

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING  
MAIL & BREEZE



Volume 75

January 1, 1938

Number 1

## Checking Up on This Business of Farming

**T**HE state's primary farm business meeting of the season will be held in Topeka, January 12, 13 and 14, when the Kansas State Board of Agriculture calls the annual Kansas Agricultural Convention in Representative Hall at the State House. This is the meeting which embraces delegates from all state-wide agricultural organizations. Not only are the groups, such as the Grange, the Farm Bureau and the Farmers' Union included, but breed associations, fairs, crop organizations, and Master [Continued on Page 8]



**SORGHUM BOOSTERS**, are Bruce S. Wilson, farmer, near Keats, above, and Dr. H. H. Laude, Kansas State College, at left. These men will seek to give the sorghums the attention they deserve at the annual Agricultural Convention to be held in Topeka, January 12-14.



**BINDWEED GENERAL**, is F. L. Timmons, at left, one of the leaders in the state-wide war against the pest. He is in charge of the federal-state weed laboratory at Hays, and will speak at the convention Friday morning, January 14.



**PROGRESS REPORTERS**, are Jess B. Smith, above, who will tell of the work of the Southwest Wheat Improvement Association, and L. F. Payne, at left, who will report on Kansas' plans for the World Poultry Congress.



**WELCOMING HOST**, is S. A. Fields, McPherson, above, president of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

**Watch for a Report of the  
Agricultural Convention  
in Our Next Issue**

131785

# Yields Up, Prices Down, Yet Little Interest in Farm Bill

By CLIF STRATTON  
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

**R**ECORD yields of cotton, and higher than average yields of corn, oats, tobacco, tame hay, potatoes and other products, have raised the total production of these crops in the United States this year to within 2 per cent of the all-time record of 1920, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports.

What has been rather loosely called "the farmer's dollar" has dropped from 101 per cent of pre-war purchasing power last January to 84 per cent last month, the BAE also reports. What that means is that farm prices taken as a whole in January were 131 per cent of 1909-14 prices, while prices paid for farmers were 130 per cent of what they were in the 5 base years. In other words, the average of prices at the farm for all farm commodities in January was slightly above parity as defined in the Agricultural Adjustment and Soil Conservation acts.

But by November, prices received by farmers for all commodities averaged had slumped from 131 to 107; prices paid by farmers had dropped from 130 to 128. Divide prices received by prices paid and you get 84, which is the relative purchasing power of agriculture as measured by farm prices.

Chickens and eggs, dairy products, meat animals and truck crops, so far as prices indicate income, are the bright spots in the farm price picture at present. Poultry prices are 135 per cent of pre-war; dairy prices, 132 per cent; truck crops, 124 per cent; meat animals, 120 per cent. Prices of all grains are 85 per cent of pre-war; cotton and cottonseed are down to 65 per cent of pre-war.

## The Cow Is the Champion

After all, it is the cow which does do best by the American farmer, so far as prices go. During all the years of the depression, dairy products prices never fell lower than 82 per cent of pre-war, while grain prices went down to 47 per cent, cotton to 44 per cent, meat animals dropped to 60 per cent. The hen ranks right up with the cow in producing shekels, but prices of eggs vary so much within the year that the hen might be regarded as more flighty than the cow.

There is considerable talk of parity prices in connection with the debates on the pending farm legislation. Parity price, as defined in farm acts now on the statute books, is the price at which one unit of a commodity will purchase the same amount of all things the farmer buys that it would purchase in the years 1909-14.

The following table shows November prices at the farm, and parity prices, as figured by the BAE of the Department of Agriculture:

	Price Nov. 1937	Parity Nov. 1937
Cotton, lb., cents	7.7	16.4
Corn, bu., cents	48.0	84.7
Wheat, bu., cents	81.9	116.7
Hay, ton, dollars	8.74	15.67
Potatoes, bu., cents	51.2	91.0
Oats, bu., cents	28.7	52.7
Beef cattle, cwt., dollars	6.53	6.88
Hogs, cwt., dollars	8.25	9.23
Chickens, lb., cents	16.9	15.0
Eggs, doz., cents	28.0	40.8
Butterfat, lb., cents	36.2	36.8
Wool, lb., cents	26.0	24.2
Veal calves, cwt., dollars	8.34	8.91
Lambs, cwt., dollars	7.87	7.75
Horses, each, dollars	88.00	180.30

Cottonseed oil comprised about 49 per cent and coconut oil only 24 per cent of the fats and oils used in production of oleomargarine during the first 9 months of 1937. In some former years coconut oil comprised 75 per cent of all fats used in the production of oleomargarine.

While corn acreage harvested for the entire Corn Belt—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas—dropped 16 per cent from 1932 to 1937, the acreage harvested in Ohio increased 6 per cent in the same period. Ohio harvested 3,681,000 acres in 1932, and 3,906,000 in 1937.

The biggest decrease is reported for

Kansas, which dropped 56 per cent in the same period, from 7,362,000 acres to 3,228,000 acres. Missouri's corn acreage harvested dropped 29 per cent, from 6,472,000 to 4,604,000. Iowa decreased her acreage harvested by 7 per cent, from 11,849,000 to 11,036,000.

Number of pigs saved in the entire Corn Belt decreased 26 per cent from 1932 to 1937. The biggest drop was in Kansas, 56 per cent; from 4,081,000 to 1,782,000. Wisconsin is the only state reporting more pigs saved in 1937, the increase being 8 per cent. Ohio's pig saving record dropped 15 per cent; Iowa 15 per cent.

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan report 10 to 11 per cent increases in the number of cattle other than milk cows on farms. All other states in the Corn Belt showed decreased holdings, ranging from 1 per cent in Wisconsin to 28 per cent in South Dakota.

## Labor Retaliation Possible

Secretary Henry A. Wallace of Agriculture is worried over the prospect that labor may retaliate for the defeat of the wages and hours bill by voting against accepting the conference report on the farm bill when it is reported back to the House, some time next session.

Wallace says that if labor representatives are "human," they may remember that the Cotton Belt, Wheat Belt and Corn Belt representatives were almost unanimous in voting to recommit the wages and hours bill.

From the days of the McNary-Haugen bills, Wallace points out with perfect truth, labor leaders and Congressmen representing labor districts have supported farm legislation almost to the man.

"Representatives of agriculture," Wallace continued discussing the subject at a press conference, "have not always been quite so considerate of labor as representatives of labor have been of agriculture."

Wallace also declared that next to the lowest class of labor—the kind affected by the wages and hours legislation—farmers would benefit the most from higher incomes in these groups. It is the lower paid workmen, he said, who could and would buy more food if they could afford it—he estimated farmers would get \$40 of every \$100 increase in annual income among lower paid laborers.

## How the Money Would Be Spent

The Bureau of Home Economics estimates that outside the very lowest income groups—in which Wallace holds that a \$100 increase in income would mean \$40 more spent for foods—that increased spending for foods would be as follows, based on surveys of spending ways of city families in three income classes:

Families with incomes below \$1,500, about 60 per cent of city incomes are in this bracket, would probably spend \$20 for food from an increase of \$100 in income; between \$1,500 and \$3,000 incomes would only spend an additional \$10 for food out of an increase of \$100 in income; while those with incomes from \$3,000 to \$7,500 would use only \$3 of a \$100 increase for food. Above \$7,500 incomes an increase in total income would make virtually no

difference in the amount spent for eating.

"The potential market for food," according to Hazel K. Stiebling in the current issue of *The Agricultural Situation*, "is among the lower income groups."

It may be late in January before the conferees report back to the two branches of Congress on the differences between the Senate and House farm bills. If Labor's threatened revolt materializes, the report might be purposely held up until an acceptable wages and hours bill can pass the House.

Trouble seems to be that the majority of farmers either are opposed to or are not actively interested in the passage of a farm bill at this time, while in labor circles the American Federation of Labor will not support any measure approved by the Committee on Industrial Organization, and vice versa. So which ever way the administration turns, it finds violent opposition or lukewarm support, generally both.



"Drot it, Clem, that's too high! Can't you ever do anything right?"

# Kansas Will Participate in the Seventh World's Poultry Congress

By L. L. LONGSDORF

**T**HE poultry industry of Kansas will be represented at the Seventh World's Poultry Congress at Washington, D. C., July 25 to 27, and at Cleveland, Ohio, July 28 to August 7, 1939, according to plans now being laid by the Kansas Poultry Industry Committee. This committee represents producers, distributors, the press and consumers of Kansas poultry and poultry products. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, is chairman of the executive committee.

The International Poultry Congress is expected to bring to the United States representatives from between 50 and 75 foreign nations. These will be represented by official delegates, and birds and poultry products will be sent from many or perhaps all of these nations for display during the Congress. According to preliminary plans, the United States will be represented, as part of its contribution to the Congress, by a hall of states, in which exhibits will be on display showing educational exhibits, 4-H Club, and future farmer activities from the 48 states. Each state is arranging for a poultry industry committee to represent that state's poultry industry.

## Committee Are Named

L. F. Payne, head of the Department of Poultry, Kansas State College, Manhattan, also a member of the National Executive Committee, will attend a preliminary meeting at Cleveland on January 7 and 8, in preparation for the Congress in 1939. Mr. Payne, who is secretary of the state Executive Committee, announces the following committeemen of the Kansas Poultry Industry Committee, as just completed:

Governor Walter A. Huxman, Topeka, honorary chairman; Harry A. Perry, Topeka; L. E. Call, Director of Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, and H. Umberger, Director of Kansas Extension Service, Kansas State College, Manhattan, honorary vice-chairman.

J. C. Mohler, Topeka, chairman, representing the Kansas State Board of Agriculture; John DeForest, Peabody,

vice-chairman, Approved and Certified Hatchery Branch; A. D. Jellison, Junction City, Kansas Bankers Association; L. F. Payne, Manhattan, secretary, Head of Department of Poultry, Kansas State College; and Mrs. L. A. Rupp, Ottawa, representing the Kansas Hatchery Branch, American Poultry Association, constitute the Executive Committee.

Budget and Finance Committee: G. L. Warner, Wichita, chairman, representing the Kansas Poultry and Egg Shippers' Association.

Exhibit Committee: J. C. Mohler, chairman. The Exhibits Committee has several subcommittees co-operating with Mr. Mohler. These include: Educational Exhibit—L. F. Payne, Manhattan, chairman. Live Bird Exhibit—M. A. Seaton, Manhattan, chairman. Industrial Exhibit—chairman to be selected.

Youths' Program: M. H. Coe, Manhattan, representing 4-H Clubs; Lester B. Pollock, Topeka, representing Vocational Agriculture.

Transportation and Post Congress Tours: G. D. McClaskey, Topeka, chairman.

Publicity Committee: L. L. Longsdorf, chairman, Kansas State College, Manhattan; Raymond H. Gilkeson, Managing Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka; Ralph T. Baker, Secretary and Field Manager, The Kansas Press Association, Topeka, and R. V. Fellhauer, Editor, The Packer, Kansas City, Mo.

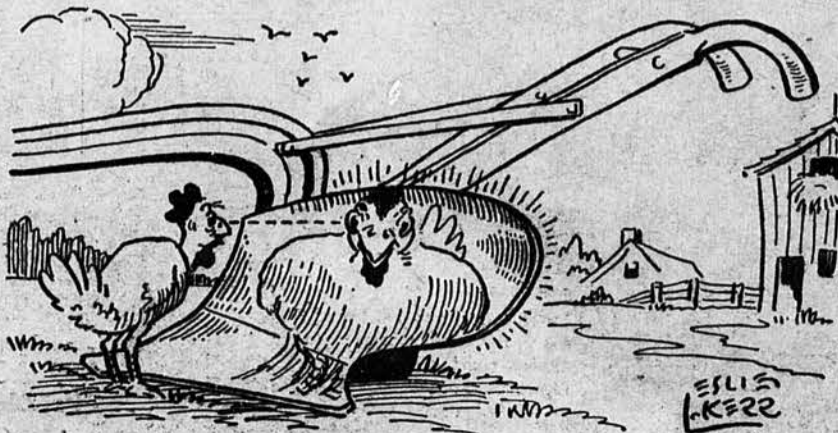
## Many Others Take Part

Other Kansas leaders co-operating in this project include: D. D. Colglazier, Hutchinson, Kansas State Poultry Breeders' Association; H. E. Freeman, Hamilton, Approved Turkey Branch; B. M. Melia, Ford, Approved and Certified Flock Branch; Arthur Owen, Topeka, Sunflower State Bantam Association; Leo Paulsen, Concordia, Kansas Record of Performance Association; O. W. Dam, Marysville, Kansas Farmers Union; Samuel Wilson, Topeka, Kansas Chamber of Commerce; O. O. Wolf, Manhattan, Kansas Farm Bureau; C. C. Cogswell, Topeka, Kansas Grange, and W. G. West, Topeka, Kansas Live Stock Association.

—KF—

## Likes Electric Fence

Ray H. Dible, Thomas county, has decided an electric fence is just the thing to keep livestock where it belongs. He has installed 1 1/4 mile of electric fence and is pasturing considerable livestock on his fine wheat. He used one battery for 3 weeks and when it was taken off it was as strong as when installed, so it is evident that such a fence does not take much "juice." Mr. Dible said the fence has as much electricity at the end of the line as near the battery. Railroad ties were used for the large posts and were set 1/4 mile apart with steel posts between. Two hundred regular insulators and 8 corner insulators were used in building the fence. The entire cost of the 1 1/4 mile of fence was low.



"Gracious! I've got to go on a reducing diet—I'd no idea I was quite that fat."

# Big Promises From Flax

*It May Dethrone Wheat in Southeastern Kansas*

By TUDOR CHARLES

THE most promising cash grain crop for Southeastern Kansas in the next few years is flax. This statement is backed by the experiences of farmers who have raised both flax and wheat, and by figures which show that flaxseed is in a better position than wheat from the standpoint of future prices. In fact, flax now is worth about twice as much as wheat. On October 15, 1937, flax was bringing \$1.86 and wheat \$1.06. So the advantage is swinging sharply toward flax, and if we have a sizable wheat crop in 1938, the price spread doubtless will be even wider.

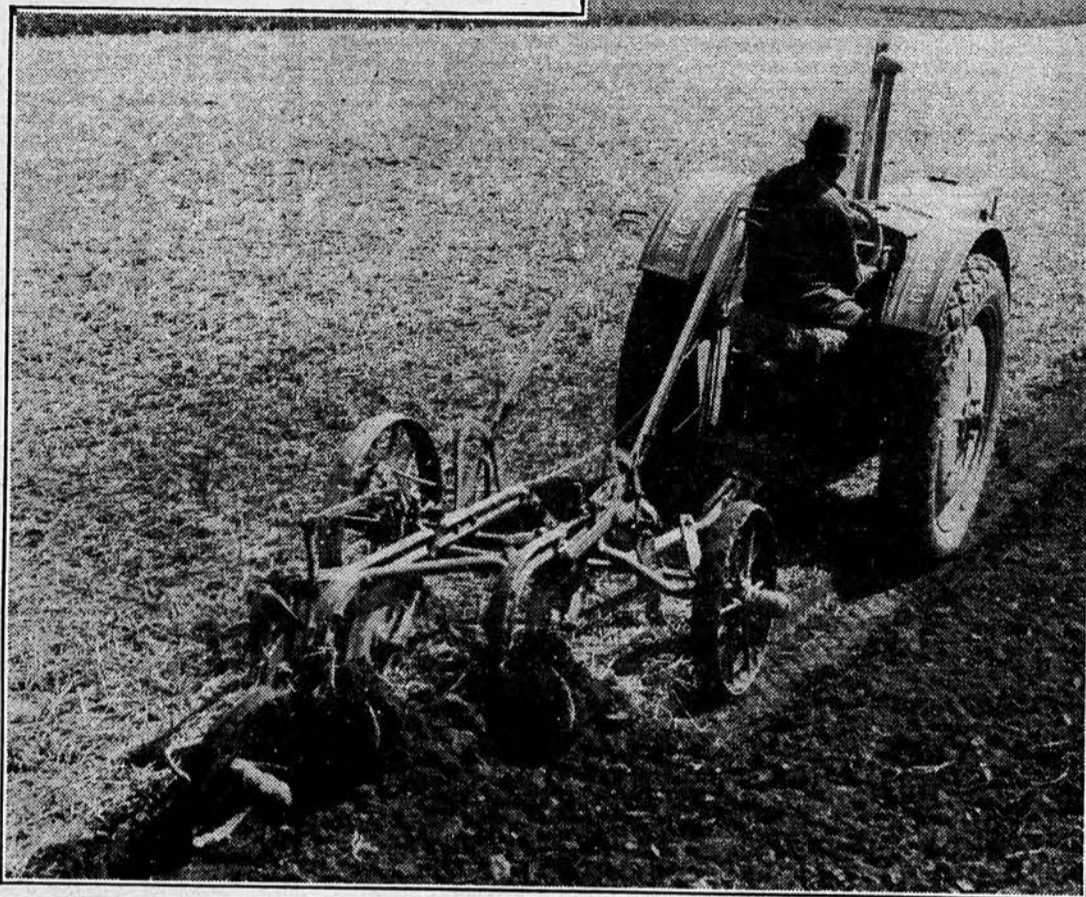
Farmers are going to take a lot more interest in flax with the terminal market or Minneapolis price, guaranteed for carload lots, F. O. B., Fredonia. The big factor holding flax production down is lack of understanding of best growing methods, and as a result, low yields. And, of course, wheat has been selling at a good price and yields in Eastern Kansas have been good generally. But that may not last.

