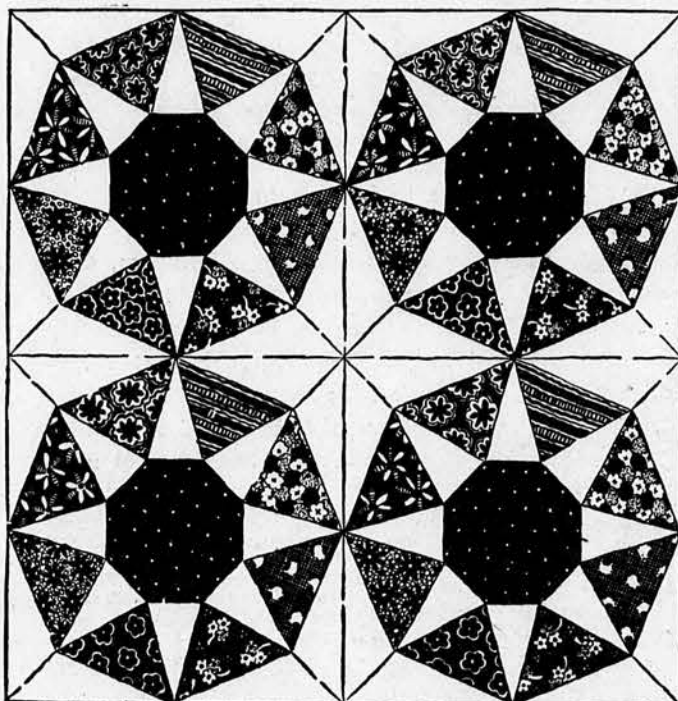
These hassocks are both pretty and effective, making cozy seats in the home.

## Extracting Onion Juice

By MRS. EUGENE CHRISMAN

Many times a recipe calls for onion juice. To obtain it easily, twist the onion on the lemon juicer as you do when you juice lemons, pressing hard. Be sure to leave the onion skin on, as this keeps the odor off the hands.

## Colorful as the Rising Sun



**C**OLORFUL scraps from the rag bag will make this quilt as glorious as the Rising Sun. Pattern No. 1739 contains accurate pattern pieces; diagram of block; instructions for cutting, sewing, and finishing; yardage chart; diagram of quilt. The pattern is only 10 cents and may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



# Have You a Kitchen Bookshelf?

By NELLIE P. DAVIS

A KITCHEN reference library—like a good light or a power washer—has become a necessity to the modern housewife and mother. Where Grandmother perhaps kept a notebook filled with family "receipts," penned in with dainty script, and possibly the "White House Cookbook" and "Dr. Chase's Home Doctor Book," her granddaughter keeps a well-filled shelf, with standard recipe books, books on child feeding, and books on the new food discoveries.

New books are printed every year, but the average woman does not have time to wade thru long chapters of complicated technology. She wants to know the facts which she needs to know to feed her family properly, but she wants the learning to be as painless as possible. For her sake I am listing here some of the new books that are worthy of a place on the kitchen bookshelf.

"Feeding Our Children," by Frank Howard Richardson, M. D., is a fine book—and a more practical book could scarcely be written. It is a brief and authoritative summing up of the

beliefs of the majority of the medical profession as to what are the important facts that should be known by those who plan and prepare the food eaten by 120 million Americans, both children and adults.

The fact that the author is a specialist in the diseases of children, and spends much of his time instructing mothers in the things they should do for their children, insures its practical application to their problems. And the fact that his hobby is writing for laymen—he has published half a dozen books on various phases of children's problems, and his name is familiar to the readers of most of the nationally published magazines—guarantees that the book is clearly and understandably written.

Nutrition has been made an enormously complicated subject. However, "Feeding Our Children," makes the subject simple. Even the much-discussed vitamins are easy to understand, as Dr. Richardson writes of them.

"Vitamins and Your Health," by Margaret Elston Gauger, Ph. D., includes a complete account of vitamins and makes the reader familiar with the most recent discoveries in the field. Dr. Gauger's style is simple, forthright and lively.

"Country Kitchen," by Mrs. Della Lutes (1936) is a book for those who wish to be entertained as well as instructed. It is written in story style. It contains wit, shows a gift for landscapes, and keen perception of character. It is a unique and entrancing book, and contains many recipes for the delicious home cooking practiced in the writer's own childhood home in Southern Michigan in 1870.

"A Cook Book for Nurses," by Sarah C. Hill, should be in every community, if not in every home. It is a book of simple, easy-to-follow recipes for the sick and convalescent.

"Toll House Tried and True Recipes," by Mrs. Ruth Graves Wakefield, is another cook book worthy of a place on the kitchen bookshelf. In New England, Ruth Wakefield's name is firmly linked with the most delectable food, attractively served. Toll House, where the Wakefields entertain 1,000 guests weekly, is perhaps the most famous and distinctive tavern. So Ruth Wakefield's recipe book including as it does, the luscious concoctions for which Toll House is renowned, and the culinary lore the Wakefields have gleaned in their travels, constitutes a veritable epicure's handbook. All their superlative good salads and desserts and meat or fish concoctions, all those delectable hot breads, melt-in-your-mouth fudge and nut cakes—you'll find in one slim volume.

"The National Cook Book," by Sheila Hibben, is a collection of recipes from all over the country. A very interesting book for the housewife who is interested in putting variety into meals.

"Why Die Before Your Time?" by Henry Smith Williams, M. D., is a good book. Dr. Williams is no grim faddist but a physician who consistently practices the rules he prescribes. His diet tables are a veritable "What's What in Food and Drink." It is made up of the simply-stated advice of this man who knows his vitamins and how to make them prolong life and keep it vigorous.

If your rural club, or other social group, frequently serves meals or refreshments to crowds, you will want "Recipes and Menus for Fifty" or "Handy Book of Recipes for Twenty-five."

"Everybody's Cookbook" by I. E. Lord, and "Everyday Foods" by Harris and Lacey are two others you are sure to find a place for on your kitchen bookshelf, once you look them over.

## Make a Dangle Dolly

By MRS. M. O. R.

Do you frequently "rack your brains," as it were, for a little gift or something to amuse the small child of a visiting friend? Do you seem to have exhausted all your resources in providing some treat or amusement for a little "sick-a-bed?"

Then a "dangle dolly" holds great possibilities. To make one you will

need: One marshmallow, a bright colored oblong rubber sponge, two long and two short pieces of stick candy, cellophane wrapped, a bit of stout thread, a strip of gayly colored paper and a bit of yarn for the hair—blond or brunette, as fancy dictates, or maybe a dashing redhead.

Begin by running the thread thru a long needle, then join marshmallow head and sponge body by running the thread thru the length of the sponge, up thru the marshmallow and, leaving a loop by which to hang the dolly, fasten the thread securely in the back of the sponge. Sew on short pieces of stick candy for arms, the longer ones for legs. Snip three or four tiny buttons from bright paper and trim the front of the sponge. With toothpick and a bit of vegetable coloring, draw features on the marshmallow and paste short lengths of yarn hair atop.

Hang it in some conspicuous place and let the little visitor "discover" it, or put it atop the bedpost to be spied some morning by the little "sick-a-bed." Their shrieks of delight will more than repay your effort and thought.

## For Quick Cough Relief, Mix This Remedy, at Home

No Cooking. No Work. Real Saving.

Here's an old home remedy your mother used, but, for real results, it is still one of the most effective and dependable for coughs due to colds. Once tried, you'll swear by it.

It's no trouble. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup water for a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—a child could do it.

Now put 2½ ounces of Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of truly splendid cough medicine, and gives you about four times as much for your money. It keeps perfectly, tastes fine, and lasts a family a long time.

And you'll say it's really amazing for quick action. You can feel it take hold instantly. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. No cough remedy, at any price, could be more effective.

Pinex is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable gualacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if not pleased in every way.

## WIBW

580 Kcs.



Hillbillies with an entertainment value all their own are Ezra and Aunt Faye Hawkins, above, who head the WIBW "Kansas Round-up" Mondays thru Fridays at 2:45 p. m. Their home-spun, quaint humor; fiddlin' and guitarin'; old time songs and sich—are the delight of thousands of Middle-Westerners.