No better flax hints are available than those from farmers who have been growing the crop successfully. J. A. Hoffmeier, Colony, has been producing flax on his farm for more than 50 years. Even in the favorable wheat year of 1937, his 40 acres of that grain brought in \$12.48 an acre on a 13-bushel yield. Flax made \$14.56 an acre on an 8-bushel yield. He grew 120 acres on black upland and for that acreage his yield was good. Mr. Hoffmeier fall-plowed his flax land in early October. This gives it a chance to pack down by March. He seeds 35 pounds to the acre of Linota variety, "as early as the season will allow, after the oats are in." He is using a combine successfully for harvest. This is becoming quite common but great care must be taken not to lose the grain. One can afford to leave the flax very trashy for this won't bring a discount and more seed can be saved. Weeds are the worst hazard to combining.

MR. HOFFMEIER never plants flax on the same land 2 years in succession, for he follows a good crop rotation, but sometimes he grows it every other year on the same land. He has found that flax stubble plows easier than other grains, and often can be plowed when other stubble is too hard. In 50 years of experience, flax has proved as dependable as wheat on the Hoffmeier farm. Corn and wheat do better following it than after other grain crops. One of the big advantages given flax by Mr. Hoffmeier is that it brings a quick turnover for the money invested. It is only a little more than 100 days from seeding to selling.

A flax enthusiast who has been growing the crop for himself only 5 years is Everett Manbeck, Moran. His 1937 crop on 165 acres made 8 bushels to the acre and brought in \$14.48 an acre. He had no wheat, but oats made 14 bushels and valued at 40 cents a bushel for feeding, which is liberal this year, were worth only \$5.60 an acre. This flax crop was on fall-plowed wheat stubble and spring-disked corn-stalk land. Mr. Manbeck uses a binder to harvest his flax. In this connection it is important to note that a number of farmers have found it successful to stack their flax bundles and thresh them in the fall. S. H. Wiley, Fredonia flaxseed miller, advocates stacking whenever it is convenient. He has found

Below: Safest method of combining flax is to windrow it first, while it is at the binding stage, and then pick-up from the windrow. This gives satisfaction, according to all reports.



The first send-off for a bumper flax crop is a well tilled seedbed. Plow it fairly deep and work it down, experienced flax growers say. This narrow tread tractor and 2-bottom plow leave the ground in good tilth.

the curing process thru which the bundles go in the stack results in a high quality grain for milling.

An important item to Southeastern Kansas farmers, mentioned by Mr. Manbeck, is that flax isn't bothered by chinch bugs.

Reports of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for 20 years, from 1915 to 1934, show that flax has been more profitable on the average than wheat, corn or oats. This is quite a record. Flax has been worth \$11.81 an acre, against \$11.53 for wheat. Adjusted to the new price basis now effective, the income from flax would have been increased to \$12.77.

In comparing the incomes from these crops, it is scarcely fair to take the state or county average yields. Flax is produced almost wholly on the less productive uplands, while wheat and oats are commonly grown on fertile creek and river valleys and often are fertilized with phosphorus and nitrogen.

EXPERIENCE in recent years has shown that flax is not any harder on the land than any other small-grain crop. The crops department of Kansas State Experiment Station reports that, "The average flax crop removes from the soil less phosphorus and potash and only slightly more nitrogen than an average crop of wheat or oats." The fact that flax uses a little more nitrogen may account for the fact that flax seemed "hard on the land" after several seasons. However, nitrogen is the easiest and cheapest of the food elements to add to the soil for it can be done by growing clover or lespedeza.

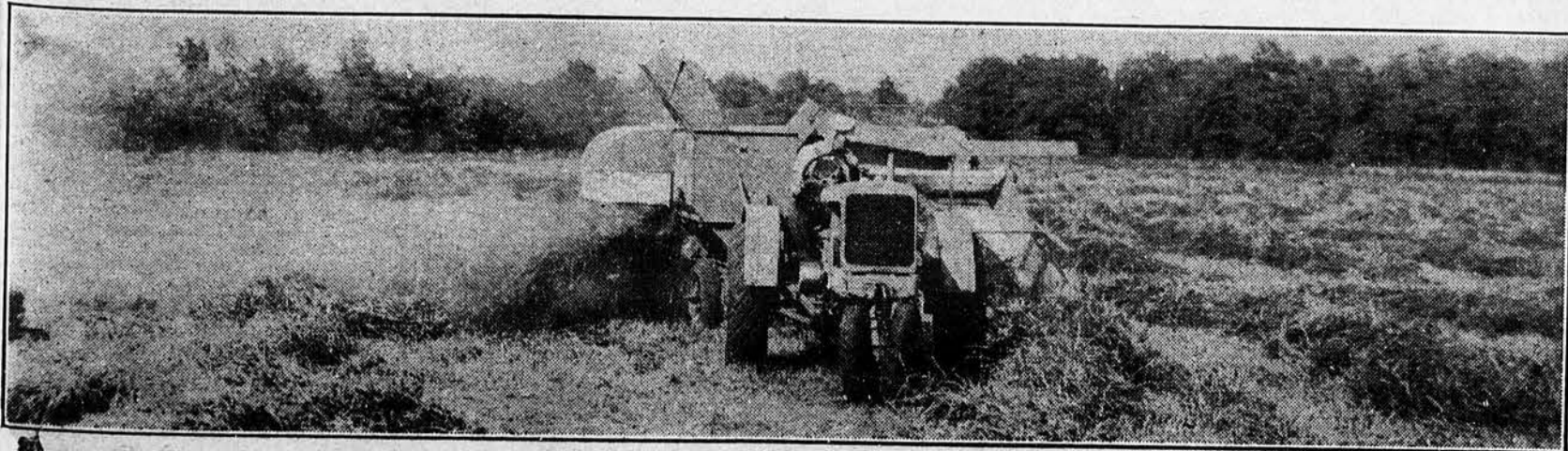
There is no surplus of flax to be exported at world prices. Average annual production in the United States, 1931 to 1936, was 11 million bushels. Consumption in 1936 was 27 million bushels, while the production for that year was only 6 million. Estimated requirements by the flax millers for 1937 are

35 million bushels. The import duty on flaxseed is 65 cents a bushel. This insures the American farmer a premium of 65 cents a bushel compared with the foreign farmer.

Argentina is by far the world's most important source of supply for flaxseed moving in international commerce. The bulk of the United States flaxseed imports come from Argentina. Argentina also is the United States' most serious competitor at present in production of wheat and corn for world trade. We produce a surplus of wheat nearly every year and we have to go into the world markets against Argentina, without any "handicap" for lower production costs which prevail there. We are protected in flaxseed. As long as we have to import it, and this will be for some time to come, we can produce flax "like nobody's business," and not have to worry. The fact that Argentina's flax acreage for 1937-38 is 6 per cent compared with the 1936-37 figure lends some added reason for expectations of good flax prices as compared with wheat.

The Linota variety is more popular in Kansas than Bison. In tests it has made higher yields, and altho not so resistant to rust or wilt, or so high in oil content, these factors aren't important in Kansas, so Linota seems to have the advantage. A. E. Nicholas, a well-known flax grower near LaHarpe, has planted both varieties but prefers Linota. He reports that flax is the most profitable crop he ever has grown "one year with another." Seven bushels is

(Continued on Page 16)



# Dust Bowl Commission Talks Sense

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

I HAVE been much interested in the report of the Government Conservation Commission sent out to investigate the "dust bowl." Government commissions do not always talk sense, but this one does. It is laboring under no illusions. It does not propose a cure-all. It does not say that the winds will quit blowing in Southwest Kansas, or the Panhandle of Texas, or in Eastern Colorado, or in Western Nebraska, or in the Dakotas.

Neither does it believe that the dust bowl can be done away with by building some dams along the rivers or making farm ponds. It does believe that these ponds and dams are all right, a good thing in fact, but they will not change the climate or turn the drouthy country into a well watered Eden.

Here is what the commission believes. That it is possible to save the greater part of what little rain does fall and make it soak the dry, porous soil as far as possible. The method recommended is simple. The ground is to be terraced where there are slopes and the furrows plowed across the slope so that when a rain falls every furrow will act as a miniature dam which will collect the water and hold it until it soaks into the porous ground.

Last season was a very dry season, not only in Western Kansas but in all the rest of the vast area of arid country known as the dust bowl. The experiments carried on with listers and terracing showed that where the water had been caught and held that way the soil was damp to a depth of 12 inches more than the ground that had not been so treated.

Experiments were made and recommended for restoring the dust-blown districts to pasture lands. The commission believes that this can be done and if it can, the problem is solved, or at least as nearly solved as is possible. Once get the land covered with grass with tough roots and the dust storms will be reduced 75 per cent.

My own record on this matter of farming in the dust bowl area is one that I am not ashamed of. I always felt that a vast area of that part of the state never should have been broken by the plow. But I also believed that enough of the land should be cultivated to produce sufficient feed to carry the stock thru the winter which grazed on the pasture lands in the summer. If that policy had been followed, while there would not have been the big wheat stories from Kansas, there would not have been a dust bowl as we know it now.

That part of the state is capable of sustaining a limited population, but that population should be more prosperous per capita than in the farming areas where there is abundant rain and favorable soil conditions. The comparatively few who do live on the land will have more leisure, more good stock and more money to the head than any other farm and grazing country I know anything about. Nobody will have to work very hard. The inhabitants will have more time to spit and argue and deliver wise opinions about government, religion and scientific theories than the average farm population elsewhere. Every farm will have an irrigation plant for the purpose of irrigating a grove and garden so that there will be fresh vegetables instead of canned goods, and every settler may sit under his own vine and fig tree and just let the old wide world roll on.

## More or Less Modern Fables

IN THE days when Kansas really grew marvelous corn, a squirrel hunting for a location for a winter home, spied a cornstalk and said to his mate, "Here is a tall and beautiful green tree; let us build our nest among its branches; lay away our winter store and enjoy ourselves until the spring comes again gentle Annie."

But the squirrel's mate being younger and having better eye-sight than her spouse, remarked: "Tree, your foot; that is no tree, that is a cornstalk. If we build our nest among its branches the farmer will come along in a few weeks from now and with his good axe will chop it down and then we will be a busted community, so to speak."

But the head of the squirrel family thought he knew it all and said that he guessed he knew a cornstalk when he saw one and went right on building his home in the upper branches of the stalk. Two or three weeks after that the farmer came along with his good axe and chopped the cornstalk down. When it fell the squirrel who thought he was so smart was so injured in the fall that he died as a result. As he was about to breathe his last he feebly said, "If I had been wise enough to take some advice from my wife and not try to locate so high up in the world I might now be living in comfort in yonder cottonwood."

## The Future Man and Woman

ED BLAIR  
Spring Hill, Kansas

Little girl and little boy  
In your school days, what a joy!  
Never was a time like now  
Tasks to handle, "why" and "how?"  
Now's the time to do them well;  
'Twill your future worth foretell,  
For the world needs those who can—  
Needs the woman, needs the man.

Little girl and little boy,  
Now's the time to meet with joy  
Problems you may meet in school  
Where the gentle teachers rule.  
'Tis for you they work all day  
Yes for you, so do not play.  
Winners all who do their best—  
When it comes to life's stern test.

Little girl and little boy  
Susie, Mary, Robert, Roy  
When the daily tasks you've done  
In your school you've just begun;  
But, cool headed, unafraid  
Fitted for life's tasks delayed,  
You will see the roadway clear  
Master then! Avaunt all fear!

There is something very curious and very interesting about that dust bowl. There is evidence that all of the region included in this dust blown area was once an inland sea. Down in my old county of Barber there are millions of petrified oyster shells which indicate that there was a time when these mollusks sported in these tepid waters. When the waters, for some reason, began to recede these oysters no doubt fully believed that it was going to be wetter in the spring and so failed to get away while the getting was good. They left their shells finally to petrify where once had been rich oyster beds, with no one so far as I ever heard of to eat the oysters.

Now I am of the opinion that the winds in that prehistoric age were as strong or stronger than they are now. The dust was mostly volcanic ash or volcanic particles worn down by the grinding forces of nature in its magnificent and terrible upheavals. This dust settled in the great depressions left when the waters of the sea receded and left the bottoms dry.

The ages passed, perhaps there were some wet seasons. Vegetation began to get a hold in the porous soil or dust, until finally it was ready for grazing animals, the buffalo, the deer, the elk and the antelope. The grasses were the most nutritious ever nibbled by grazing herds. Then came predacious man and killed the peacefully feeding animals. So long as the human hunters killed only for food, the herds produced an abundance of meat. Life was rather idealistic, but when the white man came he killed, not for the purpose of obtaining food but just for the pleasure of seeing these innocent animals die. After the prodigious slaughter, came the man with his plow. Pastures which never should have been disturbed were torn up and planted in grain. The winds caught up the loose particles and filled the pure air with them and the modern dust storm was born.

Can the ravages of foolish man be reversed? Can the loss be restored? The Conservation Commission thinks so, and so do I. Whether the next generation will profit by the mistakes of their ancestors I do not know.

## The Things That Count

SOME former humorist, maybe it was Josh Billings, made the statement: "We are all poor critters." We are, and for a good share of our misfortunes, our foolishness is responsible. We learn little from experience. We do the same fool things our ancestors did in just a little different way.

Why is it that we learn so little from experience? Why is it that the people of this favored land of ours live so much below their privileges? When I say privileges I do not have in mind the opportuni-

ties to accumulate material things that make living comfortable, tho a vast majority of people could live more comfortably than they do here in the United States if they properly utilized the opportunities they have.

What I have especially in mind are things that are not usually counted as material at all. The longer I live the more convinced I am that the things that contribute most to our comfort and happiness are not material at all. Most of us have not fully realized the meaning of the statement that it is more blessed to give than to receive. And yet most of us have known from experience that it is true. There is great satisfaction in doing a good turn for somebody else. I was going to say an unselfish turn, but the fact is that there is a certain kind of selfishness about doing a good deed. It is a kindly and generous selfishness, but in a sense it is selfish for it makes the doer feel a satisfaction that comes only from helping others than yourself.

The human family is made up of people with complex personalities. The average individual is partly good and partly bad; partly kind and partly mean and meanly selfish; partly generous and partly stingy; partly honest and partly dishonest; partly courageous and partly cowardly; partly pure-minded and partly low-minded and vicious.

Whether a man may be considered a good man or a bad man; a woman a good woman or a bad woman, depends upon the relative development of the mixed qualities of mind and heart within us. There is enough folly within us, if developed, to make us failures in life. There is enough latent wisdom within each of us, if properly cultivated, to make each of us desirable and influential citizens. It is possible for almost any man to make of himself a pretty good man or a pretty mean and worthless man. But all his life the human animal is subjected to warring impulses and conflicting emotions. No doubt men are influenced by environment, sometimes by handicaps they are not strong enough to surmount. But the fact still remains that very few if any of us make as good a record as we might.

On the whole, however, I have found the average citizen who just plugs along, a pretty good fellow and willing to do generous things. The most remarkable instance of sacrifice I have noticed lately was the old man who gave one of his eyes in order that a young man, a boy of 19, might be able to see. He did not even know whether his sacrifice would do any good. The doctors who performed the operation of transferring the donated eye, were not at all certain that it would be a success, but the giver of his eye was willing to take the chance with the hope that it would be a success. I am pleased to say that the last reports are encouraging. It looks now as if the young man may enjoy a moderate vision instead of being the victim of total blindness. And he owes this blessing to a man unknown to fame heretofore—just a plain member of the great mass of common men, who without making any fuss about it said that he could get along for the rest of his life with one eye and share what vision he had with this young fellow, to whom, so far as the news story states, he was under no special obligation and was not even a kinsman.

## THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

ARTHUR CAPPER ..... Publisher  
MARCO MORROW ..... Assistant Publisher  
H. S. BLAKE ..... Business 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  
H. C. Colglazier ..... Short Grass Farm Notes  
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

## A Service to the Nation

I WAS much interested in what Cal Ward had to say while he was in Washington a few days ago. You know, Cal used to be president of the Kansas Farmers Union. He now is director for the Farm Security Administration in Region Seven, with headquarters at Lincoln, Neb. Region Seven includes all of Kansas except the 25 Southwestern counties, which are in the Region with headquarters at Amarillo, Tex.

Cal Ward's work as regional director is with the "financial lower third," he calls it, of the farm population. This is the third of the farm population that has profited least, probably, from the work the Department of Agriculture, the Agricultural Colleges, and the Extension Service have done to increase farm production and inculcate better farming methods over a long period of years.

Farm Security Administration renders assistance to farm families which cannot obtain credit elsewhere; also it has made outright grants to thousands of Kansas farmers in the last few years. I feel safe in saying that Cal Ward and his funds have kept thousands of farm families on their farms—a great service to them and to the nation as a whole.

Ward now has the administration of the Bankhead-Jones farm tenantry in our region. Loans to tenants to purchase farms of their own will be made this year in 5 Kansas counties—Harvey, Marshall, Neosho, Ottawa and Rooks.

Federal loans for the purchase of farm lands is very much in the experimental stage. The appropriation for the first year under this new act was made small enough that it can be operated only on an experimental basis in a few counties in each of the farm states.

I hope and believe that in the long run this act is going to be very helpful. How it works in the five "laboratory" counties of Kansas will be watched with a great deal of interest.

Cal Ward is very proud of the repayment record for the standard loans made to Kansas farmers. His FSA had made loans totaling \$4,684,185.06 in his 80 Kansas counties up to December 1, 1937. Most of these loans are on a 5-year basis; repayments amounting to \$1,042,760.02 were due December 1; loan collections totaled \$950,660.30. I say that is a very good record, all things considered.

## Crop Insurance Included

SENATE and House farm bills have been sent to conference to be rewritten. Seven senators will represent the Senate in the conference; the House membership consists of five members. A

majority of each committee has to agree to get a favorable committee report back to the two branches of Congress.

There are three members from Kansas on the two conference committees: Senator McGill and myself from the Senate, and Representative Clifford Hope of Garden City from the House. It

## Agriculture's Business Meet

By ARTHUR CAPPER

AGRICULTURE is fundamental to business as well as to all civilization. Any disturbance of its functions is reflected adversely in the business world, even as any disruption in business depresses agriculture. Neither can be deflected from its course without damage to the other.

The age-old problems of weather, water and weeds, which so largely affect agricultural results, are permanent conditions, not to be removed and only partially to be controlled. And to these are now added those of a disturbed economic system to burden agriculture with complex problems, demanding the best thought and the most profound wisdom in their solution.

Kansas' prominence in agriculture is based on initiative, courage and stamina, developed and strengthened by a unity of action. Thus it is that its leaders again will assemble in convention at Topeka, on January 12 to 14, 1938, as they have done for six and a half decades, to confer with the State Board of Agriculture in the solution of their many and vexing problems. To this convention I bespeak a large attendance, in order that the voice of agriculture shall be heard in the halls of Congress as well as in those of the State House.

is most unusual for one state out of 48 to have three of the 12 members of conference committees on such an important piece of legislation.

Rewriting the farm bills is going to be a tough job. We are going to do the best we can to bring out a measure that will help agriculture. That is about all I can promise on this subject at this time.

There is one very good provision in the measure adopted in the Senate and sent to conference. That is the amendment providing for wheat crop insurance. It is the same as the bill the Senate passed last winter, with some minor amendments suggested by the House Committee on Agriculture.

In brief, the wheat crop insurance plan is this. Under the Secretary of Agriculture a Federal

Crop Insurance Corporation, with an authorized capital of 100 million dollars will be set up. Twenty million dollars will be appropriated to start the experiment—that is what it is.

The recorded experience of wheat farming for several years back, it is believed, is sufficient to allow this insurance to be handled on a sound actuarial basis. Premiums, payable in wheat or in cash, will be based on the wheat crop experience of the individual farm, adjusted to experience of the county and with allowances for unusual conditions in certain years.

Losses will be paid in wheat or in cash, at the option of the insured farmer. If the farmer elects to pay his premiums in cash, then the Corporation will buy the bushelage of wheat the cash represents, and seal it in storage to be withdrawn if insurable losses are sustained. Insurance is to be provided against unavoidable causes, "including drouth, flood, hail, wind, lightning, tornado, insect infestation, plant diseases, and such other unavoidable causes as may be determined by the board."

Insurance benefits will be not more than 75 per cent nor less than 50 per cent of the average yield on the farm's base acreage under the Soil Conservation act. Administrative costs will be carried by the government. Otherwise, except for the capital required to set the corporation up in business, it is figured that the plan will be self-sustaining over a period of years.

The plan is based upon insuring the average yield in bushels. No attempt is made to insure prices, altho the farmer has his option of paying premiums and accepting losses in cash based on market price of wheat at the farm.

I feel this is a most worthwhile experiment, and that it has a good chance of working out well, if properly administered and if generally used by the wheat growers.

## War Referendum Is Right

I INTEND to push for action on my proposed amendment to the Constitution, giving to the people themselves the right to decide by referendum whether or not the United States shall engage in foreign wars. I believe this proposal to be just and fair and right. The people fight the wars. The people pay for the wars. They should have the say when we go to war, except, of course, in case of actual or imminent attack upon the United States. I think the American people can be trusted.

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

# What Farm Prices Promise in 1938

By W. E. GRIMES

Kansas State College

THE New Year begins with increased market supplies of most farm products in prospect. This would tend to bring lower prices under conditions of usual business activity. The business recession which got well under way during the latter half of 1937 may tend to further depress the level of farm prices. But early checking of the recession in business activity could partly overcome this tendency for farm prices to decline.

Factors favorable to early termination of the business recession include the absence of burdensome inventories of commodities, the strength of the banking and credit situation, and the urgent need for more new homes, factories and other permanent improvements and betterments.

Factors which indicate that improvement may be somewhat delayed include the fact that the downturn has not been definitely checked, also that there seems to be little prospect for material improvement in the international trade of the United States during 1938. Action by the government would help to improve conditions but

the program for this purpose is not definite as yet.

The demand for farm products would be less keen with reduced business activity and with increased market supplies in prospect. However, some of this down-trend tendency may be overcome during the latter half of 1938 if some improvement in business activity occurs. The outlook for prices from this first-of-the-year point of view checks about like this:

WHEAT: Some improvement in wheat prices may occur before the harvest of the 1938 crop due to the short world supplies, possible increased dependence upon the United States for export supplies, and the condition of the winter wheat crop when it emerges from the winter. Present prospects indicate a larger harvest in 1938 with increased world supplies, an increase in the United States carryover next July 1, and little improvement in the will-

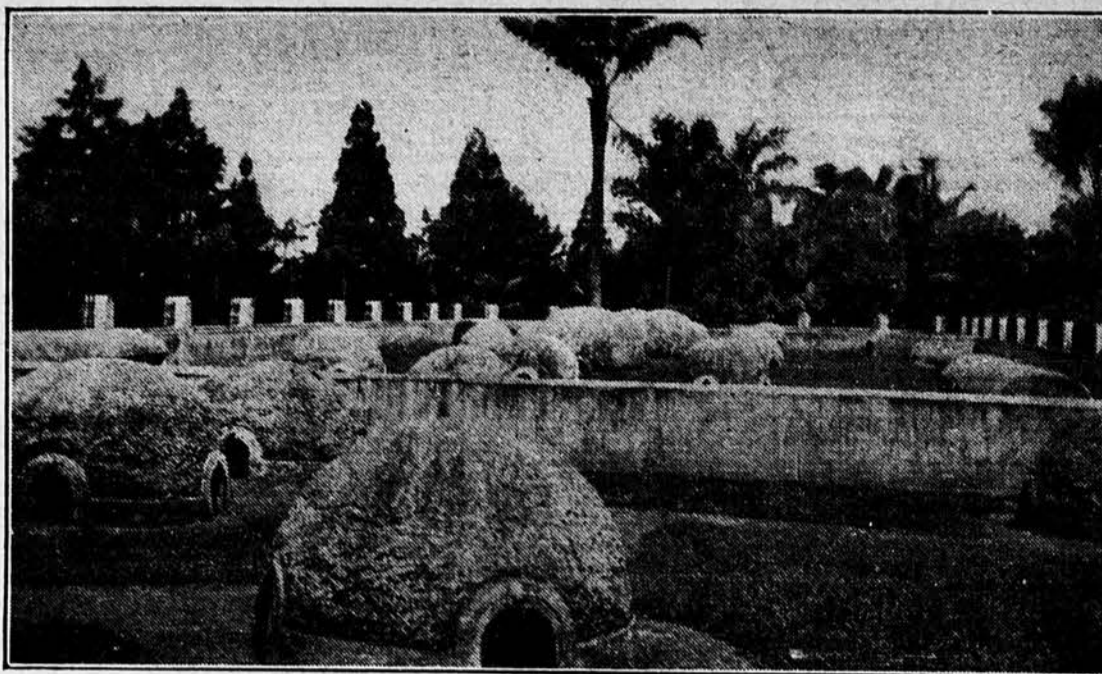
ingness of importing nations to purchase wheat from the United States. These things combined with prospects for reduced business activity during 1938 indicate a lower level of prices for wheat from the 1938 harvest.

CORN: Government loans on corn stored on farms should stabilize corn prices near the loan basis of 45 to 50 cents a bushel during most of 1938. This assumes that a sufficient number of farmers can and will qualify for loans to keep market supplies from becoming burdensome. The corn crop of 1937 for the United States is large in proportion to the number of hogs and if government loans are insufficient to support prices they could break thru to levels below the loan basis. Prices for corn harvested in the fall of 1938 will be dependent upon the size of the crop, changes in livestock numbers and the general level of business activity at that time.

HOGS: Prices of hogs are expected to go to lower levels during 1938. Market supplies during the first half of 1938 probably will be nearly as large as in the first half of 1937, but with prospects for increased supplies during the latter half of the year. With a good yield of corn in 1938 hog supplies in late 1938 probably will be increased materially. Under these influences and if improvement in general business conditions is only moderate by that time, lower prices for hogs seem most probable.

CATTLE: Increased market supplies of fat cattle and lower prices for cattle are in prospect during 1938. Cattle fattened on the corn crop of 1937 will be more numerous in 1938 than fat cattle reaching market during 1937 after the small corn crop of 1936. Cattle numbers on farms probably will increase during 1938 if crop and pasture conditions are favorable.

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Prices of dairy products are expected to be maintained fairly well during the first half of 1938. (Continued on Page 16)



The inmates of the Butatau Institute are housed in these concrete "snake hives."

# Brazil's Snake Troubles

Their Chamber of Commerce Doesn't Like to Mention Reptiles But It's an Interesting Story

By ROBERT C. VANCE

The seventh of a series of travel articles on South America written by a farmer who has a yen for traveling.

IF YOU are a stranger in a strange land and are in search of information, go to the Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber of Commerce is a North American institution that has found its way to South America. The secretary of the Sao Paulo Chamber is a North American named Pepper.

When I called at his office, I soon found that wandering U. S. citizens do not rate particularly well. He had just finished reading a magazine article by a prominent U. S. writer, who spoke of Brazil as a "colossal human failure," referred to President Var-

gas as "a pious little dictator" and said that "Brazilians are charming people but incurably lazy and spend most of their time in the cafes and restaurants that form the cities' disreputable districts."

"A lot of good it does Secretary of State Hull to make a trip down here to promote closer Pan-American friendship when irresponsible nincompoops wander the country and write articles like that," Mr. Pepper growled.

After I had assured him that it certainly was not my intention to write misleading articles, he told me about the Hull party's visit to Sao Paulo. Mr. Pepper had been chairman of the entertainment committee. Among other things that he had prepared was an exhibit of Brazilian flowers. There were 1,500 varieties of orchids alone in the exhibit.

"Did they want to see my flowers?" he complained. "They did not. Every one went out to the Snake Farm."

"Just where is this Snake Farm?" I asked.

"Bah! You are like all the rest," he snapped, and turned back to his work. I went back to the street and, after a few inquiries, caught a bus for Butatau.

The Institute Serumtherapico de Butatau is operated by the Brazilian government. It manufactures a serum that is an antidote for snake bite. In the interior of Brazil many of the people still go barefoot, and in a barefoot country poisonous snakes are a serious menace. There are 180 varieties of snakes in Brazil, about 10 per cent of which are venomous. The death rate from snake bite among the bare-legged field workers and small farmers is quite high. The Institute has reduced the mortality from snake bite considerably by distributing serum thruout the country, and all villages are supposed to keep a supply of the serum on hand.

Just inside the entrance of the Institute grounds there was a small building, or kiosk, open on all four sides. Flat boxes about 2 feet square and 6 inches deep were piled to the roof on one side. A man with a screw driver was busy removing the screws from the hinged lids. He would open a box, peer in and then add it to the pile that had already been inspected. I stepped closer to see what it was all about.

The inspected boxes had been piled carelessly and the lid of the topmost box gaped open an inch or more. A very large and very angry rattlesnake thrust his flat, ugly head thru the crack.

The man with the screw driver calmly raised the lid and slapped "his snakeship" back into the box with his bare hand.

"Does that man ever get bitten?" I asked the white-coated attendant who met the bus to show sightseers thru the plant.

"Si, si! muchos tiempo (Yes, yes! many times)," he answered. "But he has been bitten so many times that it now makes no difference. He is immune to the venom."

The attendant explained that the boxes were a shipment of snakes that had just been received. Money is almost unknown in some of the interior villages and so the people collect venomous snakes and ship them to the Institute in exchange for the serum.

The attendant led the way to an inclosure about a half acre in size. It was surrounded by a concrete wall 3 feet high, and on the inner side of the wall was a shallow moat filled with water. Snakes of every variety, size and description swam in the trench or sunned themselves on the grass of the inclosure.

The attendant entered the inclosure and, using his cane as a pointer, gave a lecture on "snakeology." In turn, he pointed out several varieties of rattlesnakes, coral snakes, jararacas and bushmasters. The coral snake is a slender little fellow, rarely more than 2 feet long and is gaily banded in red and white. Its bite is always fatal. The bushmaster sometimes reaches 12 feet in length; it is the largest poisonous reptile in the world. Its fangs are an inch long and as much as 10 ounces of venom have been extracted from them at one time.

The attendant walked to one of the small, rounded concrete huts that dotted the inclosure, thrust his cane thru the opening and raked out a squirming, twisted mass of serpents. With a flick of his cane he tossed a big rattler to one side; then before the snake could coil, the man reached out a trained hand and grasped it just back of the jaws. He brought the snake over to the wall and explained the process of serum making.

By applying pressure at the jaw hinges, he forced the snake's mouth open; then he brought the fangs forward with the point of a pencil. He thrust the fangs thru a paper that covered the top of a cup and then exhibited about a half teaspoon full of venom.

The venom thus collected is injected into the veins of a horse in increasing doses until the animal is im-



These boxes are full of snakes shipped to the Institute from the backcountry. The chap loosening the lids has been bitten so many times he is immune.

immune. The serum is made from the blood of the immunized horse. A different serum must be used for every variety of snake; that is, the serum for rattlesnake bite would be of no use in treating the bites of the jararaca or bushmaster. While the horses are undergoing the immunizing process they are reduced to living skeletons. After the blood has been drawn off they are put back on full feed and fattened, and are thus used again and again.

The attendant led the way to another inclosure in which there was a stand of pine trees. The branches of the trees literally were loaded down with snakes. These were the mussurama, a harmless reptile that subsists exclusively on other serpents, preferably the poisonous ones. It has a thick-set, black-gray body that attains a length of 7 or 8 feet.

The Institute is engaged in breeding these snakes and it distributes them among the planters as an aid in keeping down the venomous reptiles on the plantations. One mussurama kept at the Institute is known to have killed and eaten a poisonous snake that lacked only 30 centimeters of being its equal in length.

A large share of a snake's bill of fare consists of frogs and toads. The Institute is breeding a species

(Continued on Page 16)



The beginning of an alligator-skin traveling bag.

# IT'S NEW! IT'S GOODYEAR

## IT'S A TRIUMPH IN TRACTION

IT'S A TRIUMPH in traction that Goodyear offers you in the latest, greatest tractor tire it has ever developed—the sharp-lugged, deep-biting, husky new Goodyear Sure-Grip.

Goodyear has put everything at its command into the development and construction of this tire—the hard-won experience of millions and millions of tractor miles on farms.

You'll know as soon as you lay eyes on those high, tough lugs, that they're built to find bottom anywhere and push through without slip or spin—a triumph in traction!

You'll see at a glance that the wide-open tread and the tapered lugs are soundly designed for thorough self-cleaning.

Then, as you study the tire, you will realize that the overlap of the lug bars is more than ample to give long wear and smooth riding on hard surfaces.

The pitch and the spacing of these lug bars, set after months of experiment with many different angles, are scientifically correct for maximum pull.

The body of the tire is another feature—one which you cannot see. This great brute of a body is built of Goodyear's patented Supertwist Cord. As a result it has greater strength, greater ability to absorb shock, greater power to "come back".

To top off this great new tire, Goodyear uses more and specially-treated rubber in the tread for longer wear and permanently sharp, biting lugs.

Goodyear invites your inspection of this new Sure-Grip, the hardest-pulling, fastest-working tractor tire ever built for tough going—a burly companion for the Goodyear All-Traction Tractor Tire famed for its efficiency in sand, loose soil or cover crops.

You now can buy these tires on special winter terms more liberal than ever before offered. You pay no carrying charges in the winter months.

See your Goodyear dealer or implement dealer now—examine the new Sure-Grip.