They are heard at this time with all the WIBW gang, which includes the Shepherd of the Hills, Ole Livgren, the Kaw Valley Ramblers, Roy Carlson, Maudie Shreffler, Elsa, Pappy Chizzlefinger, Edmund Denney, Al Clauser's Oklahoma Outlaws, Col. Combs, Jud Miller, Hoppi Corbin, Hilton Hodges, and the Lonesome Cowboy and Henry and Jerome as guests. A show designed for your enjoyment!

A voice well known to every WIBW fan is that of Hilton Hodges, here, who presents the news Mondays thru Fridays at 7 a. m. for the producers of Hybrid Seed Corn. A clear-voiced friendly style—one you will enjoy!



## "TUNE-UP TIME"

With Walter O'Keefe, comedian; Andre Kostelanetz and his 45-piece orchestra; Kay Thompson and her 12 rhythm singers; and top-ranking guest stars! Time: Thursdays at 9 p. m.

## \$250.00 in CASH

## For a Good DOG NAME!

You probably had a dog when you were a kid or have one now. Therefore, it should be easy for you to send a good name for this dog. He is a playful, lively pup, with black, silky hair and responsive eyes that will win your heart in a minute. Like all dogs he likes to eat, play ball, and chase cats. What would you call him if he were your own?



## 54 CASH PRIZES

Suggest a name for him—You may win \$50.00! A total of \$250.00 to 54 prize winners will be given away absolutely free for suggesting a good dog name. First Prize will be \$50.00; Second Prize, \$25.00; Third Prize, \$15.00; Fourth Prize, \$10.00; and fifty additional prizes of \$5.00 each. Duplicate prizes will be paid in the event of a tie. This offer is open to any one in the United States except those who have won cash prizes since January 1, 1936.

## Cocker Spaniel Pup Given Away

Write the name which you think suits this dog best on a penny post card or sheet of paper, and mail it before April 29, 1939. If you are prompt in sending your name for this dog and win First Prize, you will receive \$50.00 in cash and a Cocker Spaniel Pup as an extra prize for promptness. Only one dog name may be suggested by an individual. Hurry—suggest a name today! Mail your dog name to

Good Name Club, Dept. 43, Topeka, Kansas

## "Workaday" Charm Dress

FOR PARTICULAR MATRONS



Pattern No. KF-9961—To town to market, going neighboring, or just busying yourself around the house—you'll delight in wearing this new flatterer. Prints are slenderizing when the frock makes a point of slim, straight lines, and dainty touches, as does Pattern KF-9961. It's a pleasure to make—for it has few pattern pieces, and its accompanying diagramed Sew Chart shows just how to cut and seam them together. You'll love the height-giving button closing which makes the laundering easier. Other points you'll admire:—the two collar and sleeve versions, the choice of shirring or darts at the shoulders. Why not make one version ruffle-trimmed and one with ric-rac? Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 requires 4½ yards 35 inch fabric and 2½ yards ruffling.

Pattern 15 cents. Order from Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Kansas Farmer for January 28, 1939



**"Black Leaf 40"**

For a thorough kill of lice and feather mites use full strength "Black Leaf 40". It has plenty of reserve strength to kill adult lice and feather mites as they hatch. It is easy to use and economical because our "CAP-BRUSH" ROOST APPLICATOR Makes "Black Leaf 40" Go Four Times as Far

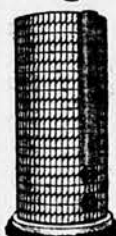
No bristles to absorb and waste the liquid—the "Cap-Brush" method delouses four birds at the cost for one formerly. Just tap along roosts and smear. For individual treatment a drop from "Cap-Brush" in feathers two inches below the vent kills body lice—a drop on back of birds' necks kills head lice.

Sold by Dealers Everywhere. Insist on original, factory-sealed packages for full strength.

7718  
TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CORP.  
INCORPORATED • LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

## Tongue Lock Concrete Slave Silos



are the silos that have been giving such outstanding service for the last twenty-six years.

If you contract to buy a silo this month for future delivery, you will get a large discount. Write for further information.

McPHERSON CONCRETE PROD. CO.  
McPherson, Kansas

## GREEN GRASS SILAGE

CATTLE RELISH IT. Ewes beg for it. Hogs and chickens go for it.

It's EASY TO PLAN SPRING CROPS NOW. Use Green Oats, Oats with Canadian Peas, Sudan, Legumes—Alfalfa, too. Add cheap molasses or mineral acids for preservative.

BECOME A USER. It's the way to CHEAP Feed costs. A Silo filled before June is your laugh at drouth and burnt pasture.

For free literature, address

Southwestern Silo Association  
Care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka

## GOOD FARMING PAYS

New Patent Greatly Improves Work



## WESTERN SPROCKET PACKER & MULCHER

New patents again put WESTERN 17 years ahead. It pulverizes, mulches, mellow and firms soil deep as plowed better than ever before. Saves time, labor and horsepower preparing perfect seedbed. Leaves surface mulch without grooves, prevents washing, conserves moisture and increases all crops 20% to 30%. Saves 1/4 seed because every good seed grows. Great for rolling in alfalfa, clover or grass seed and breaking crust on wheat in Spring. Make sure you get genuine WESTERN before buying. Made for horses or tractor; 13 sizes. Write for free catalog and freight paid prices direct to you.

WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO., Box 646, Hastings, Nebraska

**RIBSTONE SILO**

Concrete Stave SILO

Built of steel reinforced staves made by a special process producing maximum density and strength. Costs no more than ordinary silos. Build a permanent silo this year and add dollars to your farm profits. Big Discount now. Write to The Hutchinson Concrete Co. Box 504, Hutchinson, Kan.

**SAVE FEED and CHORES**

World's greatest self feeder—Feeds Ear Corn, grain, ground feed or tankage—any 2 feeds at a time. SUCCESSFUL HOG FEEDER. Bigger Capacity. Pat. features. No clogging. Self-acting sides, etc. 4 sizes, low as \$19.75. See your dealer or write for free circular.

Des Moines Incubator Co., 245 - E. 2d St., Des Moines, Ia.

**LOCK-JOINT CONCRETE STAVE SILO**

Thousands of satisfied owners endorse this Silo—Makes money for the user. Early order discount. Distributors Gehl Cutters and Hammer Mills. INTERLOCKING STAVE SILO CO. Wichita, Kan.

## Always a Reason for "Bad Blood"

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

PATIENTS often complain of "bad blood" as if there were some mysterious taint for which the blood itself is to blame. All blood is good blood so long as your body and its organs are healthy. If you have "bad blood" it is because your own body has poisoned it. For example: You may have a kidney ailment which affects the kidneys so that they do not do their work of carrying off waste material. After a while the blood becomes loaded with a part of this waste. Then you have bad blood.



Dr. Lerrigo

You may have such apparently insignificant troubles as diseased tonsils or abscessed teeth. The blood has to go in and out of the diseased tissues, so may become "bad." All blood contains a small portion of sugar but if you develop diabetes your blood becomes "bad" because it is overloaded with sugar. I tell you about these things so that if a doctor says that you have bad blood you may reply: "Why is it bad, Doctor? Where does the trouble lie?"

When a physician diagnoses "bad blood" his business is to find why and thus give you a chance to recover. There are one or two diseased conditions under which one is born with "bad blood." Fortunately they are rare. Syphilis is the most prominent.

If the condition of the blood is not satisfactory have tests made. A competent doctor can find out whether your blood is deficient in red corpuscles, or whether it is "bad" because of diseased organs of the body.

In simple anemia nourishing foods such as whole milk, butter, lean meats, eggs and green vegetables are good blood makers. In pernicious anemia extracts prepared from animal organs, especially liver, kidneys and stomach are very helpful. Foods prepared from these organs may serve you well.

Rest in the fresh air and a daily sunbath may be depended upon to give help. Remember that sun may harm rather than help in some cases. For example, altho of great help in tuberculosis of bones and glands, it is detrimental in the feverish stage of tuberculosis of the lungs. Caution in the use of sun treatment demands that you begin with only a small portion of the body exposed and a duration of a brief period. Gradually this is increased until taking full exposure twice daily for as long as seems desirable. It is desirable to shield the eyes. In winter weather it may yet be possible to take sunbaths when the weather is mild. However, in many states treatment by a physician equipped to administer ultra violet rays must be substituted.

## Just Give Him Time

Can you tell me why my 6-year-old boy doesn't grow? He was 6 years old last March, is 43 1/2 inches tall and weighs 40 1/2 pounds. He seems to be in good health only doesn't grow any. His principal diet is cream gravy, sweet milk in abundance, also lots of fruit and melons. He doesn't care for meats. He likes eggs. How are they best for him? How much should he weigh?—Mrs. W.

Between parents who have too little concern about the physical welfare of their children and those who have too much I prefer the latter, and I think you are in that class. Children who aren't made to be big won't be big no matter how much you feed them. Your boy is a fair height for his age and only 3 pounds underweight. His diet is very good. A child should not need more than one egg a day, and soft boiled or poached are the best cooking methods. Be sure that the boy does not play too hard, and that he gets a lot of sleep in fresh air. He will grow as he gets older.

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.

—KF—

## A Helping Hand

The same money will soon complete the work of doing double duty in good

causes. Two years ago a barn on a farm near Topeka was burned. Neighbors helped the farmer out by contributing financially. Now this same farmer has decided to pass along their kindness to him by contributing to the Capper Foundation for Crippled Children and to similar organizations. His first gift of \$10 was made this week and was sent to Miss Doris Schenck, administrator of the Capper Foundation. Now this money, first given a farmer when he needed it, is to be

passed on to some crippled child who needs surgical attention.

This makes a total of \$42.13 received recently, the other \$32.13 being from the following gifts:

Chapman—\$7, from wolf hunt proceeds, by Edward Hasselman.  
Burlingame—\$1, from 101 Thimble Club, by Mrs. Vern Saltzer, secretary-treasurer.  
Bethel—\$5, from Bethel Community Club, by Ruth Goodnow, treasurer.  
Hartford—\$2, from M. B. Club, from Mrs. L. R. Patrick, treasurer.  
Topeka—\$2.63, from Mrs. Shutt's Sunday School class of Lowman Memorial Methodist Church, by Sarah L. Doubt.  
Plainville—\$3, from Friendship Club, by Mary E. Bailey, secretary.  
Independence—\$2, from Drum Creek Double Duty Farm Bureau Club, by Mrs. Fred Bruington.  
Wheaton—\$1, from Happy Hour Club, by Mrs. Frances Goodman, treasurer.

## Making a Miniature Skating Rink

By LEILA LEE

LOOK, Clara," said Carl, "isn't this a pretty picture?" Clara left the magazine at which she was looking and came to glance over Carl's shoulder at the magazine picture he held in his hand. It was a full page picture of a snow scene—colorful figures skating on a silver lake, white snow banks surrounding the ice-covered lake.

"It is pretty, isn't it?" said Clara. "I like snow and ice, but we haven't had much of it this winter."

"Say, I know what let's do," Carl dropped the magazine. "Let's make a snow scene like this on our sand table!"

"Oh, I think that's a swell idea, Carl!" exclaimed Clara, and both the children dashed off to the playroom to carry out their plan.

### First the Lake

First they found an old mirror. That was to represent the lake. They placed it in the center of the sand table, and Carl carefully brushed sand around the edges so the frame of the mirror was hidden. Clara brought out some of the cotton that had been used around the base of their Christmas tree, and with this the two children made banks of snow around the "lake." Small twigs from the cedar tree in the front yard were stuck carefully into the cotton snow, and made fine trees for their scene.

Carl thought there should be a bonfire at the lake's edge, so he fashioned one out of very small pieces of wood and some red paper for the flames of the fire.

For the figures on the lake, Carl and Clara looked thru old magazines and catalogs, choosing pictures of people in winter togs, some of them pictured with skates and sleds, and others they thought might just be onlookers. They cut these figures out, and Clara mounted them carefully on cardboard,

then cut the cardboard out around the figures to make them stiff. Carl cut out little triangles of cardboard, bending down one end, and pasting the bent-down end on the back of the figures. This was to make the figures stand up. Carl got the idea from some of Clara's paper dolls.

When the winter scene was all complete the children ran and brought Mother Clever in to see it.

"I think that is a fine job," she told them. "You might add just a little of

### For February's Party

We knew you'd be searching for some ideas for a Valentine party, so we have two complete leaflets all ready to send at your request. These are "A Hearty Party" and "The Valentine Party" leaflets, and either one may be obtained for 3 cents to cover mailing costs, or we'll send both of them for 5 cents. Address Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

some of our Christmas tree "snow" on the cotton, and then it will sparkle almost like real snow."

Carl and Clara did this, and Mother was right. It just about made the little scene perfect.

Why don't you make a snow scene? If you don't have a sand table, use a shallow box. And instead of an old mirror, you could use a picture frame with silver paper or cellophane behind the glass. If you don't wish "ice" on the lake, use blue paper behind the glass, and make tiny boats to sail on the "pretend" lake. Making miniature scenes will provide many happy hours.

**FIT EACH MAN WITH HIS PROPER HAT**

JIMMY SHEPHERD



# Growers After More "Spud" Appeal

Meet in Topeka

A MEETING of Kaw Valley potato growers in Topeka on January 21, attracted 50 important growers from potato producing counties in the Valley. The gathering was called to discuss measures for improving the market for Kaw Valley potatoes. Preston Hale, Shawnee county agent, who engineered the meeting said that commercial potato growers in that county had decreased in numbers from 125 in 1922 to only 35 now, and a big per cent of these are going to drop out if market conditions don't improve. Growers from other counties were invited to join in a general discussion.

In considering seed treating, growers were told that experimental tests at the college the last 3 years had shown an average increase with treating of \$10.14 an acre. Cost of treating was \$1 an acre or less. Price basis for figuring this increase was 60 cents a hundred pounds.

Use of fertilizer on Kaw Valley farms resulted in an increased income of \$9 an acre, according to figures presented by W. G. Amstein, Extension specialist. Tests were conducted on the farms of Wm. Saunders, Lawrence; Scott Kelsey, Topeka; and A. L. McGehee, Manhattan. Increases for Cobblers averaged 47 bushels; for Warba, 69.8; Early Ohio, 64.7; and White Rose, 11.5. Mr. Amstein said fertilizer was definitely useful on many Kaw Valley farms but no set formula could be recommended. The fertilizer applied to the test plots carried 11 per cent nitrogen, 52 per cent phosphorus and no potassium.

## Boost to Sales

Growers saw examples of all types of potato bags and heard that open mesh bags, for 10 to 20 pounds, were resulting in increased sales of potatoes in many cities. The bags have better consumer appeal. George Collister, local cold storage operator, showed potatoes which had been in cold storage at 40 degrees F. since last July, and all agreed the quality was good. It was announced that Shawnee county growers would try some cold storage of their crop next season as an experiment.

Scott Kelsey reported on a national meeting of potato growers at which he represented the Kaw Valley. A national potato committee of permanent nature was organized. Mr. Kelsey said he

had voted in favor of submitting a new potato program to the Kaw Valley growers. He took a vote of those present to get an idea of whether they wished to have marketing agreements submitted to a vote of growers. The sentiment was 24 to 6 in favor of a referendum. Marketing agreements limit the quality of the crop which may move out into interstate trade. They do not limit the amount which may be raised or shipped.

Vance Rucker, College economist, said he believed there was danger of getting too large a spread between the price of potatoes to the grower and that paid by the consumer. He said he doubted if the public could take unlimited supplies of potatoes at any fancy prices.

"Topeka consumers don't know good Kaw Valley potatoes," said Jess Haney, large dealer in potatoes. He indicated too many low grade potatoes were sold by gleaners and hucksters, and the idea was prevalent that Kaw Valley spuds were not top quality.

—KF—

## New Farm Head



P. A. Wempe, of Seneca, the new president of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture which held its election in Topeka this month.

## Blank-Listing Catches Snow



A TYPICAL scene in Mitchell county, after a snowstorm last winter, caught by R. W. McBurney's camera. Level surfaces, at top, caught little of the much needed moisture. On the blank-listed field of Evert Williams, southwest of Beloit, below, all the snow that fell was caught. While it may not have amounted to a great deal in moisture measurement, it would mean the difference between a scattered stand of row crop and a stand which would make a satisfactory yield.

# HERE'S WHAT THE

# JUST TOLD ME



There is one fence that really gives you extra value for your money. It has all the features that all good brands of fence have PLUS one big important value that no other fence offers.

The fence I am talking about is Sterling Quality Fence. Here are the features Sterling Fence has, the same features that other good brands of fence have:

## AND THIS EXCLUSIVE FEATURE ELECTRICALLY REFINED STEEL

The copper-bearing steel wire core of all Sterling Quality Fence is made in an electric furnace—the kind of furnace most steel-makers use for their finest, highest priced alloy steels. Electrically refined steel is denser and tougher than ordinary copper-bearing steel. It is made in small heats. Temperatures are accurately controlled. Only Northwestern makes the copper-bearing steel wire that is the sturdy heart of its fencing in modern electric furnaces. So only in Sterling Quality Fence, made by Northwestern, can you get stronger, tougher steel that makes your fence stronger throughout its longer life.