**IF you have ordered a tractor or plan to buy one, insist that it come to you on Goodyear Tractor Tires.**

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, INC., AKRON, OHIO



**1938's**  
**TRACTOR TIRE Sensation**  
**GOODYEAR Sure-Grip**

- Sure-Grip—Sure Pull
- Real Self-Cleaning Tread
- Easy to Buy NOW



Goodyear Builds the World's Most Complete Line of Farm Tires—a Type for Every Purpose. Left to right—Sure-Grip Implement Tire, Ribbed Front Wheel Tractor Tire, Case and Rice Field Special, All-Traction Tractor Tire.

# GOOD YEAR

MORE FARM TRACTORS ARE EQUIPPED WITH GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ANY OTHER KIND

Kansas Farmer for January 1, 1938

# Checking on This Farm Business

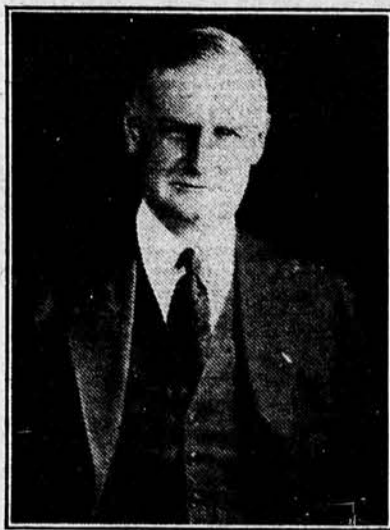
(Continued from Cover Page)

Farmers send their picked delegates. The members of the State Board have arranged a program for the 3-day meeting as unique in appeal to farmers in every section of the state as is the high reputation of their past programs.

Delegates to the convention will register and convene on the afternoon of January 12. In the evening the popular get-acquainted dinner for delegates and guests will be held. After dinner Governor Walter A. Huxman will extend greetings, and David L. MacFarlane, dean of men at State Teachers College, Emporia, will be the feature speaker on the subject, undoubtedly humorous, "Dead Men Tell no Tales." It is hoped the members of the winning Kansas State College livestock judging team and their coach, F. W. Bell, will be present.

Dr. H. H. Laude of the college at Manhattan has agreed to appear on the Thursday morning schedule and discuss the subject, "Do We Properly Appreciate the Sorghums?" This has been emphasized by the drouth. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, pointed out that despite the fact that sorghums out-yield corn in both grain and forage, we have been inclined to pay less attention to them than their dependability deserves.

Production of sorghum seed is one of the jobs which requires broader understanding and skill on the part of Kansas farmers, and Bruce S. Wilson,



General R. E. Wood

frank forums of discussion so common to these meetings in which the audience is invited to air its views.

A philosopher of front rank is Major H. G. L. Strange, director of the crop testing plan at Winnipeg, Canada, and he will provide the entertainment at the Thursday evening session, also to be held in Representative Hall in the State House at 7:30 p. m.

Many Kansans have wondered just what is the program for handling the wind erosion problem, since Roy I. Kimmel was named co-ordinator over governmental agencies in the wind erosion area, and set up headquarters at Amarillo last June. Now Mr. Kimmel will be brought to the Agricultural Convention for the morning session Friday, and he undoubtedly will attract an expectant audience, since everyone seems interested in plans to handle the problems of the recently ill-fated "dust bowl."

Of no less interest is bindweed. T. F. Yost, state weed supervisor, and F. L. Timmons, in charge of the federal-state weed laboratory at Hays, will divide time on this subject following Mr. Kimmel's appearance. "The Job, the Law, the Plan of Attack" is Mr. Yost's part, and "Methods of Eradication" not only will be discussed by Mr. Timmons, but probably he also will face a bombardment of questions relative to the same. "Ideas about best practical methods for bindweed control have changed since the state started control work last spring," Mr. Mohler said. The subject is a lively one.

The biggest thing that has happened in the poultry world of the United States is the coming of the World's Poultry Congress to this country in 1939. L. F. Payne, head of poultry hus-

bandry at the college, will tell the delegates what this big affair means to Kansas. His appearance immediately after lunch on Friday will complete the speaking program, and be followed by elections of members to the Board and adoption of resolutions.

A number of other meetings will be held in Topeka during the week of the Agricultural Convention. These include: State Association of Kansas Fairs, January 11-12, Convention Hall, Jayhawk Hotel; Kansas Agricultural Council, January 12; Kansas State Poultry Show, January 10-15, City Auditorium; and the annual meeting of the State Poultry Association.

All railroads in Kansas have made available round-trip tickets with 30 days limit, sold daily between all points in the state.

Rates at Topeka hotels and boarding houses will be reasonable, as usual, and abundant accommodations can be readily obtained. The Board of Agriculture does not maintain a hotel headquarters. Information as to rooms and board will be supplied by the Topeka Chamber of Commerce.

-KF-

## Another Big Show Planned

The latest refinements in power farm equipment will be displayed at the thirty-fifth annual Western Tractor

and Power Farm Equipment Show, the nation's largest exhibit of power farm machinery, at Wichita, February 22 to 25.

It is expected that the last show's attendance, estimated at between 75,000 and 100,000, will be equalled or exceeded.

This show has been attended by 3 generations. Men who were young farmers when the exposition originated a quarter of a century ago are grandfathers today. Their sons have come to this show and now their grandsons will be here. Even the youngest generation, the boys who are the future buyers of tomorrow, look forward to attending this show. All are interested in looking over the machinery and viewing the latest improvements.

-KF-

## Wants a Western Farmer

Holly Stover, of Washington, D. C., has decided he ought to go West, following the advice of the late Horace Greeley. But Mr. Stover isn't following that injunction literally; he merely is going to the West to find someone to run his farm in Virginia.

Anyone who is interested in settling in the good old Dominion state and thinks he can qualify should read Mr. Stover's classified advertisement on Page 17 of this issue, headed "Farmer Wanted."

# Land Prices Should Climb Higher If Old Rule Again Holds True

AFTER the bumper wheat harvest in much of Kansas last June and July, there was a decided upturn in farm land deals. Mortgage companies who owned farms sold more land than they had been able to move for years before. Private buyers stepped into the market and took a few farms. Inquiry for rented farms was so heavy that a continuation would certainly have carried land values to a higher scale.

When wheat prices broke in August and continued downward, this noticeable interest in farms subsided. Many people thought land dealing would be over for some time, and that values in 1938 would be lower. But, among real estate men and others who follow land trends closely, there is confidence we are still on the uptrend. Land values move up and down in long cycles. While activity in land may decline as the result of temporary breaks in crop prices or local crop failure, the asking price stays about the same and values, when established again by trading, will be at about the same levels as before. This will hold true only, of course, when land values are on the long time upward trend, as they are today.

## Sees Higher Land Values

Prof. Harold Howe of Kansas State College, who has specialized in land studies for several years predicts that "total land values in 1938, should exceed those of 1937." This will apply to Kansas, barring unusual conditions of drouth which might contrast with better conditions elsewhere so as to hold down land activity. Mr. Howe points out that land values are very difficult to establish. There is no central market which sets a price as in the case of wheat or cattle. Information must be gleaned here and there by courtesy of those dealing in land.

Three factors affect land values, Mr. Howe believes. They are annual income from the land in question; the estimated future annual income from the land, and the amenities in connection with it. Any factor affecting the selling or asking price of land may be narrowed down to fit one of these factors.

Land values were affected this summer by the annual income from Kansas land, due to a big wheat crop at currently good prices.

They also were affected because the estimated future annual income was high. People wanted more big wheat crops at a dollar a bushel.

Amenities, in connection with land, mean the factors of sentiment, convenience, health, or similar reasons, which might cause a certain individual or family to hold the price of land above its normal value, or to be willing to pay more than market price for a tract which is desired. By the same reasoning, people may occasionally sell a farm

too low, the income factors of which are favorable, because for some reason they must have money or wish to sever connections.

In the United States we reached our highest peak of land values in 1920, when they were 170 per cent of 1912-14 levels. The range was steadily lower every year until 1933, when we fell to 73 per cent of the 1912-14 base valuation. We rose to 76 per cent in 1934, 79 in 1935, 82 in 1936, and 85 in 1937.

Now, in Kansas, the high point was likewise in 1920, with 151 per cent. We didn't rise to such dizzy heights in those boom days. We slipped to 113 per cent by 1926 and strangely remained at that figure for 4 more years. Then rose to 70 per cent of 1912-14 in 1933. After that we gained a few points every year, until last March we had reached 78 per cent.

## Should Now Begin Upward Swing

Based on the fact that land values rise and fall in long arcs, land men believe we still are on the way back to higher levels than at present. We have recovered only slightly from the 13-year down-trend which halved land values, and there should be a period of gradually higher prices. The fact we have no more land for colonization or homesteading, is held by real estate men as a reason why increasing population and world demand for foodstuffs will force at least a gentle rise in land values.

Land business in various parts of Kansas has been on widely different scales. In South Central Kansas where good wheat crops and "oil play" made land desirable property, values went up rapidly after 1933. The come-back started in North Central counties just last summer after 2 years of fairly good wheat crops, but no additional incentive. In Western counties trade in land is quiet, except in counties where oil and gas possibilities have created interest. It will pick up momentum and carry land values to higher levels when there are a few good crop years with profitable prices. Parts of Eastern Kansas have been in somewhat similar condition, altho 1937 brought confidence to most sections. There probably is a delayed "land play" in Eastern Kansas which will become evident following a return to rainfall conditions which are at least not the driest on record.

-KF-

## Shed Has Round Roof

A machine shed with a round roof that is self-supporting has been completed by A. E. Sapp, south of Glen Elder. This type of shed may appear freakish to those who have not seen them in Southwest Kansas where they are quite common. Mr. Sapp invites you to stop in and see the building.



Dr. C. W. McCampbell

owner of Cedar Knoll Farm, Keats, will give his experiences as a reputable grower of sorghum seed.

On June 15 last year, the first Kansas crop test plan for wheat was demonstrated at a field day near Junction City. Kansas Farmer brought you a complete description of the way the plan works. This idea is being used in 25 counties for the 1937-38 wheat crop, and one of the chief agencies fostering and financing it is the Southwest Wheat Improvement Association. The president of this group, Jess B. Smith, will bring latest information to the farm delegates, to complete the Thursday morning program.

In 1936, Dr. A. E. Aldous, grass specialist of Kansas State College, brought the delegates reliable pointers on restoration of permanent pastures in Eastern Kansas, and because the pasture situation still is acute he has been asked to discuss the subject from the standpoint of his latest observations. He will appear at 1:30 o'clock Thursday.

There is a place for more livestock on Kansas farms, is the board of agriculture's assertion, and Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the animal husbandry department at Kansas State College has consented to present suggested livestock programs which should fill the bill. He will follow Dr. Aldous Thursday afternoon.

The way is open for discussion of "co-operation" in the subject, "Co-operation of Agriculture and Industry" which General R. E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., will present. This may occasion one of the



Major H. G. L. Strange



# Both work for you

*Why hamstring either one?*



**Y**OU know what a job a team, or tractor or truck does on your farm.

You know how you'd feel if somebody tried to pass a law limiting the number of plows you could pull behind a tractor—or the work you could do with a team.

But did you know that the railroads that take your crops to market are being threatened with just that kind of law?

For the past fifteen years, the railroads have been steadily improving their service.

They've developed bigger locomotives—straightened curves—reduced grades—laid thousands of miles of heavier rails—to give you and other shippers better service.

That's why you didn't hear any talk about "car shortage" last summer, when American farmers had one of the biggest wheat crops in years.

All right, then, what would you think of a law forcing railroads to use two trains instead of one—by limiting the number of freight cars an engine can pull?

Such a law would unnecessarily in-

crease the cost of transportation. That has a direct bearing on freight rates.

It would also force railroad service back to a level of several years ago.

This bill to hamstring the railroads is called the TRAIN LIMIT BILL. It has passed the United States Senate and is now before the House of Representatives.

It is called a "safety" measure—yet the fact is, the railroads have reduced accidents to employees by nearly three-fourths during the same years that modern long trains were being developed to give you faster, better service.

There is no real reason why this bill should become a law—and a lot of common sense against it.

In your own interest it will pay you to keep an eye on railroad regulation bills introduced in Congress or in your own state—and make yourself heard.

ASSOCIATION OF  
**AMERICAN RAILROADS**

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**SAFETY FIRST—**  
*friendliness too!*

# This Meringue Will Never Let You Down

Doesn't She Look Sweet  
IN THESE CROCHETED TOGS?

**W**HAT a delicious-looking pie! Fresh from the oven it comes—its tender, flaky, melt-in-your-mouth crust filled with a rich creamy chocolate filling—topped with a high-wide-and-handsome golden-brown meringue. Oh, I tell you, that's a combination artist and poet's portrait of a perfect chocolate pie! But good cooks can bake pies nowadays that even surpass the picture, and while "m in the "telling" mood let me tell you how to make a really perfect chocolate cream pie—perfect even to the "can-stand-up-in-perfect-swirls" golden-brown meringue which is its crowning glory. After long, long years of waiting and painful experimenting, an easy-to-make meringue has actually been invented which not only comes forth from the oven fluffy and billowy, but which actually stays fluffy and billowy just as long as you want it to stay that way. No more sad, tired, and discouraged-looking meringues do you ever need to serve!

The secret of this meringue recipe is that it is made of marshmallows. Not only do marshmallows enable the meringue to assume voluminous heights, but they are also responsible for the fact that it can and will maintain its altitude for hours on end—as well as the fact that such a meringue looks

By **RUTH GOODALL**

## New Year Prayer

I pray the New Year spares these things to me;  
The olden faiths; the shining loyalty  
Of friends the long and searching years have proved—  
The glowing hearthfires, and the books I loved;  
All wonted kindnesses and welcoming—  
All sure, hardtrodden paths to which I cling.  
Oh, young New Year—glad with the thrill of spring—  
Leave me the ways that were my comforting!  
—Laura Simmons.

ture. Return to double boiler and cook, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens. Then beat the egg yolks slightly and slowly pour the chocolate mixture over them. Return to double boiler and cook 2 minutes longer. Add

vanilla extract and pour in baked pastry shell. Cool. And now we are ready for that marshmallow meringue.

## Marshmallow Meringue

1/4 pound marshmallows	1/4 cup granulated sugar
1 tablespoon milk	1/2 teaspoon salt
2 egg whites	1/2 teaspoon vanilla extract

Place marshmallows and milk in an open saucepan. Heat over a very low flame, folding over and over, until marshmallows are about half melted. Then remove from flame and continue folding until the marshmallows have formed a smooth fluffy mass. The mixture will be light and spongy—a perfect basis for a meringue. Allow to cool at room temperature.

Beat egg whites until they just hold a peak; then alternately add very small portions of sugar and continue beating until meringue is stiff and smooth. Add salt and vanilla extract. Pour meringue into saucepan with softened marshmallows and blend. Spread in swirls over the cool chocolate pie.

Place under a very hot broiler flame and brown lightly—about 1/2 minute. Remove immediately and serve when desired. This meringue not only outlasts the old baked variety, but it is smoother, it is finer in texture, it is actually bigger and better—thanks to its companionship with marshmallows.

## Let's Try Them at Least

MRS. H. L. NEBERGALL

Let's eat the dark green leaves of the celery, they are stored full of minerals which your bodies need. They may be a little bitter, but does that really matter?

Let's take pains to use the knobs on the cupboard doors instead of shutting them by putting our hand along the edges and leaving finger prints.

Let's beat an egg until it's smooth and spread it over our faces and let dry, later washing it off. Do the same with your hands and see how clean and soft both your face and hands are.

Let's get together and have a "community sing." There is not one thing a community can do that will give more deep-dyed enjoyment than a "sing fest."—try it and see. Think of the songs you like to sing and then sing them.



And, of course, your own wee daughter would look even sweeter in a crocheted cap, scarf and muff like this little lass is wearing. Besides, think how warm they'll keep her! You may be sure she'll be highly pleased, for little girls like crocheted accessories just as well as big ones do. Pattern No. 1097 contains complete directions for making the set in 5 thru 12-year size—all given in one pattern; illustrations of them and of all stitches used; also material requirements and color suggestions, and it is only 10 cents. Order the pattern from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Don't Have to Gossip

By MRS. R. A. L.

"How do you stand it to live away out there, so far from anybody?" cried my city friend when I paid her a visit recently.

"You do have close neighbors, don't you?" I smiled as I looked out the window directly into another woman's kitchen. "That looks like a nice, pleasant woman, too. What's her name?"

"Oh, I don't know. We've never met—but I think she works in a restaurant, and I see her husband taking bottles out of the ice box sometimes."

"How about the woman on the other side?" I inquired.

"I've never spoken to her either. She has a lot of bridge parties tho, and her daughter comes home late about five nights a week... but we don't gossip around together if that is what you mean."

Don't gossip! They don't have to. They can see right into each other's private lives.

While my neighbors live a mile away, at least I can brush my teeth in privacy. And they know my name, too.