Ask your dealer for Sterling Quality Fence. He has it or can get it for you. Then your fence has all the features of any good fence PLUS Sterling Electrically Refined Steel strength.



## Shopping Center

Do your spring shopping in the advertising columns of Kansas Farmer. These products are made by reliable firms. Hence this is an easy way to learn more of the facts about any products. Should you need more information, however, the following advertisements contain offers of free literature, catalogs, etc.

- Get the additional information offered in the Pioneer Hybrid Corn ad on page 7.
- Be sure to check with the Dodson Mfg. Co. about prices and information in their ad on page 8.
- There's a free Western catalog offered on page 12.
- Don't fail to write the McPherson Concrete Products Co. Their ad is on page 12.
- The Southwestern Silo Assn. has an interesting ad on page 12. Write for the free literature.
- Find out about the discount offered by the Hutchinson Concrete Company on page 12.
- Study the Northwestern Steel and Wire ad on page 13.
- And read about the McCormick-Deering Plows advertised on page 15.
- Of especial interest is the Plymouth ad on page 20. Read it carefully.

**And Be Sure to Mention KANSAS FARMER  
When Writing to Advertisers**



# Cost of Production Farm Plan Has Promise of Strong Support

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The "cost of production bill" introduced as one measure sponsored by 18 Senators in the Senate, and also introduced in the House by some 75 members, separately, so far, promises to be the rallying point for opposition to the present AAA farm program.

Senate sponsors are Frazier of North Dakota, Wheeler of Montana, Thomas of Oklahoma, Bulow of South Dakota, Capper of Kansas, Shipstead of Minnesota, LaFollette of Wisconsin, Nye of North Dakota, Russell of Georgia, McCarran of Nevada, Bone of Washington, Donahey of Ohio, Burke of Nebraska, Johnson of Colorado, Lundeen of Minnesota, Schwartz of Wyoming, Gurney of South Dakota, and Holman of Oregon. Rep. Jack Houston of the Fifth Kansas district has introduced the measure in the house.

The "cost of production" bill represents the most ambitious attempt to increase farm income by law during the last 25 years—at least the most ambitious to receive appreciable support.

It calls for no draft on the public treasury, except for expenses of administration. No one has made any official estimate as to how it would increase farm income, but if put into operation and operated as set out in the bill, the increase would be many billions of dollars.

## Covers All Crops

The measure proposes to insure cost of production plus a profit on all farm products which move in interstate or foreign commerce to the amount of 10 million dollars a year—and that means just about every product raised on the farm.

The farmer would get this cost of production plus on that part of his production of each product figured by the Secretary of Agriculture as required for domestic consumption.

Cost of production would be paid thru the direction given the Secretary of Agriculture to "fix the price" on every farm product.

Summarizing, the bill combines price fixing, cost of production, and domestic allotment plans of increasing farm income.

Here are the main provisions of the bill:

The Secretary of Agriculture shall determine each year the average cost of production to the farmers of each agricultural product.

Such average cost of production will be determined after public hearings, participated in by representatives of farm organizations.

All items of cost, including taxes and overhead charges, shall be estimated and included in accordance with formula and method commonly used in the manufacturing industry.

## A Business Unit

The Secretary shall consider the average individual farm as a business unit, and include among production costs a "compensation for farm operators for management and for labor for themselves and their families and hired help, equal to the compensation paid for like time and services in industry, together with adequate allowances of maintenance and depreciation of soil, improvements, buildings, farm machinery, implements, tools and equipment, stock breeding and work animals.

"He shall also determine the fair and reasonable property investment value, not necessarily the market value, devoted to the production of such agricultural products, using official census data so far as possible, and calculate a capital return, equal to the average interest rate on farm indebtedness, upon the investment value thus determined."

Foregoing is the basis on which cost of production shall be determined under the proposed act.

Having thus determined the basic costs of production, shall then proceed to calculate average yields and production during the preceding 5-year

period in determining average cost of production prices. He will allow for differences in transportation costs, and "zone" costs of production accordingly.

The Secretary now would be ready to figure out another important procedure in the bill. For each agricultural product he will estimate the volume of production for the marketing year. Also for each product (1) the amount required for domestic consumption, which will be distributed in interstate commerce; (2) the amount to be distributed in intrastate commerce and its effect on price in interstate commerce; (3) the amount remaining for reserves and export.

## Powers for Secretary

The Secretary, on this information, is now really ready to get down to business. Prior to the beginning of the marketing year for each commodity, he will proclaim:

1. The price to be paid for that commodity to the producing farmer for the entire marketing year.

2. The estimated production and consumption of each commodity for the marketing year.

3. The total quantities and per centages to be held in warehouses for reserves and exports.

At this point the program really will begin to function. The bill provides:

"After the beginning of the marketing year, for any agricultural product, which begins in 1939, all dealers, manufacturers, millers, elevator operators, processors, packers, butchers, ginners, and other agencies dealing in interstate or foreign commerce shall pay to the producers of such agricultural products not less than such average-cost-of-production price, determined as aforesaid, for such percentage of each delivery of such agricultural product as is estimated for domestic consumption."

All dealers, etc., as listed above, will be required to be licensed by the Sec-

retary of Agriculture. Any such dealer who pays less than the fixed price, or otherwise violates any provision of the act, will be subject to a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both.

When a producer delivers his product to the licensed dealer or processor, he will receive the fixed price for the percentage required for domestic consumption; a receipt thru the purchaser from the Secretary of Agriculture for the surplus.

On demand the licensed purchasers will deliver to the Secretary of Agriculture these surpluses.

Livestock and poultry may be processed at Government expense before being delivered to the Secretary; the same holds true for dairy products.

## Dispose of Surplus

After setting aside in reserve the percentage the Secretary previously has designated as necessary, it will then be the job of the Secretary to dispose of the remaining surplus in the world market.

From time to time the Secretary will distribute among farmers holding receipts for surpluses delivered to him thru the original purchasers, such sums as a realized, net, from the disposal of surpluses.

There is no provision in the bill requiring foreign countries to buy these surpluses, so that the Secretary may ultimately find himself in the situation the Farm Board was in. Otherwise the measure seems to be almost perfect, as a cost-of-production price fixing and domestic allotment bill.

The measure has promise of lots of support in Congress. So much support, indeed, that it has the Administration worried. About the only comfort Secretary Wallace finds in it is that handlers of farm products, faced with this measure as an alternative, probably will rally to the support of the present program, even with some processing taxes to take care of the adjustment payments.

—KF—

## Power From the Wind

Two large wind electric plants which have appeared in Cheyenne county, are on the farms of Henry Hickert and Fred Magley. Mr. Magley had his plant installed only recently. These provide power for almost any household purpose desired.

# Grass Silage Coming to Kansas

## It Has Many Advantages

A PROMINENT agricultural engineer, Arnold P. Yerkes, of Chicago, believes as many as 75 per cent of farmers who now make hay and also own a silo will be putting up grass and legume silage in the future.

However, the idea of grass silage isn't altogether new. Mr. Yerkes found that molasses was used as a preservative for legume and grass silage in Kansas more than 20 years ago. This process has more recently been used by many farmers in New Jersey, New York and Wisconsin. There are indications that changes will be made in the manner of preserving grass and hay in its nearest to natural state.

Molasses serves its purpose well in supplying sugar to cause fermentation and production of the necessary acid, even if it is more or less messy to handle, and involves a cash outlay from which returns will not be realized until the silage is fed. It seems likely that some other materials will eventually be used.

"In the Corn Belt, for example," Mr. Yerkes reports, "It is possible that cracked corn or corn meal may be used instead of molasses. The Kansas experiments proved this to be entirely practicable."

## Acids Also Used

Various kinds of weak acids have been used successfully in preserving grass and legumes but they are not yet widely used in this country, although they are favored by a number of well-known and substantial dairies.

Many advantages are suggested for grass silage. First is the greater feeding value since more of the vitamins are retained and there is little loss of leaves. The green feed can, of course, be handled without much worry about loss of quality, because rainy weather

does not interfere, and a certain amount of wilting is all right. Grass silage is reported to have a higher protein content than hay, and it will certainly provide an excellent succulent feed in pasture dries up. There is less waste in feeding grass silage, it requires less storage space, makes less dust around the barns and reduces fire hazard.

Good crops for making grass silage are alfalfa, oats, clover and Canadian peas, Sudan, weeds and ordinary grasses. The recommended time for ensiling is just in the pre-bloom stage. The hay is mowed and raked with a side-delivery about 2 hours after cutting. It is loaded with a heavy type of hay loader. The upright silo is considered best for grass silage because the proper moisture and pressure is maintained at all times.

## More Value From Oats

Feeding green oats silage is practiced by a good many Kansas dairymen. Clarence Tangeman, Harvey county, has been using this type of feed. Several farmers near Parsons have been chopping their bound oats and sweet clover, preferring to make silage rather than risk spoilage due to rainfall, and the loss of leaves and palatability as the straw and clover dries.

Experience of farm operators indicates that 40 pounds of molasses should be added to an estimated ton of grasses or cereals; mixed grasses and legumes, 60 pounds; alfalfa or clover, 100 pounds. When the crops are higher in protein the amount of molasses is increased as it requires more sugar to arrest the bacterial growth. An over amount of molasses will not be wasted as it remains in the silage with its full feeding value.



"I'd like a good hair raising mystery thriller, please."

## Kansas Farmer Visitors

Next time you are in Topeka, Kansas Farmer extends an invitation to you to visit the Capper Publications plant. These folks visited us recently and were shown thru the plant by our special guides. Visitors always are welcome:

Virginia Callies, Sedalia; Carrie Snow, Anthony; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Crisbohm, Roxbury; Mr. Clayton, Hill City; Glenn D. McIntire, Frieda Lenzman, Burlington; Joe Kulich, Sylvan Grove; Carl Engdahl, Marquette; Seth Wilson, Asheville; Manuel Kolarik, Caldwell; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sundberg, G. E. Nelson, Lindsborg; Sara Ertzer, Cimarron; W. H. Sourbier, Meade; N. R. Bowlin, Wellington; Mr. and Mrs. Ray Myers, Lebanon; Andrew Anderson, Leona; George H. Couchman, Garfield; Carl W. Fritz, Council Grove.

Wm. Knox, South Haven; Geo. C. Tryon, Edward G. Peasel, James W. Lamme, Wellington; W. Parker, Junction City; O. H. Olson, J. A. Razak, Collyer; Russell Roberts, John W. Harvey, Emporia; Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Webb, Joe Aldrich, Hutchinson; Herbert and Jack Rogers, Dural and Galand Seetin, Perry; Mrs. Harry Tomlinson, Garfield; E. W. Holden, Washington; Edmond Rohlmeyer, Greenleaf; Jack Cornelison, Bob Stover, Billie Keeler, Delbert Krugner, Don Cramb, Barnard; A. H. Prather, Chester Funston, Glenn Pitts, Harold Shoemaker, Bob Meanor, Hiram Rosebud, Rose Bush, D. Harris, Butch Petterson, Zeke Bonura, Dalton Simons, Charles Crane, Bob Hill, Betty Lies, Kenneth Gall, Billy Ditch, Joe Miller, Charles Crosson, Randall Walter, Independence.

Dallas Pitterga, Vaughn Grimm, Bobby Geiger, Sabetha; Jim Brownning, M. Lemmon, H. S. Albright, Hutchinson; Bernice Harley, Jennie Lea Chaney, Wilma Jean VanMeter, Margaret Kiser, Jeanette Doughty, Leon; Emile Mai, Lowell Poague, Wakeeney. The Riverton Drum Corps, E. J. Rankin, Director; Reba Winfrey, drum major; Surie Stone, Rose Mary Colgrane, Rachel Lawson, Leatten Webb, Lelia Beets, Betty Stempke, Rosa Rae Winfrey, June Beets, Mary Ellen Chamber, Thelma Man, Alene Broomer, Lorene Watson, Ruth Smith, Lola Mae McClure, Irene Oliver, Mary McCorkle, Marie Paradee, Elva Bradshaw, Pauline Winfrey, Geneva Lengquist, Leale Jean Williams, Eleanor Richards, Wilma Cox, Wanda Coyle, Jeanelle Duncan, Margie Dardeene, Ruth Blanchard, Hilda Potter, Lillian Thompson, Rayma Jean Crow, Charlotte Cunningham, Rebecca Taber, Nona June Craig, Kathleen Baker, Mary Louise Williams, Delores Fullivier, Ira E. Weekes, Superintendent Riverton High school.

Joe Tulweiller, Jesse C. Hodson, Jack A. Scott, John Mills, George Chambers, Riverton; Glenn Chambers, Mrs. Nellie Chambers, Mrs. Clarence Bond, Wichita; Roy Bancroft, G. W. Blunt, Henry Burmeister, Chris Sutter, Louis Burmeister, Downs; Mat Mertz, Alton; W. E. Barnett, Billy Shaw, Hutchinson; Norbert Bollig, Mr. Jordan, Ogallah; Harold Cruson, Dewey Whisler, Wakeeney; Charles W. Lumsden, Kansas City, Kansas.

—KF—

## Mixed Grain Keeps Better

An idea for keeping grain sorghum in the bin after germination time in the spring, is used by Classen Brothers, Butler county. Barley is mixed with the sorghum in the bin, and this grain with its high percentage of dry hull, absorbs excess moisture which causes heating in threshed sorghums in dry weather. The mixture is ground for hogs and other livestock.



# Did Not Plan to Use Plow They Stole From Farmer

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

SOME of the blame for stealing a plow from Theo Mick, R. 2, Osborne, might have been overlooked had the thieves, Lee Bell and Jim Higgs, intended to use the implement to cultivate their own crops. That seems to have been no part of the plan, however, as the property was found many miles from the home of the criminals. The chief credit in running down the crime goes to Mick and his brother Mark who picked up clues here and there until they had enough evidence to require an arrest. The property when stolen was on the farm of Mrs. Winifred Baker, Downs. The reward of \$25, paid by Kansas Farmer, was divided between Mick and Baker. The thieves were given indefinite prison sentences.

## Potato Selling Better Job

While posing as potato peddlers Raymond and Roland Decker were in reality spotting turkeys on the farm of S. A. Stover, R. 4, McPherson, and other farms in the county. When turkeys disappeared from Stover's premises he recalled buying potatoes from the Deckers and it occurred to him that they might have been the thieves. He and Sheriff Ralph McPhail talked the matter over. The sheriff, too, had some information that strengthened the suspicion. The suspects were taken

into custody and after a questioning by the sheriff confessed to this and other thefts. They were given reformatory sentences. The \$25 reward paid by Kansas Farmer for this conviction was divided between Service Member Stover and Sheriff McPhail.

## Neighbor Had Eyes Open

If it had not been for one thing the burglar who entered the home of O. L. Agur, R. 1, Wright, likely would have gone right on with his pilfering and this crime would have been chalked up as another success for the criminal. The thing that upset the scheme was the close observation of a neighbor, Vincent Buehne, of Wright. When Agur told him about the burglary Buehne recalled having seen a V-8 Ford leaving Agur's place with baggage tied on the front and rear. A general alarm was sent out by Sheriff Claude Dawdy. The thief, Howard Johnson, was picked up in Hutchinson, convicted, and given a state reformatory sentence. Service Member Agur had the \$25 reward divided between him and his neighbor.

In the process of carrying out its program against farm thievery Kansas Farmer has, to date, paid out a total of \$28,450 in rewards for the conviction of 1,169 thieves who have stolen from posted premises.

# Time to Plan for Early Chicks

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

CHICK TIME is approaching on the general farm. Hatcherymen are reporting that their advance orders are heavier than for several seasons. Right now is the time to be getting the poultry program lined up for the year. Catalogs are being mailed by hatcherymen and breeders giving their offers on chicks and the description of flocks. The first 2 months of the year are more leisure time for most poultrymen than later on when farming and gardening make hours full, and leave little time for reading. A postcard brings price lists to one's door, and discounts are offered for early booked orders in most cases. It is a good time too, to look over plans for new brooder houses that will need to be built.



Mrs. Farnsworth

Time brings changes in brooder house construction, but the requirements for a good brooder house are all good. The house must be built for comfort. It must be built tightly enough to shut out winds that cause drafts, it must be warm, and well insulated to save fuel and keep chicks comfortable and there must be some way of ventilating it. The floor must be tight, and may be constructed of wood or concrete depending on the type of house built.