## Easy to Make—and Eat

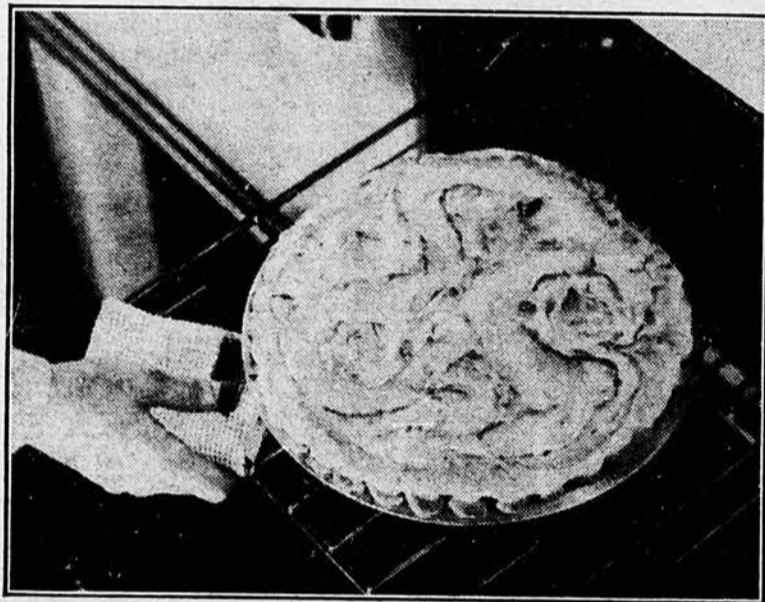
MRS. L. W. JOSEPH

A fine finish for molasses cake, or any every-day cake to be eaten hot is 1/2 a cup of brown sugar, enough thick cream, either sweet or sour, to moisten it, and a tablespoon of peanut butter. Spread this over the cake as soon as it is taken from the oven.

## That Bakery Look

By MRS. CLEVE BUTLER

To glaze cookies, paint the surface of the dough before it is baked with a mixture in which two tablespoons of sugar have been added to one-fourth of a cup of milk. The glazing liquid may be applied with a pastry brush or a clean white cloth fastened to a fork.



Perfect, without question, is this chocolate cream pie, from its tender, flaky crust to the top-most peak of its golden-brown meringue. "Please, Mother, cut the pieces big!"

and tastes so good that it fairly shouts "eat me!"

Now, let's get on with our pie-making, but don't you think it would be a good idea to begin with the filling? And let's be sure it's chocolate. If you follow this recipe, your reputation as the best cook in the county is assured.

## Chocolate Cream Pie

2 1-ounce squares unsweetened chocolate	1/2 teaspoon salt
2 cups milk	2 egg yolks
1/4 cup granulated sugar	1 teaspoon vanilla extract
	1 baked pastry shell
	1/4 cup cornstarch

Shave the chocolate and place it together with 1 1/2 cups milk in top of double boiler; heat until chocolate is melted. Mix the sugar, cornstarch, and salt with the remaining 1/2 cup milk, and to it add the melted chocolate mix-

# We Have a Family Reading Circle

By **NELLE P. DAVIS**

**I**N TOO many farm homes the family sits and talks for an hour or so after supper, and then go to bed. It is not because they dislike to read. Few persons do. It may be because there is nothing interesting to read, or because they have never acquired the reading habit. Perhaps it is because the atmosphere is not conducive to reading. If you and your family do not have the reading habit, now is a good time to start acquiring it. There will be many long evenings this winter that should be spent in an interesting and educational way.

The first excuse of "nothing interesting to read" may be easily taken care of. If you do not have good school libraries, community libraries or town libraries, it is always possible to get books from a traveling library. There are magazines and periodicals almost without number. On first thought they may seem expensive, but remember, they are a real investment, even tho the dividends can not be reckoned in dollars and cents. And remember when you have finished reading a good magazine, there are always plenty of neighbors who would be glad to have a chance to read it.

The next excuse—that of never having acquired the reading habit—is even more easily disposed of. If the family does not have the reading habit you may be pretty sure the home conditions have been such as to make it difficult for an individual to form the habit. In congenial surroundings it seems entirely natural for both the children and

the grown-ups to fall into the custom of reading every evening after supper.

And now what makes an atmosphere conducive to reading? I think the most important things are a room of the right temperature, comfortable chairs or seats, plenty of good light, and reasonable quiet.

Have a fire that will keep the room comfortable and then be sure there is plenty of fuel close at hand so it will not be necessary for anyone to fare forth in the chilly night for more wood or coal. Such a necessity would be apt to result in an overwhelming temptation to go to bed instead of after fuel.

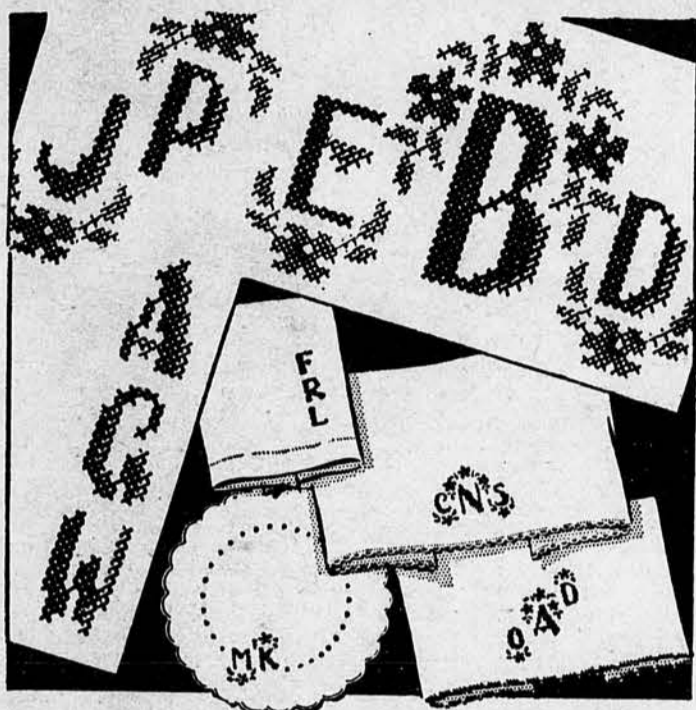
We can not all have electric lights, but there are many good kerosene and gasoline lamps on the market at present. The most important thing is to keep your lamps in such a condition you are sure of getting the maximum amount of light from the lamp you have chosen. Place your lamps thoughtfully, and if there are enough members of your family so that one central reading lamp does not make enough light for everyone, two or three should be provided. If you do not have floor lamps, the lamps should be placed on small substantial tables so the reader can pull up close to both the light and the fire.

Without forbidding all playing by the younger children, a certain amount of quiet and restriction should be observed in the room where people are reading. Boys and girls should be taught while very young, that interrupting a person who is reading is indeed a rude act.

## Have You Tried This?

I used to protect my comforters and cherished quilts by basting or snapping protectors on them. Now I make four large buttonholes in the top sheet to fit four attractive colored buttons—to match or contrast with the quilt—sewed to the quilt. In the winter time when blankets replace sheets, loops of strong white cord are sewed to the blankets to substitute for the buttonholes. Comforters and quilts are protected and there is no extra piece to be laundered and replaced.—Homemaker.

## The Alphabet in Cross Stitch



THE "initial" effect will charm you, the simple stitchery thrill you, once you've assembled your own striking monogram from the three complete alphabets in this pattern. Each letter has a floral spray as decoration; use the letters this way or without the frame. Embroider them in groups, or do them singly. Mark them on hankies, blouses, undie sets and household linens. Pattern No. 1441 contains a transfer pattern of three complete alphabets, one 3-inch and two 2-inch (with the floral spray); directions for correct placing of the initials; illustrations of all stitches used, and color suggestions. You may obtain it for just 10 cents by writing: Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

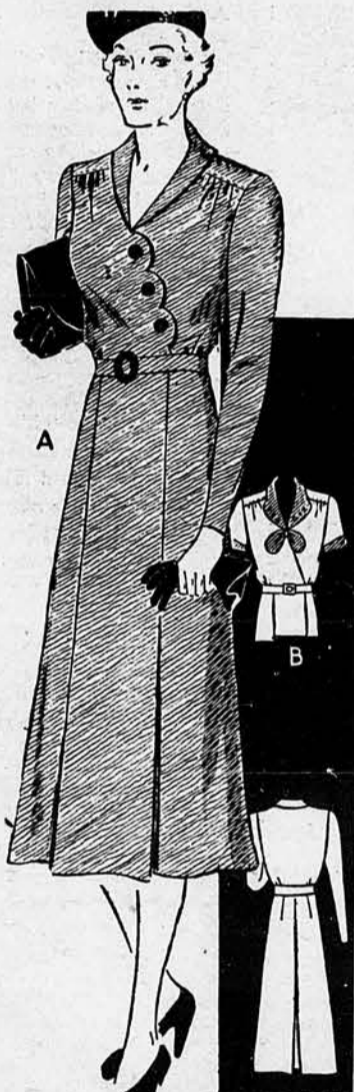
the carcass hung in the meat house, about 2½ pounds of fresh beef—the "neck" portion does nicely for this purpose. Trim off every bit of sinew and fat. Cut it in tiny pieces. Then put it in a fruit jar or bottle and shut it tightly after you have seasoned the meat with salt, which also helps to draw out the blood. Put the jar in a deep pan filled with enough cold water to cover the jar. Put the pan on the stove and let it come to the boiling point and keep it slowly boiling for 6 hours—adding water as it boils away. The juice separates from the meat and the meat is drained of all its goodness—so the meat is not to be used afterward. This will make about 2 good cups of beef juice. You can figure about a pound of meat to a cup of juice.

### Beats Mending Hose

Between housework and cold weather, not to mention quilting, my fingers are hopelessly rough despite frequent "creaming." This doesn't bother me every day cotton hose, but when I donned my "betters" those catchy fingers pulled delicate silk threads. So now I slip my gloves on until my hose are neatly in place. My husband laughs but it saves sewing up runs.—Mrs. S. B., Hope, Kan.

### "Clothes Make the Woman"

IF THEY ARE RIGHT



Pattern KF-9486—"Clothes can make the woman, provided the woman makes the right clothes," says our designer who designed this slim o' line frock for you who wear sizes "36 to 48!" Its simple, tailored lines bring you the silhouette of the moment, and its clever accents are as subtly flattering as they are new. A perfect afternoon frock—it's exactly right, too, for shopping, important meetings, and the evenings you "go places." Take your choice between the tailored roll collar with spicy button accents and the contrasting collar, cuffs and tie when the scallop detail is omitted from the diagonal closing. Perfect in tie-silk, rough crepe or thin wool, and easily made with the aid of the clear directions included with this pattern. Sizes 36 to 48. Size 36 requires 3 yards 54-inch fabric.

Patterns 15 cents. Our Fashion Magazine filled from cover to cover with glamorous new clothes, 10 cents extra. Address Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## You Can Grow Anything

IN A GLASS GARDEN



Glass gardens take little care. Start with amusing cacti in a discarded fish bowl. Later you can grow your own corsage of gardenias, or orchids, at little expense in one of these fascinating miniature greenhouses.

Dwarf cacti will grow from seed right in your glass container or, for speedier results, you can buy small plants. Place plenty of cinders or pebbles in the bottom of the bowl for drainage. For soil use clean sharp sand mixed with a bit of garden loam.

For another easy, colorful terrarium ask your florist for a package of mixed fern seed—or tiny slips of pink-flowering begonia to combine with yellowish green and purple foliage plants.

Our 32-page booklet gives full directions for the planting and care of glass and dish gardens. Bottle gardens. Toy landscapes. Gardenias, orchids, African violets. A window kitchen-garden of savory herbs for flavoring—nasturtium, parsley, rosemary, thyme. This little booklet, "Glass Gardens and Novelty Indoor Gardens" is only 10 cents and may be obtained from Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## When Tools Are Handy

By MRS. F. A. NAYLOR

A shade comes off the roller, a curtain bracket pulls loose or a knob comes off a drawer and we hunt for

tools only to find the man of the house is using them. So, we lay aside these little jobs; they pile up and confusion and inconvenience prevail.

During a visit to the dime store I bought a hammer, screw driver, a pair of pointed nose pliers and a pair of round nose pliers for less than a dollar. With my new hammer I put a partition in my cutlery drawer and therein placed my tools. To these I added several small screw top glass jars—one for assorted nails, one for screws and another for tacks. Then last but not least, a pair of scissors. This additional pair of scissors saves me many steps to the sewing machine in another room.

These tools are light but for the small repair jobs a woman can make they meet all requirements. Repairs are made quickly with a minimum of steps and one's work progresses much more smoothly with no stack of little jobs awaiting.

## When You Are Basting

By MARY L. BALLEW

Often in the winter many days are dark and dreary for sewing, but by using bright-colored thread for basting along the seams to be stitched, I save time and also protect my eyes from strain. The bright-colored thread is an easy guide for the eyes.

When basting plaits or tucks, which must be pressed before the bastings are removed, I always use silk thread as it does not leave the mark of the basting when the pressing is done.

## Beef Juice Made at Home

MARY LOU WILLIAMS

Make beef juice, the honest-to-goodness kind made from real meat, if there's a member of your family on the sick list and in need of strength. A patient recovering from an operation, who greatly needs nourishment but has no appetite, will find it extremely beneficial. It is much more palatable than the beef tea made from the little cubes of concentrated extract or any of the synthetic products that may be bought ready prepared.

Buy from the butcher or cut from

# WIBW

The Voice of Kansas

580 Kc.

5000 W.

## "Lonesome Cowboy"



One of the reasons Roy Faulkner is called a "LONESOME" cowboy is because he's singing and playing his guitar on the air before most of the staff are out of bed yet! He's a swell entertainer—tune in at 5:15 and 6:15 a. m. any day except Sunday.



If you want to hear some real harmony, as only Louise, left, and Catherine McKay can sing it, tune in any morning, except Sunday, at 7:30. And Frankie McKay, a brother, adds his share too!



Two more popular members of the "KANSAS ROUNDUP" show their faces this week. They are Tommy Watson, left, the boy who steals the show with his banjo, and Ferrol Burris, the Prairie Roamer, whose grand voice you'll like. Tune in at 2:45 p. m. Monday thru Friday, and Saturday nights at 7.



This young newlywed just can't stay out of the publicity columns. He's Hilton Hodges, whose zip and personality puts "life" into the "Kansas Roundup." Remember the time—2:45 p. m. every week day, and Saturday at 7.

# The Grace of the DIM STRAIN

By VINGIE E. ROE

**T**HIS story begins with the heart of a child, a bold boy-child of 7, for if it had not been for the strain of fearlessness in the heart of small Olaf Hendrik there would have been no story. Also it deals with love, that wonder of the ages, with savagery and blood-lust, and lastly with sacrifice, which ennobles everything it touches.

Its setting was the slanting green meadows of a high ranch spread between the austere peaks and shoulders of the Trinities, where big Olaf Hendrik ran a band of sheep.

For 11 years Big Olaf had worked at his trade of cabinet maker in a seaboard city, saving, always saving, for the dream which obsessed him—a dream of great hills and blue skies, of swift streams and the deep grass of mountain valleys. In those 11 years had come into his life Elsa, big and blonde and smiling, and the two children she had borne him, the young Olaf and the tiny Brun, as fair as her mother.

When the baby was 1 year old the Hendriks had set forth gaily across the continent with their precious money, bound for that great West of which they had heard so much.

They found it, too, and Olaf spent the money wisely, and they were happy with their little band of sheep and their cabin.

"Yah! Elsa," Olaf would say in his booming voice while his blue eyes twinkled, "w'at more should we want?"

And Elsa would lean her yellow, braid-bound head against his shoulder and smile.

True. What more did they want?

Nothing. The band of sheep would grow. The stout log storehouse was provisioned for a year ahead.

Could honest people covet more?

Elsa was always at work about the cabin which was a marvel of cleanliness, and it fell to the lot of small Olaf to watch the child who toddled in the dooryard.

**T**HIS the boy did faithfully, for he came of sound stock on both sides, but his blue eyes were forever searching the wooded slopes that circled the meadows, his heart running on dream-feet into the rimming wilderness. A thousand adventures waited him in the mysterious fastnesses of pine and fir.

"Why can I not go?" he would demand of his mother, "just by the hill?"

Elsa would shake her head and conjure mythical foes, but Olaf was not convinced.

There was no fear in him. Only an aching desire to set out for somewhere, to look-see over the rim of the world.

That was a gorgeous summer in the Trinities. In every unfrequented glade tall grass stood lush and succulent, while fair, frail flowers adorned the whole wild land.

The business of living and dying was going briskly on among the hills and hollows as it had done for ages.

A shiny fierce mink fed her nestful of kittens on squealing mouse and young bird, while far up on Granite Ridge old Yellow Eyes the panther sunned his sides on a flat rock, content with a world which offered such tender flesh of fawn and yearling doe.

But above and beyond all these kindred of the sun-washed, silent places there were two whose wordless will was law—whose supremacy was unchallenged.

Foremost of these two kings of the lonesome land was Padfoot the wolf and he was every inch a monarch.

His long head stood waist-high to a man, his back and loins were hard with muscle.

Padfoot had no friends. He had no mate who stayed by any length of time. He had only his fierce supremacy—and an enemy, the other King.

This enemy he remembered from year to year—and that was not like a wolf. But Padfoot was a peculiar wolf. There was something about him which set him apart from his fellows, which made them distrust him, and which in turn held him aloof in a sort of sharp contempt.