## Plenty of Light

The building should be well lighted and the windows so arranged so that the floor will be light in all parts. And the roof must be well constructed so that there is no possibility of leaks and the roof may be either the gable or shed type. One of the first things is to decide the size of the building and this could depend on the number of chicks that are to be brooded in ordinary years. The most popular size is the 10 by 12 foot. This takes care of 350 young chicks nicely and this is a very nice number to raise together. The size of the house depends somewhat on whether it is to be a portable house or permanent construction. If made portable, then it must be small enough and built of light weight material so

that it may be easily moved with a team or tractor. Too heavy a house will soon be torn apart if moved frequently.

There are many portable brooder houses in use, but the trend of the times, it seems to me, is for a permanent brooder house in which the chicks are reared to 6 or 8 weeks of age when they are transferred to shelter houses on free range. These shelters are made of wire, with perhaps a solid north side.

## Many New Ways

Battery brooding has changed many of the old ways of raising chicks. The modern chicks may be kept in batteries until they are 3 or 4 weeks old, when the pullets can be turned loose on wire floored brooder houses until 8 weeks old, and then taken to shelter houses while the cockerels remain in the batteries until ready for market. It makes a nice arrangement to handle them in this way and eliminates much labor with usually the maximum number of chicks raised. Wire flooring is one of the best equipments that has been added to brooder houses. They make strict sanitation possible, and prevent the spread of many diseases. In building a new house take a wire floor into serious consideration because of its advantages.

## Ready-Mades Popular

The new metal houses that may be bought ready-built are popular with all folks with whom I have talked that have had experience with them. They are warm since no air can enter, and most of them may be bought equipped with wire floors. They are light-weight and may be easily moved from place to place. There are also wooden brooder houses that come in sections and may be quickly put together, and these may be taken apart and stored at the end of the season if one wishes. Such houses have the advantage of saving time in construction and in some instances save money at the time they are built.

Remodeling old buildings if they are available will sometimes solve the brooder problem for the first few weeks. At any rate it is a good idea to get busy now while there is time and make a list of the things that are needed for our poultry flocks, then check the most important ones and see how many we can scratch off the list by next spring.

# Tough, Wiry Stubble Turns Easily with McCORMICK-DEERING PLOWS



• When it's time to go into the field next spring, plowing will be the number one job. For this all-important work, *depend on ruggedly-built McCormick-Deering Plows.* They do good, thorough work, leave the soil well pulverized. This cuts down the time needed for tillage jobs to follow. McCormick-Deering Plows make seedbed preparation easier and more efficient. *Make them your choice.*

Back of every McCormick-Deering Plow stands International Harvester's many years of plow building experience, assuring you quality; strength; easy adjustment; and sound, practical design throughout.

McCormick-Deering Plows are made in sizes and types for every soil condition. Just say the word—and the McCormick-Deering dealer will help you choose the right plow for your farm.

Besides tractor plows (illustration shows a McCormick-Deering Little Genius and Farmall 14 Tractor) you have a wide choice of quality-built horse-drawn plows. Ask about the full line of sulky, gang, disk and walking plows.

## INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

180 North Michigan Avenue

Chicago, Illinois

# McCORMICK-DEERING PLOWS

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

\$5,000,000

## Capper Publications, Inc. Topeka, Kansas

First Mortgage 4% Certificates (6-month)  
First Mortgage 4½% Bonds (1-year)  
First Mortgage 5% Bonds (5-year)  
First Mortgage 5½% Bonds (10-year)

Denominations \$50.00, \$100.00, \$500.00 and \$1,000.00.

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained by writing to

CAPPER PUBLICATIONS, INC., TOPEKA, KANSAS







## Hardy Kansas Grown ALFALFA SEED



possibly assist in selling surplus stock in that territory. Mr. Yelek thinks the association should include beef, milk and polled Shorthorn breeders. He would like to hear from breeders regarding such a plan.

W. L. Schultz & Sons, proprietors of the Meadowlark Guernsey farm at Durham, have built up one of the really choice herds of registered Guernseys. No breeders have devoted themselves more earnestly to herd improve-



*Kansas Farmer for January 28, 1939*



son, had the second high bull at \$400. The buyer was Marion D. Sill, of Stafford, Col. A. Thompson, of Lincoln, Nebr., was the auctioneer, assisted by C. W. Cole, of Wellington.

D. H. "Dave" Wenger, of Peabody, continues to be one of the best herds of registered Herefords to be found in his part of the state. In 1936 he attended the Gudger & Simpson dissection sale and purchased the 2-month-old bull, Bright Lester 566459, for \$420. This bull is a son of the noted cow, Bright Lass 5th (a sister to the dam of the noted bull Superior Minno.) Mr. Wenger has bought nothing but the best in Anxley bred bulls since and the entire herd of breeding cows on the farm are daughters, granddaughters and descendants of the bull named. His present bull A. B. C. is a son of a cow sired by his first bull. He is low-set, heavily boned and in every way a bull to attract the attention of any one who recognizes merit Herefords. The herd now numbers over 100 head. Careful culling has been practiced and with the preponderance of Anxley breeding points for the herd uniformity to be found.

At Crab Orchard, just over the line in Nebraska, is located one of the largest and strongest herds of Aberdeen Angus cattle to be found anywhere in the Middle West. The L. E. Ladin herd was founded many years ago and for sport, thick, real Aberdeen Angus type the Ladin herd long ago took rank among the best herds in America. The leading bull now in service (College Irene) is a full brother to the 1936 national grand champion. Mr. Ladin has used the year 1938 pleased and proud of the heavy demand enjoyed for his cattle. Among his purchasers are many that have been yearly customers and have learned where to buy good cattle. The year's sale includes a load of cows to Idaho and one to Michigan. Within the few days he sold 9 bulls to a Northern Nebraska rancher and the day he visited the farm customer not far away was taking home his first bull from the herd. Mr. Ladin was never able to supply the needs of Kansas farmer readers with good strong thick bulls of recent ages and females from calves to mature cows. When writing him, please mention Kansas Farmer.

In 1916 L. C. Waits & Son, of Cassoday, purchased their first registered Shorthorns. Since that time they have had the good fortune to buy bulls that improved their herd. The bull Proud Augustine, by Proud Archer, has been in the herd now for some time. He has proved in a very definite way the value of a good sire. The bulls showed the first prize senior yearling and senior champion, first junior heifer calf and several seconds at the Hutchinson State Fair last season, all of them sired by the above bull. Now after traveling several hundred miles in search of a bull to use on the Proud Augustine heifers, the dark roan, deep, thick, young bull Blue-Point Bandallier was decided upon. He is bred by prominent farms at Manhattan and a son of the great bull, Sni-A-Bar Claymore. His dam was bred by a Sni-A-Bar bull and his granddam was a line bred Brownale cow imported from Canada. The young bull promises to be a worthy successor to Proud Augustine. The Waits always assign cattle to the Wichita sale and usually

#### MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

### MOUNTAIN REEVES

Four-year-old herd sire for sale. Three dams average 16,081 milk, 625 fat. Weight 1,100. Also 5-year-old RECORD OF MERIT COW. 12 R. M. animals on her certificate. See Harry H. Reeves, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

#### Duallyn Shorthorn Farms

Bulls 2 mos. up, out of Record of Merit cows. Size winners at International and in steer car contests. Real double deckers—beef and merit.

JOHN B. GAGE, EUDORA, KAN.

#### Huffman Offers Milking Shorthorns

10 bulls in age from 3 to 18 months, 10 fresh and 10 freshening cows, 10 bred and open heifers, all selected quality and production. Sired by or bred to GEWOOD PROFESSOR—M 1817083.

J. R. HUFFMAN, ABILENE, KAN.

#### SHORTHORN CATTLE

#### Walkers' Scotch Shorthorn Bulls

Grand Noblemen—1781931 five years old (son of Proud Archer and bred by Tomson Bros.) he is deep red, low in black and a sure breeder. Also red and roan bulls to 12 mos. old sired by him.

R. WALKER & SON, OSBORNE, KAN.

#### Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers

Nice reds and roans, sired by VICTOR EMIER, and out of Orange Blossom and Vender dams. Seven to 12 months old. Good individuals. Priced reasonable.

D. P. EWERT, HILLSBORO, KAN.

#### POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

#### Low Creek Polled Herefords

Bred from 8 to 20 months old, heifer calves bred cows, or bred to Pawnee 2500. Prince Bullion 1st, Plato Domino Excellent polled heads and straight "Our cattle speak for themselves."

JOHN RAVENSTEIN, BELMONT, KAN.

#### 20 BULLS

Weaned and up to choice herd bulls, \$60 to \$200. Females—not related. One of the largest and best herds. Banbury & Sons, Plevna, Kan. 22 mi. W. and 6 S. of Hutchinson, Kan.)

#### Choice Polled Shorthorn Bulls

sale—nice reds. Also one coming 2-year-old black Percheron stallion; eligible to register.

ROBT. H. HANSON, JAMESTOWN, KAN.

#### HEREFORD CATTLE

#### Shlickau's Bocaldo Herefords

For Sale: 20 bulls, calves, and 10 heifer calves, by Bocaldo 50th.

W. H. SCHLICKAU, HAVEN, KAN.

#### My's Hazlett Bred Herefords

bull and heifer calves. Out of dams by Hazlett bred and sired by the great bull RUPERT TONE 19th. bred cows and heifers. Sired by and bred to Hazlett 1. 223 in head. Inspection invited.

R. D. ELY, ATTICA, KAN.

#### KANSAS FARMER

Publication Dates, 1939

January	14-28
February	11-25
March	11-25
April	8-22
May	6-20
June	3-17
July	1-15-29
August	12-26
September	9-23
October	7-21
November	4-18
December	2-16-30

#### Advertising

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

sell around the top. The herd now numbers about 50 head. Many club calves fed in the territory come from the herd. The 400 acre farm is devoted to the growing of better Shorthorns and the herd grows better from year to year.

C. E. Aubel has prepared a very worthwhile program for February 8 (Hog Day) at the Kansas State College. Prominent representatives, both local and from some distance, have places on the program and every breeder and farmer interested in more and better swine is urged to attend. Especially Poland China breeders, as it is planned to organize a state association for that breed during the day. Among the prominent speakers will be P. A. Wempe, Seneca; M. H. Coe, 4-H Club supervisor; E. C. Quigley, St. Marys; C. H. Walker, Kansas City; J. C. Mohler, secretary State Board of Agriculture; Will J. Miller, secretary Kansas Livestock Association. Individual breed associations will hold business meetings at different places during the day according to G. M. Shepherd, secretary Kansas Duroc Association; Mrs. E. C. Quigley, secretary Hampshires, and Verne Albrecht, secretary Berkshire association. Anyone desiring a printed program should write at once to C. E. Aubel, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan.

For the last 30 years H. G. Eshelman, of Sedgwick, has been growing registered Percherons and supplying the demand for better breeding animals. At first his efforts were confined to his locality, then to his state and later to almost every part of the United States. He has exhibited during the last dozen years at the biggest and strongest shows in almost every part of the country, including the National Percheron Show at Pomona, Calif., last year. In 1936 Mr. Eshelman sold and recorded more Percherons than any other breeder in America and in 1937 he was fourth in recording and selling. That year he sold out pretty close, but now he has accumulated another worthy surplus including most of his 1938 show herd and will hold another sale on his farm Thursday, February 16. This promises to be the big Percheron event of the year. The catalog tells the story, it is free for the asking. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Barclay's Betty, an Ayrshire cow that weighs but 990 pounds, has established a new cumulative milk record for the breed by producing 177,207 pounds of milk and 6,001 pounds of butterfat.

In addition to shattering the record of her breed, Barclay's Betty has the distinction of having produced more milk a hundred pounds liveweight than any other known mammal. Only 7 other cows, and each of them several hundred pounds heavier, have equaled her record.

Barclay's Betty is the mother of 15 calves, and is unconcernedly anticipating the arrival of another in the spring. The value of her offspring may be gathered from the fact that 11 of them have been sold for \$7,440. Her registered descendants to the third generation are now owned by 106 breeders in 15 states and number 916 head, with more being added every week.

Altho more than 19 years old Barclay's Betty is a vigorous old matron that is still hale and hearty, with few indications of the infirmities of old age, and no evidence of unsoundness in limbs or udder.

For nearly 20 years John Ravenstein has been breeding and perfecting registered Polled Herefords. His slogan "our cattle speak for themselves" is better understood after one has visited this great herd of cattle. A look at the present senior herd bull Prince Bullion 1st will convince anyone who knows Hereford conformation that here is one of the outstanding Hereford bulls of the entire country. His almost perfect wide polled head and the straight strong legs make a foundation for real herd building. Then see the young bulls and heifers sired by him and a realization of his still greater value as a sire able to transmit type is so certain that you go away with a feeling that much has been accomplished in the way of Polled Hereford improvement. Mr. Ravenstein has shipped cattle to 10 states during the last year and cattle bred by him have found new homes in more than half of the counties in Kansas. Few polled herds have more Domino breeding and uniformity. It is apparent all thru the herd. Mr. Ravenstein is not a showman but his bulls have stood second in the big Des Moines shows. The cattle for sale privately are the get of the 3 bulls: Pawnee Rollo 20th, Prince Bullion 1st, and Plato Domino 9th.

—KF—

#### Public Sales of Livestock

##### Percheron Horses

February 14—Oklahoma pure bred jack and horse association, W. L. Blizzard, sale manager.

February 16—H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick.

##### Duroc Hogs

February 4—Clarence F. Miller, Alma.

February 15—Fred Farris, Fayette, Mo.

##### Poland China Hogs

February 20—I. E. Knox, South Haven.

##### Hampshire Hogs

February 25—Quigley Hampshire Farms, Williamstown.

February 25—Quigley Hampshire Farms, at Oskaloosa, on Highway 69.

##### Hereford Cattle

March 27-28—Hereford Breeders Round-up Sale, Kansas City, Mo.

##### Shorthorn Cattle

March 29—Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Stock Yards, Wichita, Hans Regier, Whitewater, sale manager.

##### Milking Shorthorn Cattle

March 9—Special sale, H. C. McKelvie, Council Bluffs, Ia. Box-188.

##### Poland China Hogs

February 16—Lehmer, Masters, McClarnan breeders sale, Maryville, Mo.

## Maple Leaf Farm Percheron Sale

On farm, 7 miles south of Newton, 16 north of Wichita, Kan., 2 miles west of U. S. Highway 81 (all-weather road)



CARLE 225370, Grand Champion Topeka and Hutchinson Fairs 1938

Thursday, Feb. 16

40 Mares . . 10 Stallions

25 mares—3 years or over of good type and popular breeding. Most of them broke to work and in foal to CARINO, CARLE, OAK FOREST SYNOD, ROYAL EGOTIST, CROMWELL EGOT and other noted sires. 8 good coming-2-year-old mares; mostly of Egotist and LOGOS breeding. 5 filly foals sired by Carino and IMP MILIEU.

Stallions range in age from weanlings to 7 years. Most of them sons or grandsons of Carino, Oak Forest Synod and CANCARALYPS. Including Carino Royal (son of Carino) third prize 2-year-old and junior champion at American Royal, also junior champion at many other shows.

The offering includes most of our 1938 show herd. Of the above offering, 10 mares and 3 yearling fillies are consigned by Chas. T. Bates, Ada, Okla., most of which are sired by or in foal to the very popular stallion, OAK FOREST SYNOD. Others in foal to ROYAL EGOTIST, a line bred Egotist stallion. The Bates offering is a very creditable one.

For catalog address

H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick, Kan.

Aucts.: Fred Reppert, Ed Herriff Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer  
Mention Kansas Farmer when writing for catalog.

## Miller's Duroc Bred Sow Sale

Delf's Barn, Adjoining City Limits

ALMA, KAN.,

Saturday, Feb. 4th

At 12:30 P. M.

45 Short Legged, Heavy Bodied Durocs



Cut made from photos of gilts that sell. Taken early in January.

32 fancy bred gilts, 3 tried sows, 10 choice fall boars and gilts. A great consignment of correct foundation and replacement stock for farmers, breeders and 4-H Club members.

Practically all sired by THICKSET and bred for March farrow to MODEL PATHLEADER and DICTATOR, some to CHEYENNE.