What this something was would have been hard to say.

To the scattered timber wolves it was a *smell*. A faint, vague scent to be sure, but it meant *beware*.

To Padfoot himself it was an inner feeling.

To a human it would have been the eyes that shone like foxfire beneath the pointed, white-lined ears—for these eyes were beautiful. They were large and changing of expression and much darker than a wolf's eyes should be. Also they were set wide apart in the good breadth of the unusual skull—and these things made Padfoot marked.

He had spent the winter farther north, but with the spring he traveled back to his familiar haunts beneath the crags of Granite Ridge, and once again he saw his enemy.

He lay flat on his belly beneath a manzanita

• •

An unforgettable story of a feud between two great monarchs of the wild, Padfoot, the wolf, and Hookbeak, the eagle. Their destinies are altered by the fearlessness of Young Olaf who sought and found adventure "by the hill." It appears complete in only two installments.

• •

bush and watched him sailing on broad wings down along the wooded slant beneath.

He saw the sunlight strike sharply on his shining feathers and pick out the bold white spot of his fierce head—for this was none other than Hookbeak the eagle who had lived forever in the unapproachable cloud-touching crags of the range.

That sight never failed to bring back a memory to Padfoot. Memory, which is almost wholly a domestic attribute.

Always when Hookbeak sailed like that Padfoot felt an old shadow coming between him and the sun—heard the roar of pinions—felt the knife-like pain of clutching talons. He saw the sunlight fade and knew again the fear of death. He had never forgotten Hookbeak's awful eyes, cold and full of light, or the look of the cruel beak, wide opened to strike. He had never forgotten the terrible fight that followed, nor the fierce triumphs he had known when old Hookbeak had given up and flapped away, his ragged pinions barely able to support him. That had been many years ago in the days of Padfoot's youth.

But from that day forth he had hated the eagle with undying rancor.

Now he watched him drift down along the mighty slope and sail in a wide circle above the floor of a slanting green meadow far, far below. For a long time the gleaming spot of feathers balanced in the sunwash. Then it disappeared.

As the great bird mounted in spirals Padfoot saw that there was something dangling from his cruel claws, something which shone



snow-white in the sun. When he had reached the level of the crags Hookbeak came straight as a die toward them—and toward the wolf lying beneath the manzanita bush. Indeed he sailed so closely overhead that Padfoot caught the scent of flesh—a ravaging, sweet scent which set saliva springing from his glands—and saw the small woolly creature in the eagle's claws.

He promptly forgot all about Hookbeak, once he was out of sight in his rotten aerie, but he did not forget that smell. It was not fawn-smell, nor bird-smell, nor any smell of the wild, but it was delicious. Also, he had seen quite plainly where it came from—namely, the low green meadow so far down on the mountain's skirts.

When the sun had dropped behind the ridge the great wolf drifted as noiselessly as a shadow down toward that meadow.

That night distress took hold upon Big Olaf, lamenting his first loss. There was one lamb missing.

"I don't know," he told Elsa that night when the band was safe in its big corrals, "w'at-for t'ief got dat lamb. I ain't see nottin'."

But a few days later he did see something—Hookbeak wheeling in the blue. But Hookbeak also saw him—and Hulda, the old Collie.

And Padfoot saw them all.

From a sheltering jut of stone among a clump of madrone trees he took keen stock of the whole affair of the meadow. He studied the herd which was constantly kept in shape by the man and the dog, the cabin where the woman came and went, and the two small children which played about the door.

For 3 days he lay beneath the madrone trees and watched—down wind, mind you, always down wind. He had no desire to send his message of danger to the Collie.

And then something happened which was to write the wolf-king's destiny in high letters.

**E**LSA, who had never known an unnatural sickness in her life, fell ill of a fever. She lay in the big bed, flushed and weary, and poor Olaf the elder was in despair, what with running in to give her cool water from the spring, and cooking food for himself and the children, not to mention the sheep which he was grazing farther away, in the Upper Meadow. More and more he had to leave them to the care of Hulda.

And so, with Elsa helpless, with Olaf swamped with work, and with Old Hulda never near the cabin till the sheep came in at night, what more natural than that Young Olaf should find his opportunity?

More and more the mystery of the mountains beckoned him, and little by little he crept toward them. At first the baby girl whimpered as the boy dragged her with him, but the fire of adventure was in his blue eyes and he did not heed. When her tiny legs grew too weary to follow, Olaf sat down with a sigh and waited. However he was hushed and solemn with delight.

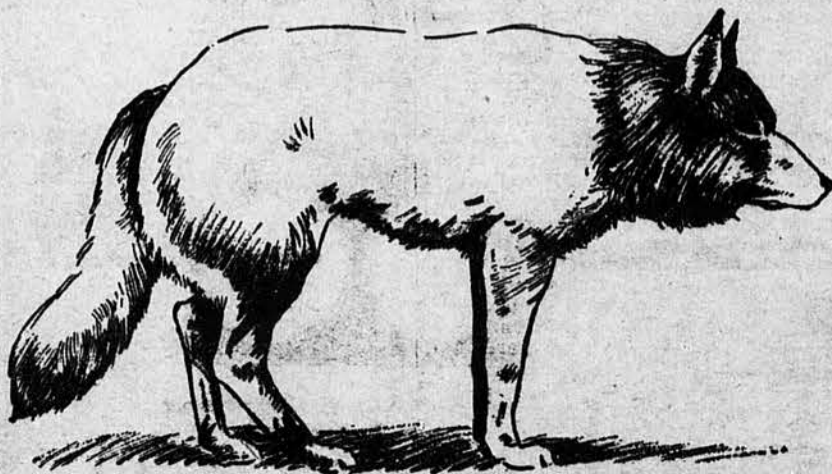
At last he was "by the hill"—was out of sight of the cabin—was adrift on mimic seas of adventure. Hours on end the child sat hunched like a little quail beside some moss-grown rock listening to the voices of the wilderness, the squeak of a field-mouse, the rustle of a king-snake at his hunting, the wafting winnow of softly feathered wings above him.

Elsa worried over the silences occasioned by these trips and questioned Young Olaf when he came shyly in around the doorjamb.

But he had been "just by the hill" and the sulky baby could not help matters. So Elsa had to be content with a weak caution to go no farther than the clearing's edge.

And now we must leave Elsa to her drifting, that we may watch what took place in the fir thickets.

It was a wonderful day, fair with light, drowsy (Continued on Page 14)





# Our best wishes for 1938

A BRAND NEW YEAR is just beginning. And all of us here at KANSAS FARMER join in sending you our sincere best wishes.

We hope that 1938 brings you good crops and good prices—good health and much joy. We all promise faithfully and earnestly to continue to do our BEST in serving you and our other 115,000 subscriber-friends.

If you have a neighbor who isn't taking KANSAS FARMER and who would like to, just hand him the coupon below. It will bring him—as you already know—a bumper yield in helpful, interesting, profitable reading.

## COUPON

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas

Enclosed is \$.....for which send me

KANSAS FARMER for.....years.  
(One year 50c; 3 years \$1.)

Name..... R.F.D.....

Post Office..... State.....

- 1—Arthur Capper, Publisher
- 2—H. S. Blake, General Manager
- 3—Marco Morrow, Asst. Publisher
- 4—E. C. Nash, Asst. General Manager
- 5—Raymond Gilkeson, Managing Editor
- 6—T. A. McNeal, Editor
- 7—Ruth Goodall, Women's Editor
- 8—Roy R. Moore, Advertising Manager
- 9—Tudor Charles, Associate Editor
- 10—R. W. Wohlford, Circulation Manager
- 11—James J. Brazelton, Horticulture
- 12—Mrs. H. P. Farnsworth, Poultry Editor
- 13—Jesse Johnson, Livestock Editor
- 14—J. M. Parks, Protective Service and Capper Clubs
- 15—Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Medical Dept.



# KANSAS FARMER

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Honored Member of a *Famous Family*

Total Combined Circulation  
Over 4,000,000



## TIME has PROVED this fence will last!



Punishing years of weather and fence line strain have proved to thousands of farmers that RED BRAND fence lasts longer — costs less per rod per year.

**Time Tested** extra thick "Galvannealed" zinc coating and tough copper-bearing steel add years to the life of RED BRAND fence.

**FREE BOOK . .**

"Hidden Treasures In Your Soil" . . . finest book of its kind on soil-building methods. Write

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.  
2117 Industrial St. Peoria, Ill.

**RED BRAND**  
Time Tested FENCE  
RED TOP STEEL POSTS

## NEW WESTERN SPROCKET

**PACKER  
AND  
MULCHER**

New patents open put Western 17 years ahead. It pulverizes, mulches, mows and firms soil deep as plowed better than ever before. Saves time, labor and horsepower preparing perfect seedbed. Leaves surface smooth without grooves, prevents washing, conserves moisture and increases all crops 20% to 30%. Saves 1/3 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. Write for free catalog and freight paid prices direct to you.  
WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO., Box 645 Hastings, Neb.

## Kidneys Must Clean Out Acids

Your body cleans out excess acids and poisonous wastes in your blood thru 9 million tiny delicate kidney tubes or filters. If functional disorders due to germs in the kidneys or bladder make you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Leg Pains, Circles Under Eyes, Dizziness, Backache, Swollen Joints, Acidity, or Burning Passages, don't rely on ordinary medicines. Fight such germs with the doctor's prescription Cystex. Cystex starts working in 3 hours and must prove entirely satisfactory in 1 week and be exactly the medicine you need or money back is guaranteed. Telephone your druggist for Cystex (Siss-tex) today. The guarantee protects you. Copr. 1937 The Knox Co.

## LOCK-JOINT CONCRETE STAVE

### SILO

Thousands of satisfied owners endorse this Silo—Makes money for the user. Big discount for orders now. Distributors: Gehl Cutters and Hammer Mills.

INTERLOCKING STAVE SILO CO.  
Wichita, Kan.

## AGENTS UP TO 50

Big cash profits for you; full or part time. Over 250 household necessities—things people must buy. Proven fast sellers; steady repeaters, earnings very fast day. FORD TUDOR REDAN GIVEN YOU AS BONUS. I'll show you how to start at once; send your name today. Reply by mail or visit our office. Write: ALBERT HILLS, 4075 Hammond Ave., Cincinnati, O.

FOR CAVED UDDERS  
CRACKED TEATS, WOUNDS  
Always use **CORONA**  
**WOOL FAT**  
FREE SAMPLE  
CORONA MFG. CO. 1000 E. 14th St. Canton, Ohio

## Farm Bureau Wants Definite Control to Maintain Prices

By RAYMOND H. GILKESON

FOLLOWING the lead of their re-elected president, E. A. O'Neal, American Farm Bureau Federation delegates, in annual meeting at Chicago last week, stated in no uncertain terms exactly what they want. "If artificial stimuli and controls are to continue for American business and American labor, equivalent stimuli and controls must be accorded to American agriculture," the resolutions state. "If, however, American business and American labor will relinquish the use of artificial instrumentalities and permit the restoration of free competition, organized American agriculture will no longer request the support and co-operation of the Federal government to restore a balance for agriculture with industry and labor."

Demands in the Farm Bureau's "battle of self-defense . . . and rightful repossession" include: Agricultural tariffs to fully protect the domestic market from competing imports that hold or force American prices below parity levels; reduction of excessive industrial tariffs to equalize the price levels of industrial and agricultural commodities; state and federal marketing agreements and orders to enable producers with distributors and consumers to stabilize the price level of any agricultural commodity; and the holding of current annual or seasonal surpluses of farm products from market channels in the most economical way under a system of Federal loans based upon warehouse or trust receipts, thus protecting producers from the price-depressing effect of surpluses, while insuring an ample supply of farm products at all times, and protecting the nation from the dangers of drouth, insects and disease disasters.

The Bureau fired a broadside at speculation, urging that it be eliminated in order to reduce the spread between the prices received by producers and paid by consumers of farm commodities. It endorsed the essential provisions of the AAA of 1937, as presented by the Federation to the House and Senate committees on agriculture. It stated flatly that Congress should establish and maintain a managed currency which will avoid violent fluctuations. And reaffirmed its former position for the creation of a national tax commission composed of the Federal

and state governments and representatives of labor, industry and agriculture to work out a correlated tax system between states and the Federal government. Tax-free securities and increased freight rates were put on the black list. Continuation of 3 1/2 per cent interest on Federal Land Bank loans, and 4 per cent on commissioner loans, was approved, as were rural electrification, purchase of silver, and a reduction in relief expenditures by the Federal government. Complete exemption of agricultural labor from the National Labor Relations Act was strongly favored.

Exactly how the Federation stands on crop control legislation was indicated by President O'Neal in his annual address. He pointed out the House bill as a "tragedy." Quoting Mr. O'Neal: "The (House) agricultural committee wrote a bill that leads the farmer to think he might get parity prices, but it offers no mechanism to give him parity . . . Marketing quotas have been set at such high levels that prices would be absolutely wrecked before they could be invoked . . . We fought with all the power at our command to get the bill amended to make it workable, but the opposition was too strong. We even had to oppose our own Secretary of Agriculture. . . . Secretary Wallace favors big granary supplies, and we just can't go along with him on that idea. . . . We are insisting on a bill with enough definite control in it to maintain market prices at fair and reasonable levels, so that big payments will not be made necessary."

"The Secretary wants a flexible bill, while we want a measure with definite controls written into the law. We hate to disagree with our good friend the Secretary, but we cannot and will not compromise on this fundamental issue."

Following President O'Neal on this program was Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. I sensed that a good many in the audience wanted to hear the Secretary take a definite stand on provisions of the bills in Congress, or perhaps answer Mr. O'Neal for his attack on the ever-normal granary plan—"big granary supplies"—backed by Wallace. The Secretary chose instead to point out that both House and Senate bills have good points.

## The Grace of the Dim Strain

(Continued from Page 12)

with stillness when the boy adventured truly, even to the edge of the madrone trees by the great upstanding rock! He had long set his heart upon the goal and he pulled the small Brun shamelessly, so that her fair little face was flushed and sweating. But after interminable climbing Olaf stood beside the rock and looked with dilated eyes down upon his father's meadows. He could see the white mass of the herd, like feathers on a green carpet—Olaf and Hulda skirting the woods where danger lurked for the unwary lambs. The boy drew in his breath with happiness and sat down before the rock. Brun tumbled over on her small stomach and promptly went to sleep.

And so it was that Padfoot, coming down from the high crest of the ridge, stopped in a fern-swath with one foot lifted and sniffed the air suspiciously. There was upon it a brand-new scent. A soft scent, a sweet scent, which was young and pleasant, but was of neither fawn nor doe, nor yet that entrancing aroma which Hookbeak had brought from the meadows.

In a matter of a very few moments he stood in amazement behind the rock, staring with narrow eyes at the interlopers in his lookout.

These small creatures were undoubtedly those which he had seen about the cabin door below, and they were new to him. He had never beheld their like before. Also that odd smell stamped them as things apart. It was sweet—but somehow it did not suggest food. Rather it told him something vague and faint as a shadow at twilight, about that intimacy between man and dog which had seemed right

to him as he watched those two working together with the sheep.

For a long time he studied the humped back of the boy with its pale hair above—the little girl sleeping on her face.

And then, without warning, as if drawn by some sudden overpowering urge, Young Olaf whirled on his haunches.

Eye to eye, not 10 feet apart, boy and wolf stared at each other. For one awful second Elsa's warnings swept over Olaf in a flood, and he went cold with dread. Then, almost on the heels of that sinking slump, adventure surged in him.

"Psup! Psup!" he said instantly thru pursed lips, using the familiar dog-call. And he snapped his small fingers grandly as his father did to Hulda.

But this was not Hulda. This was a dangerous wild thing whose mind was divided as to what it should do—leap in or back out. For a terrible moment the tension held, with Padfoot's back and shoulders stiff with the rising hair. Then, heaven alone knowing what blind thing stirred in him, Padfoot backed into the brush and was gone.

Now by all rightful precedent, young Olaf Hendrik should have scrambled home sobbing with relief. He did no such thing.

He made a triumphal march down thru the sun-flecked thickets with the baby, peevish with sleep and fatigue, on his own small back, bent with the burden—but his eyes were blank with inner visions and gay excitement.

(To Be Concluded Next Week)

## Best Remedy for Coughs is Easily Mixed at Home

Needs No Cooking. Big Saving.

To get the quickest relief from coughs due to colds, mix your own remedy at home. Once tried, you'll never use any other kind of cough medicine, and it's so simple and easy. First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. A child could do it. No cooking needed.

Then get 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a concentrated compound of Norway Pine, famous for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. Thus you make a full pint of really better medicine than you could buy ready-made for four times the money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.

And for quick, blessed relief, it has no equal. You can feel it penetrating the air passages in a way that means business. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membranes, and eases the soreness. Thus it makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep.

Just try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

## Trindl ELECTRIC ARC WELDER

Works Off Any Storage Battery or Ordinary Light Socket . . .