In our breeding operations we have at all times faithfully adhered to low-set, thick, compact conformation, such as has always been in demand from the standpoint of profitable pork production. We are absolutely positive that farmers will not be disappointed in this offering. All have had double treatment for cholera. For catalog write

Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

(Mail bids should be sent to auctioneers or fieldmen in my care.)  
Auctioneer: Bert Powell Fieldman: Jesse R. Johnson

#### PERCHERON HORSES

### Taylor Offers Registered Percherons

8 bred mares, from 3 to 9 years old. 10 stallions, yearlings to 3-year-olds. 5 stud colts, 5 fillies (offering mostly bred to or sired by CARLEUX or KARMAN, son of Koncarcalyps). Mares well broke to harness.

F. H. TAYLOR

Florence (Marion County), Kan.

### Registered Percherons

DRAFT HORSES—Registered Percheron brood mares, in foal, broke to work; fillies, breeding stallions. Describe kind of horses you want to buy. Send 25 cents for sample copy of beautifully illustrated PERCHERON NEWS. Published quarterly. Annual subscription, \$1.00 in U. S., \$1.25 in Canada, \$1.50 in other foreign countries. Other literature sent free on request. Write PERCHERON HORSE ASSN. OF AMERICA Union Stock Yards, Dept. 1, Chicago, Ill.

### Percheron Stallion

For Sale: Black Percheron Stallion, six years old, weight 1900. Good breeder.

BEN MURRAY, MOUND CITY, KAN.

#### PERCHERON AND BELGIAN HORSES

### Percheron and Belgian Auction

Animal Husbandry Arena

Stillwater, Okla., Tuesday, Feb. 14  
13 Percheron stallions and 25 Percheron mares. 1 Belgian stallion and 2 Belgian mares. Write for catalog.

OKLA. PERCHERON HORSE & JACK ASSN., W. L. Blizzard, Sale Mgr., Stillwater, Okla.

#### JACKS

### Reg. Jacks and Jennets

60 Registered Jacks, guaranteed, 100 Jennets. Largest and oldest breeders.

HINEMAN'S JACK FARM, DIGHTON, KAN.

#### CLYDESDALE HORSES

### Clydesdale Stallions

FOR SALE: Two 3-year-old Stallions. One of the 3-year-olds was Junior Champion at the Iowa State Fair. Six 2-year-old Stallions. Well grown and good individuals and the kind of Clydesdales that will improve grade stock. NOTE THIS: Broadacres Farm Clydesdales have been consistent winners wherever shown and we are in a position to offer you herd heading material from the stallions we have on hand. They are priced right. Write for Broadacres Farm Clydesdale booklet. It is free and interesting.

BROADACRES FARM, LIBERTY, MO.

#### AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

### BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER  
LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE  
715 Lincoln St. Topeka, Kan.

### GOOD LIVESTOCK WELL ADVERTISED

sell more quickly and for better prices. The BUYER—not the seller—pays for the advertising. Farm paper advertising costs belong on the same side of the ledger with feed, recording, veterinary bills and interest. In order to encourage the breeding of better livestock, KANSAS FARMER maintains a special low advertising rate for this class of advertising. Published twice a month and read by more than 110,000 farmers and breeders. Address

Kansas Farmer  
Livestock Advertising Dept.  
Topeka, Kan.



## The Filled Milk Law Is Upheld

By H. E. DODGE  
State Dairy Commissioner

A DECISION upholding that part of the Kansas Dairy Law which prohibits the sale of milk or any milk derivatives to which has been added any fat or oil other than butterfat was recently handed down by Judge Heinz, of the Shawnee County District Court. The case was brought against officials of the State Board of Agriculture, who are responsible for the administration of the Dairy Law, by the Carolene Products Company, of Litchfield, Ill. This company manufactures a product made by evaporating skimmed milk to about half its original volume and adding 6 per cent coconut oil and fish oil containing vitamins "A" and "D."

When state officials attempted to prevent the sale of this product in the state the company obtained a temporary injunction. A hearing was held before Judge Heinz early last November for the purpose of making the temporary restraining order permanent and the decision just handed down was a result of this hearing.

The Judge in upholding the law and dissolving the restraining order called attention to the evidence which showed the product contained but 6 per cent coconut oil while evaporated milk contains 7.8 per cent butterfat; that butterfat contains vitamin "G," the grass juice factor, and nicotinic acid, which are not present in coconut oil, and which are of importance in human nutrition. He also took note of the fact that many bought this product thinking they were buying a cheap evaporated milk. A fraud on the public was thereby perpetrated.

The case was considered to be of national importance and attorneys and witness from several Eastern states took part in the proceedings.

The butterfat replaced by coconut oil was sold on the open market as butter and tended to depress the price of that product. Nearly all other dairy products base their price on the butter market and are, therefore, also affected.

This decision is of utmost importance to the Kansas Dairy Industry, which represents an investment of \$500,000,000 and to the dairy industry of the nation.

—KF—

## Poultry Breeders Elect

D. D. Colglazier, of Hutchinson, was re-elected president of the Kansas State Poultry Breeders Association at the annual meeting held in Topeka this month.

Other officers elected included J. C. Baughman, Topeka, vice-president and James R. Cowdrey, Topeka, secretary and treasurer. The board of managers unanimously re-elected Colglazier, Baughman and Will Caskey, of Topeka, on the board of directors.

Judges selected are H. B. Patten, Hutchinson; R. Penn Krum, Stafford, and Frank Conway, Indianapolis, Ind.

Colglazier, one of the veteran members of the association, has been president of the American Buff Wyandotte Association since 1923. He has been a Buff Wyandotte breeder forty years and has been showing his chickens since 1902. He is starting his third term as state president.



"You said everyone who went to heaven had to be clean, didn't you?"

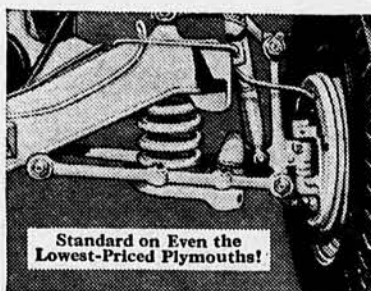
# We Put More Into Plymouth

## YET PRICES ARE LOWER

### GREAT ENGINEERING MAKES PLYMOUTH YEAR'S BEST BUY!



STANDARD EQUIPMENT on "DeLuxe" at no extra cost—Perfect Remote Control Gear Shifting with Auto-Mesh Transmission. Easier shifting.



A MARVELOUSLY SMOOTH new ride is result of new Amola Steel coil springs—finest design in industry. Amola Steel is marvel of metallurgy.

1. Perfected Remote Control Shifting.
2. Auto-Mesh Transmission.
3. New Amola Steel Coil Springs.
4. Streamlined Safety Headlamps.
5. "Safety Signal" Speedometer.
6. Time-Proven Hydraulic Brakes.
7. Of the leading lowest-priced cars, Plymouth is 5" longer than one... 6" longer than the other!
8. All models have the same big, 82-h. p. "L-head" engine, giving full power and economy.



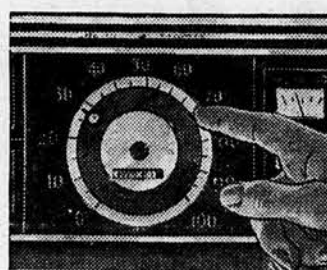
ALL PLYMOUTH MODELS—both the "Roadking" and the "De Luxe"—have completely rust-proofed Safety-Steel bodies.

INTO THIS BIG 1939 Plymouth has been built so much beauty, luxury and extra quality, you'll be surprised at Plymouth's new lower prices!

There's a big thrill in Plymouth's marvelously smooth, soft ride... its new safety and ease of control. Any way you judge, it's the year's "best buy"!

Easy to own... your present car will probably represent a large proportion of Plymouth's low delivered price... balance in low monthly instalments.

TUNE IN MAJOR BOWES' AMATEUR HOUR, COLUMBIA NETWORK, THURS., 9 TO 10 P. M., E. S. T.



NEW "SAFETY SIGNAL" Speedometer. Indicator light on the dial shows green, amber or a warning red, according to speed.

**COUPES** START AT \$645  
**SEDANS** START AT \$685

DELIVERED IN DETROIT — including front and rear bumpers, bumper guards, spare wheel, tire and tube, foot control for headlight beam with indicator on instrument panel, ash-tray in front and rear, sun visor, safety glass and big trunk space (19.3 cu. ft.). Prices include all federal taxes. Transportation and state, local taxes, if any, not included. PLYMOUTH DIVISION OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION, Detroit, Michigan.

# PLYMOUTH BUILDS GREAT CARS

NEW "ROADKING"  
NEW "DE LUXE"