This New Electric Arc Welder is made possible by the invention of a low voltage carbon arc. Arc batteries may be used without removing from car. Uses about same current as four headlight bulbs. Can be used on 110 Volt electric light socket or 24 Volt electric light socket by using a Trindl Converter in place of battery. Broken parts are simply melted together by the white HOT electric arc, in just a few seconds. Produces about 7,000 degrees heat. HOTTEST FLAME KNOWN

AGENTS  
We sell with care to all mechanics, repairmen and farmers. Radio and battery shops. Five minute demonstration makes sales. Up to 100% profit. Write TODAY.  
Trindl Products, 2229-AF, Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## The BEAR CAT Combination GRAIN AND ROUGHAGE MILL Also ENSILAGE CUTTER



Grinds any feed—green, wet or dry. This feeder really takes in loose roughage, bundles or bale flakes and no monkey business about it. Large capacity guaranteed with ordinary farm tractor. Grinds grain, ear or shelled corn with roughage or separate. Has cutter head and swing hammers. Get full information on this real honest-to-goodness grinder. Write Western Land Roller Co., Box 135 Hastings, Neb.

Distributors for Missouri and Kansas  
ANN ARBOR-KLUGHARTT SALES CO.,  
Kansas City, Mo.

## Tongue Lock Concrete Stave Silos

have proven by constant use for more than two decades the outstanding silo on the market.

With large discounts given now for orders, do not delay, but write us at once for information.

THE McPHERSON CONCRETE PRODUCTS CO.  
McPherson . . . . . Kansas

## U.S. GOV'T JOBS

Earn \$1200 to \$2100 at Start. Excellent opportunities for citizens 18 to 50. No special experience usually required. Railway Postal Clerks may earn \$155 first month; Customs Inspectors as high as \$3,000 a year. Send for FREE BOOK "How to Secure a Government Position." It tells about many good government positions and how our tested method will help you pass examinations. Write AT ONCE, Arthur R. Patterson (Former Government Examiner), Principal, PATTERSON SCHOOL, 2431 Mercantile Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

## 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 untelfish, 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

TRY  
an advertisement in the Kansas Farmer Market Place.

## Pasture Work to Continue for 1938 In All Eastern Kansas Counties

PASTURE improvement is getting attention in every county in Kansas with continuation for 1938 of the contest sponsored by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce and co-operating agencies, in the counties lying in the Eastern third of Kansas. This contest has been carried on for several years and apparently is gaining momentum and interest every year. The contest area is east of the western boundaries of Washington, Clay, Dickinson, Marion, Butler and Cowley counties. All counties west of this line are included in the pasture improvement program sponsored by Kansas Farmer. Beatty Ray, an Allen county farmer, the winner of the 1937 contest in eastern Kansas. He has a 120-acre farm, 30 acres in cultivation, and 90 in permanent pasture. He mowed his pastures in June and August, controlling weeds, and improving the sod 70 per cent. Sudan and lespedeza, Sweet clover and small grains, all were used in temporary pasture. Three permanent grass areas were rotated.



Beatty Ray, Allen county

Other winners in the contest were: second, Louis Hodgson, Wabaunsee county; third, Carl Francisco, Labette county; fourth, Merle Lathrop, Allen county; fifth, Earl E. Stewart, Bourbon county; sixth, Theodore Myers, Wilson county; seventh, W. H. Ling, Allen county; eighth, E. O. Sechrist, Shawnee county; ninth, Harry W. Griffin, Lincoln county; tenth, C. A. Payne, Labette county; and twelfth, William T. Hoge, Bourbon county.

Prizes ranging from \$50 to \$100 were given by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce for the winners. The program will be continued in 1938 under direction of the pasture committee, composed of E. A. Cleavinger, chairman; John G. Bell, J. J. Moxley, and Ed Seath, all of the extension service at Manhattan, and L. E. Hawkins, Kansas City.

Pasturizing farm lands to make them profitable and maintain their fertility was the theme of the first annual pasture improvement banquet meeting at Iola honoring these winners. Nearly 100 winners, county agricultural agents, chamber of commerce representatives, and pasture and grass specialists were present. The contest for 1938, is conducted thru the operation of the Kansas City, Mo., Chamber of Commerce, county Farm Bureaus, local chambers of commerce, other organizations, and the Kansas State College Extension Service.

E. Aldous, in charge of pasture investigations at Kansas State College, one of the speakers, discussed "Pasture Utilize Land Profitably." Mr. Aldous recently returned from England where he was a delegate from the United States to the International Grass Land Congress.

"England used to grow grain crops, but it had to change to grass since grain crops could be grown so much more cheaply in the United States and Canada," explained the speaker. "England put her crop land into grass, and now the farmers in that country market practically all their grass thru beef animals, sheep, and milk production."

In further explaining the farm management practices used by English farmers, the speaker said that 63 per cent of the land is in permanent grass, and 21 per cent is cultivated. Every 4 years the land is laid down to pasture. A common rotation is oats, after breaking the pasture land; wheat or barley; root crops, such as turnips, mangels, or swedes harvested by livestock; and then the fourth year seeding down to pasture with oats as a nurse crop. About 40 to 50 pounds of a mixture of grass and clover are seeded to the acre for the pasture.

Considering the use of fertilizers, the speaker said that basic slag was the main fertilizer used.

For Eastern Kansas farm lands, the speaker recommended the growing of grass and legumes, emphasizing the importance of growing adapted species of both grasses and legumes. He listed brome, orchard, meadow fescue, and either lespedeza or alfalfa or Sweet clover. Alfalfa or Sweet clover should be grown on soils that are sweet and free from acid. Redtop is recommended where the soil is acid. About 20 pounds of grass seed is recommended to the acre, 16 pounds of grass seed and 4 pounds of legume seed.

## « « ANNOUNCING THE » »

### NEW WORLD'S STANDARD DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

HERE is a wonderful new line of De Laval Separators — the best in 60 years of De Laval leadership, during which more than 6,000,000 machines have been made.

With increased separating capacity, combined with greatest skimming efficiency, these new De Laval separators will separate more milk in less time, with less effort, and produce more cream of better quality.

They have many new features and improvements, and are easier to turn, operate, clean and wash. Likewise they are the most beautiful cream separators ever made, having graceful, trim lines and glossy-black, porcelain-like durable enamel finish with modernistic decorations. Made in four sizes: hand, electric or belt drive. See them at your De Laval Dealer's place of business.



Get Your De Laval Now—Start  
Easy Payments March 1st

Special terms which De Laval Dealers are now offering enable you to get a new De Laval immediately for a small down payment, and free use of it until March 1st. Then start extremely liberal and easy payments, which in many cases your new separator will earn from butterfat now being lost. Same terms apply on milkers.



## Enter the De Laval Contest \$3500.00 IN PRIZES

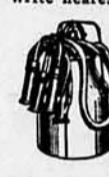
This Contest, which runs from January 10th to March 31st, 1938, is open to any farmer, or member of his family, having one or more cows. Even though you do not use a cream separator you are invited to enter. Prizes will be given for the best answers to a question which is shown on the "Official Entry Blank and Rules for De Laval Contest," which can be obtained only from the local De Laval Dealers. Prizes will be divided as follows: \$1000.00 for the best answer; \$750.00 for the second best; \$500.00 for the third best; \$250.00 for

the fourth best—and ten additional prizes of new No. 14 De Laval Separators.

In order to answer the question shown on the Official Entry Blank it will be necessary for you to see a New World's Standard De Laval Separator, which is now on display at many De Laval Dealers' stores. Write your answer on the back of the Entry Blank and mail to the De Laval office. If you do not know the name of your De Laval Dealer, or if he does not have a new De Laval on display, write nearest office below.



**De Laval Junior Separators**  
A lower priced quality line of European made De Laval Separators ranging in capacity from 150 to 500 pounds per hour. They are quality products in every respect, and are the best low-priced separators that can be obtained.



**De Laval Milkers**  
More De Laval Milkers are now in use the world over than any others. They milk better, faster, cleaner than any other method. Made in a variety of sizes and styles for milking one to 1000 or more cows. Can be obtained on such liberal terms that it will pay for itself.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY  
NEW YORK 165 Broadway CHICAGO 427 Randolph St. SAN FRANCISCO 61 Beale St.

WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF SEPARATORS AND MILKERS

## JACOBS The Proven Wind Electric

Never a burned out generator . . . Over 10 years of unequalled service . . . Patented proven variable pitch governor.

"With Byrd at the South Pole"

No other wind electric in America can offer you the workmanship, patented construction, design, fully automatic speed, charging and voltage control, together with PROVEN SERVICE. These are important parts of every "Jacobs" Wind Electric Plant.



Before you buy any plant, learn why the "Jacobs" built by one of America's oldest and leading wind electric manufacturers, is the ONLY complete, as well as proven and guaranteed wind electric plant.

Write for FREE Literature

A size and price for every farm. New low priced 1938 model now available.

The Jacobs Wind Electric Co., Inc.  
Dept. KF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

## SPEAK A GOOD WORD FOR KANSAS FARMER

when writing to advertisers;  
it helps you and helps us

## Junior Champions of the Milk Pail



Champion milkers of their respective schools are these 5 vocational agriculture students who competed for a gold trophy at the Sabetha district dairy booster meeting. Left to right: George Steinmeier, Seneca, the winner, who drew 6.3 pounds of milk in 1½ minutes; Bennett Metz, Powhattan; Howard Acheson, Effingham; Walter Meyer, Fairview; and Guy Wickle, Sabetha.

# From a Marketing Viewpoint

By HOMER J. HENNEY

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

I have a supply of grain and roughage. In your opinion what are the chances of making a profit above feed costs on stock cattle at present prices (December 18)? What market should I head for? What quality and weight cattle should I buy? Just feeding up roughage for mere ride-dance without a fair chance of profit does not appeal to me.—R. J., Edina, Mo.

Only 4 chances out of 10 that any kind of stockers purchased now will show a profit above what your feed is worth, unless you can go to grass and sell on the best market in the last half of 1938. We can't tell until July 15, whether to sell in August or December. Odds now favor the November-December market with short-feds. If you can arrange for a 10 to 12 months program and will write in on March 15 and again on July 15, it looks as if at least 5 chances out of 10 that 7 to 8 cent choice quality steer calves would return at least the roughage and grass bill, if we can avoid the worst market during that period. This program should show some profit above these costs if you co-operate often enough so we can adjust our selling somewhere near the best market which may be in April, might be in August, but should be in December of 1938.

Have some lambs that I want to sell soon now. Some more that I can head for March. What encouragement can you give for them.—A. C., Burton, Kan.

About 7 chances out of 10 that you are not going to be satisfied with either sale from a profit standpoint. In this type of year, lamb prices usually rally temporarily in early January. You probably will not regret selling on January rallies everything that would be fairly heavy if held until March or April. Mutton, wool and butter prices tend to move up and down with business closer than most other farm prices. Altho the 10 to 20 per cent more lambs on feed are pretty well sold out by February, the usual spring advance in March and April should not be as strong as usual.

What is the outlook for hogs now being headed for March? Has the season's low been reached for fat hogs? I have some weighing 200 pounds now (December 10). Should I sell or hold on a while? Will hogs be cheaper next year?—E. W., Whitewater, Kan.

Chances still are 7 out of 10 that the season's low price was not in November or mid-December. Odds favor holding those fat hogs for a rally in late December or early January. The best program now is to feed shoats so as to weigh 200 pounds on March 15. If by February 1, the market still is advancing from the December low spot, then write in as we may have to sell out early as light lights. If the market on February 1 has turned down from an early January rally, then write in as we may suggest feeding more oats



"It's no use! I can't chop trees with this high wind. They won't fall down!"

and less grain so as to carry over until April 1. The cyclical peak price was in August and a cyclical low price under recent low levels is expected some time in 1938.

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

—KF—

## Brazil's Snake Troubles

(Continued from Page 6)

of toad that has a poison gland and is sure death to the serpent that devours it. These toads are distributed in parts of the country that are badly infested with venomous serpents.

Leather-making from snake and other reptile skins is quite an important industry in Brazil. Ladies' shoes made of snakeskin are quite in vogue along the sidewalks of Rio and Sao Paulo. Belts, purses and handbags featuring the natural markings of the diamond-back and vibora da cruz are on display in the shops. And if you are in market for an alligator-skin traveling bag, go to Brazil.

In the next story we shall visit the American and English school in company with its organizer, Mr. Powell.

—KF—

## Price Promises for 1938

(Continued from Page 5)

Storage holdings of dairy products are low, the number of milk cows has been reduced and the prices of dairy products have been lower relatively than prices of other foods. The downtrend in business activity may counteract these favorable factors to some extent particularly in the latter half of the year. Also, lower prices for other farm products may result in the milking of more general purpose cows and this will increase supplies of dairy products and tend to depress prices.

# A Search for Odd Town Names

By LEILA LEE

SATURDAY night—snow and bitter cold outside. But inside the Clever home, all was warmth and comfort. Mother sat with the usual basket of darning in her lap, her fingers busy. Daddy Clever was hidden behind the daily newspaper. Clara and Carl were playing a game of checkers.

"Well, here's a good one," said Mr. Clever. "A fellow has a hobby of collecting odd postmarks from over the country. He has cards from Odd, W. Va., and Peculiar, Mo. And he can even make sentences from some of the cards he has. Here's Home (Ore.), Sweet Home (Ark.), and he has Just (N. C.), Sweet (Ida.), Sixteen (Mont.). That's good, isn't it?"

"I should say so," said Mother Clever. "There must be a good many odd post offices over the country. Why, right here in Missouri there are Joy, Hope, Huzzah, Hurricane, and a town named Ink."

"Say, wouldn't it be fun to see how many sentences you could think up, just using names of towns?" said Carl excitedly, the checker game losing attention for the time being.

"Let's get the atlas and see what we can find," said Clara.

The atlas was brought forth, and the rest of the evening was spent in hunting out towns with odd names. The first sentence the Clever children made was Does (Ky.), Dad (Wyo.), Worry? (N. C.). And then they tried finding towns with names that made some connection, as Top (Ore.) and Bottom (N. C.). There were a good many towns named after trees, like Olive (Cal.), Oak Forest (Ill.), Birch Tree (Mo.), Elm (N. J.), Pine (Mo.), and Sycamore (Kan.).

Can you make a sentence using the

**POULTRY AND EGGS:** Poultry prices are expected to be somewhat higher in the first half of 1938 unless the decline in general business activity reduces buying power of consumers so that they are reluctant to buy poultry excepting at lower prices. Storage holdings of poultry have been reduced compared with the holdings of a year ago. The number of chicks hatched last spring was reduced and laying flocks have been culled heavily. Market receipts of poultry are expected to be low during the first half of the year. These factors will encourage increased production of poultry and during the latter half of the year this may tend to lower prices.

Egg prices should average somewhat higher in 1938 than in 1937 unless the general level of all prices is substantially reduced. The number of hens in laying flocks probably has been materially reduced because of the heavy culling and the small hatch

## Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed .....	\$10.00	\$ 9.50	\$10.00
Hogs .....	8.40	7.85	10.00
Lambs .....	8.75	8.50	9.50
Hens, Heavy .....	.18	.18	.15
Eggs, Firsts .....	.24	.22 1/2	.27
Butterfat .....	.34	.36	.30
Wheat, Hard Winter ...	.98	.95	1.40
Corn, Yellow .....	.58 1/2	.54	1.10
Oats .....	.32 1/2	.32 1/2	.50
Barley .....	.60	.59	.50
Alfalfa, Baled .....	27.00	25.00	23.00
Prairie .....	12.00	12.00	15.00

of chicks in the spring of 1938. Low market receipts of eggs are in prospect until the number of hens in laying flocks is increased.

# Big Promises From Flax

(Continued from Page 3)

the lowest yield he ever had. He drills his flaxseed with the spouts or flutes removed from the machine and drags 2 log chains to pack and level the soil. Broadcasting is a popular method of seeding flax. One of the most important points is not to cover it too deeply—about 1 inch in the soil is right. Just barely covered is good enough.

Bison is grown by A. Y. Horttor, of Blue Mound, Linn county. During 7 years he has grown flax it has been the best paying crop, except one year when Sweet clover beat it. Mr. Horttor said, "Our experience has been that any crop does well after flax." He thinks the secret of success with flax is a firm, well-pulverized seedbed and early seeding. He combines his crop with a small machine which he said was successful even in weedy flax.

One reason many growers prefer to bind their flax is because the straw is valuable feed. Good, chaffy flax straw is nearly equal to alfalfa in feeding value, and it carries a high protein content.

Flax is a good crop in the rotation, according to the experience of Carl Kulp, Kincaid. He grows a small acreage of Linota, and has noticed that chinch bugs or rust don't bother it. Corn or kafir following flax do well on his farm. A good general rotation to

follow is flax after legumes; or follow legumes with corn, then put in flax. Soybeans, clover or lespedeza are excellent crops to precede flax. It is hoped flax will increase their use.

Corn does better after flax, A. C. Sprague, Kincaid, has found during 7 years experience with the 2 crops. He started growing certified Linota a few years ago and finds it pays to keep his own seed. A good, firm seedbed is important, Mr. Sprague said. He plows, disks in spring, drills, harrows and then packs the soil. Drill it shallow, preferably less than an inch, is his advice.

Flax has done better on limed soil for John W. Thomas, of Humboldt. He has a white ash type of soil. Flax has been his best paying crop for the last 20 years. It never has made less than bushels to the acre. He finds when following flax is much better than after oats.

There is abundant proof of the advisability of growing a greatly increased acreage of flax in Southeastern Kansas. Just a scattered summary of the situation has been presented here. But we are enthusiastic about flax. With the new price basis guaranteed for carload lots of flaxseed at Fredonia, and in face of an increasing supply of wheat, it seems that flax is the safest cash crop farmers in Southeastern Kansas could produce. They have a monopoly on the crop in Kansas. In years of normal moisture the center of profitable wheat yields will move westward, and at the same time wheat prices are nearly certain to go down. By following careful method more money can be made on flax than on wheat. Farmers who climb on the flax wagon for the next few years will be climbing to safety.

—KF—

## WIBW Program Schedule

(Daily Except Sunday)

Two Weeks Beginning December 25, 1938

4:55 a. m.	Sons of Pioneers
5:15 a. m.	Roy Faulkner
5:30 a. m.	Alarm Clock Club
5:45 a. m.	Daily Capital News
6:00 a. m.	Henry and Jerome
6:15 a. m.	Roy Faulkner
6:30 a. m.	Col. Combs and Ramblers
6:45 a. m.	Henry and Jerome
7:00 a. m.	Daily Capital News
7:15 a. m.	Ezra Hawkins and Aunt F
7:30 a. m.	The Trouble Chasers
7:45 a. m.	The Gospel Singers
8:00 a. m.	Unity School
8:15 a. m.	Daily Capital News
8:30 a. m.	Hymns of All Churches (M thru Th)
8:30 a. m.	Betty Crocker (F)
8:45 a. m.	Betty and Bob
9:00 a. m.	IGA Program (M-W-F)
9:00 a. m.	Aladdin Mantle Lamp Program (T-Th-Sat)
9:15 a. m.	Myrt and Marge
10:30 a. m.	Protective Service
10:40 a. m.	Weather Bureau
10:45 a. m.	Judy and Jane
11:00 a. m.	The Party Line
11:15 a. m.	Dinner Hour
12:00 Noon	H. D. Lee News
12:15 p. m.	KANSAS FARMER MARKET
2:00 p. m.	Daily Capital News
2:15 p. m.	Jane Baker the Kansas Home maker
2:30 p. m.	Harris Goar's Street Report
2:45 p. m.	Kansas Roundup
3:45 p. m.	Edmund Denny
4:00 p. m.	Ma Perkins
4:15 p. m.	Kitty Keene, Inc.
5:30 p. m.	Daily Capital News
5:45 p. m.	Jack Armstrong
6:00 p. m.	Bar Nothing Ranch Folks (T-Th-Sat)
10:00 p. m.	Joe Nickell—Sunflower Coal News
10:15-12	Dance Music



names of towns in the United States? Or can you find a group of connected words, by using post offices? For the best sentence containing three or more words, using post offices, and giving the states where the towns are located, we will give a prize of \$1. And for the best and most complete group of connected words; using post offices, there will be another prize of \$1. The sentences must be complete and contain only names of towns in the United States. Send your best list to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

## Did You Guess Right?

The answer to the "States" puzzle, in the last issue: (1) Minnesota; (2) Rhode Island; (3) Tennessee; (4) Washington.

# FARMERS MARKET

**RATES** 6 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive insertions; eight cents a word each insertion on shorter order, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an inch line, or 27 per column inch line minimum; 2 columns by 168 lines maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Headline and signature limited to 21 point openface type. No cuts allowed. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of issue.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

## RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting such advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about satisfactory adjustment, but our responsibility ends with such action.

**PUBLICATION DATES:** Every other Saturday. Forms close 10 days in advance.

## TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$ .80	\$2.40	18.....	\$1.44	\$4.32
20.....	.88	2.64	19.....	1.52	4.56
30.....	.96	2.88	20.....	1.60	4.80
40.....	1.04	3.12	21.....	1.68	5.04
50.....	1.12	3.36	22.....	1.76	5.28
60.....	1.20	3.60	23.....	1.84	5.52
70.....	1.28	3.84	24.....	1.92	5.76
80.....	1.36	4.08	25.....	2.00	6.00

You will save time and correspondence by quoting selling prices in your classified advertisements.

## BABY CHICKS

**SCHLICHTMAN SQUARE DEAL CHICKS.** Missouri approved, bloodtested. Leghorns, Anas, \$6.90; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$7.50; Langshans, Minorcas, \$8.40; Bantams, \$9.40; heavy assorted, \$6.75; mixed, \$5.90. Prepaid. Free catalog. Mailing 2-week replacement guarantee and order discounts. Schlichtman Hatchery, Clinton City, Mo.

**BLOOD QUALITY CHICKS IN ALL** leading breeds. U. S. approved flocks. Eleven bloodtested. Also largest producers Kansas approved hybrid chicks. Eight successful flocks. Pulletts excellent layers. Cockerels fast winging broilers. Expert sexing. Discount on orders. Descriptive catalog free. Ross Hatchery Farm, Box 68-L, Junction City, Kan.

**WORLD RECORD** 355 eggs. 1937 Egg Contest average, 255; 266 points per hen, Texas. Matings headed pedigree males from 250-350 egg hens. Bred egg production, big-type, high livability. 10% discount. 1938 chicks. Catalog. J. S. & Son, Box 6, Sedgwick, Kansas.

**BIGGER PROFITS** 1938 WITH chicks from Baby layers who set new world's record at 1935 Missouri Contest. Champions 6 percent breeder. Livability guarantee. Low prices. Discounts on advance orders. 12 breeds sex guaranteed chicks. Free catalog. Baby Hatchery Farm, Box 98, Sedalia, Mo.

**3 FAMOUS CHICKS. STRONG,** healthy, quick growing. Excellent layers. From America's greatest breeding institutions. Varieties. Low prices. Discounts on advance orders. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 712, Clinton, Mo.

**ON A 30 DAYS TRIAL GUARANTEE.** All varieties. Missouri approved. Blood tested. Buy by plan. Low prices. Chick manual. Missouri State Hatchery, Box 171, Butler, Mo.

**CHICKS AND TURKEY POULTS. PURE** and crossbred, bloodtested, best quality. All variety breeds. Prices reasonable. Circular free. Mohr Hatchery, Oaage City, Kan.

**CHICKS—SPECIALIZING WHITE** Wyandottes, White Rocks, \$8.00 delivered. Or breeds on order. Hatch every Monday. C. C. Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

**FOR PRICES, STANDARD BREEDS,** small flocks. Excellent quality carefully tested. Culling. Hatching eggs for sale. Greentop Hatchery, Greentop, Mo.

**HAWK'S FAMOUS CHICKS THIS** spring. Free circular. Low prices. Early order discounts. Write Hawk Hatcheries, Box 401, Clinton, Kan.

**U. S. APPROVED. BLOODTESTED.** All varieties, \$7.00 to \$8.00—100, prepaid. Blood guaranteed. Tieshauser Hatchery, Clinton, Kan.

**CATALOG AND BOOKLET—HOW TO** raise money raising chicks. We specialize in grade chicks. Harris Hatchery, Shelbyville, Mo.

**DEGREE, Aired Big Type Leghorn** chicks. Guaranteed. \$6.90 prepaid. Ortners, Clinton, Mo.

**ORCE REDS, ROCKS, ORPINGTONS,** \$7.90 hundred. Assorted heavies \$7.00. Taylor Hatchery, Iola, Kan.

## HYBRID CHICKS

**FARMERS! HERE IS AN UNBEATEN TEAM.** Postcross hybrid chicks and hybrid corn. Get facts catalog. Postcross Hybrids, Ontario, Ill.

## DUCKS AND GEES

**WLAPOU LOUHOUSE GEES, 30 LB. OLD** rock. Ed Kozs, Bruno, Nebr.

## WHITE LEGHORNS

**IG ENGLISH LEGHORNS** We really have them. Large bodied layers of lots of big white eggs. Direct importers of Tom Barron's best blood lines (up to 305-egg breeding). 10th successful year breeding for large bodied, high production. Satisfied customers in 27 states. We can please you, too. Reasonable prices for highest quality. Bank references. Write for "The Proof" free. Chicks and eggs. Berntsen Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Route 5, Box 84, Wichita, Kan.

**MOUS IMPORTED BARRON'S TRAP-** pedreed winterlay English strain. Red R. O. P. bred, bloodtested. State inspected. Missouri approved. White Leghorns guaranteed to lay two eggs to common chickens' or money refunded. Chicks anybody can raise. Astonishing prices. Astounding information. Catalog. Dr. Cantrell, Snowwhite Eggfarm, Chicago, Mo.

## BUFF LEGHORNS

**BREBRED BUFF LEGHORN ROOSTERS,** from AAA flock, \$1.25 each. Ortn Jones, Manhattan, Kan., R. 1.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

**RE NEW HAMPSHIRE BREEDERS FROM** record flocks. Insured livability. Ernest Berry, Clinton, Kan.

## RHODE ISLAND WHITES

**IBITION PURE STRAINS RHODE IS-** land Whites. Wonderful layers. Association insured. Livability insured. Ernest Berry, Newton, Kan.

## WHITE ROCKS

**IBITION WHITE ROCKS. HIGH PRO-** duction males heading flocks. Fast maturing. Livability insured. Ernest Berry, Newton, Kan.

## WHITE WYANDOTTES

**HITE WYANDOTTE BREEDING FLOCKS** headed with Fitcher exhibition record males. Livability insured. Ernest Berry, Newton, Kan.

## LEG-ROCK CROSS BREED

**LEG-ROCKS PROVEN DESIRABLE. WE** raise high production White Leghorns with Rocks. Livability insured. Write for descriptive catalogue. Sundowner Hatchery, Newton, Kan.

## BABY CHICKS



For Profits buy chicks from RUPF! Vigorous, healthy, fast-growing chicks from wonderful laying stock. 15 popular breeds. Write for our 1938 prices, and our free offer.

**RUPF HATCHERIES & POULTRY FARM, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Rupp, Owners, Box D, Ottawa, Kan.**  
Branches at: Burlington, Garnett, Lawrence and Paola, Kan.

## SQUABS

### Do It With Squabs

Easily, steadily raised in 25 DAYS. Write a post-card, get our EYE-OPENING Free Picture Book. Why cater to ordinary trade when these great luxury national markets are wide open for all the SQUABS you can ship, every day in the year? We give a large bonus in stock for promptness.

**RICE FARM, 319 H. St., Melrose, Mass.**

## JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

**SUPERFINE JERSEY GIANTS; NEW HAMPSHIRE; Bantams; Chicks, eggs, stock.** The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

## CROSS BREEDS

**CONTROLLED MATING OF HIGH PRO-** ducing breeds proven most profitable. We are pioneers in cross-breeding. Seven best hybrids including Austra-Whites. Pulletts or cockerels. Livability insured. Sundowner Hatchery, Newton, Kan.

## TURKEYS

**SHOW STOCK BRONZE YOUNG TOMS, \$6.00** up. Embden geese, ganders, \$4.00. 20 lb. Dew-lap Toulouse \$6.00. Joe Kantack, Greenleaf, Kan.

**CHOICE NARRAGANSETT BREEDERS REA-** sonable. Winners everywhere. M. Kirkham, Brush, Colo.

## TURKEY POULTS

**PLEASANT VALLEY BOURBON REDS.** World's greatest strain trapped prize winners. Short-legged. Full breasted. Quicker maturing. Poults 35c up. Discounts on advance orders. Free catalog. Pleasant Valley Turkey Farm, Box 212, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

## POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

**EGGS, BROILERS, HENS, WANTED. COOPS** loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

## WATER WELL CASING

**THOMPSON PERFORATED WELL CASING** produces more water because it has a greater perforated area. Supplied in all diameters and gauges, both perforated and plain, and in riveted, lock seam or welded construction. Thompson also manufactures steel pipe, metal drums, measuring flumes, water gates, steel tanks, smoke stacks, etc. Prices and catalogs on request. Write us today. Established 1878. The Thompson Manufacturing Co., 3011 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.

## KODAK FINISHING

**ROLLS DEVELOPED. TWO BEAUTIFUL** double weight professional enlargements and 8 guaranteed Never Fade Perfect Tone prints 25c each. Rays Photo Service, La Crosse, Wis.

**SPECIAL OFFER! 10 REPRINTS FOR 25c.** one beautiful 6x8 enlargement free. Rolls finished, 8 prints 2 enlargements 25c. Nielsen's Studio, Aurora, Nebr.

**ROLL DEVELOPED. TWO PRINTS EACH** and two free enlargement coupons 25c. Reprints 2c each. 100 or more 1c. Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

**AMAZINGLY BEAUTIFUL, ROLL DEVEL-** oped, 8 natural color prints, 25c. Reprints, 3c. Natural Color Photo, D-31, Janesville, Wis.

**ENLARGEMENT FREE. EIGHT BRILLIANT** border prints and your roll developed 25c. Camera Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.

**LIMITED TIME ONLY. 4x6 NATURAL COLOR** enlargement from your negative, 10c. Natural Color Photo, Janesville, Wis.

**GUARANTEED. 20 PRINTS 25c. ROLL DE-** veloped, 16 prints 25c. Quality Photo, Hutchinson, Kan.

**ROLL DEVELOPED. PRINTED 15c. RE-** prints 1c. Howards, 2947 Jarvis, Chicago.

**AN OUTSTANDING OFFER. 2 lovely folders, 8** quality prints 25c. Adamson, Yale, Okla.

## EDUCATIONAL

No school advertising under this heading has any connection with the government.

**WANTED: NAMES OF MEN DESIRING OUT-** door work; \$1700-\$2400 year; patrol forest; protect game. Quality immediately. Details free. Write Delmar Institute, B-4, Denver, Colo.

**AUTO MECHANICS, DIESEL, BODY-FENDER** repairing, welding, electric refrigeration. Low rates. Stevinson's, 2008-I Main, Kansas City, Mo.

## AUCTION SCHOOLS

**BE AN AUCTIONEER. A PLEASANT, PROF-** itable occupation. Send for catalog and how to receive home study course. Fred Reppert School of Auctioneering, Decatur, Indiana, Box 32.

**\$100.00 DAY AUCTIONEERING. AMERICA'S** Leading Auctioneers teach you. Students sell actual sales during term. Free Catalog. Term soon. Reisch Auction School, Austin, Minn.

**AUCTIONEER SCHOOL OPENS MONDAY,** January 3rd. Make \$25 to \$100 per day. Write, Col. J. B. Robinson, 1623 West 15th Street, Sioux City, Iowa.

**AMERICAN AUCTION COLLEGE. 32ND** year. 908 Locust, Kansas City. Term soon. Auctioneers guide \$1.00.

## BABY CHICKS



For Profits buy chicks from RUPF! Vigorous, healthy, fast-growing chicks from wonderful laying stock. 15 popular breeds. Write for our 1938 prices, and our free offer.

**RUPF HATCHERIES & POULTRY FARM, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Rupp, Owners, Box D, Ottawa, Kan.**  
Branches at: Burlington, Garnett, Lawrence and Paola, Kan.

## PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

**FREE! AMERICA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL** Nursery and Seed book. Full natural colors. Amazing new low prices on finest, heavy bearing apple and fruit trees. Greater values, better service and a sincere desire and effort to please you has made us America's largest direct-to-you Nurseries. Guaranteed stock. Low prices. Write Inter-State Nurseries, 25 E. Street, Hamburg, Iowa.

**ROSES—HEAVY FIELD GROWN, RED, PINK,** shell radiance, tallman, President Hoover, Kirsten Poulsen, Etouille Hollande, Luxembourg, Capodoni, Briarcliff, All 19c each, postpaid. Ship C. O. D. Catalog free. Naughton Farms, Waxahachie, Texas.

**NECTABERRIES, MAMMOTH, SWEET DE-** licious; yielded twice Boysenberries. Thornless Loganberry. Thornless Youngberry. Giant Cherry Rhubarb supplement farm income. Catalog. Benedict Rancho, 1003 Deana Road, El Monte, Calif.

**200 BLAKEMORE OR DUNLAP STRAW-** berry plants delivered. \$1. Millions of plants; rockbottom prices. Free catalog on Strawberry Youngberry and Boysenberry. Waller Bros., Judsonia, Ark.

**100 CHINESE ELM ONLY 79c POSTPAID.** Smooth well rooted seedlings 1/2 to a foot high. 1000 for \$7.25 prepaid. Free nursery catalog. Write Earl E. May, Box 621-8, Shenandoah, Iowa.

**BOYSEN AND YOUNGBERRY PLANTS, IN-** spected, delivered, 20—\$1.00; 1000—\$30.00. Deposit will hold until needed. L. Bledsoe, Aransas, Calif.

**KUDZA—GREATEST PASTURE AND HAY** plant known. Write J. O. Rutherford, 330 W. Peachtree, Atlanta, Ga.

**APPLES, 10 WHOLEROOT GRAFTED \$1.00** postpaid. List free. Hall's Nursery, Hannibal, Mo.

## SEED

**RED CLOVER \$15.00 BUSHEL. 99 1/2% PURE,** free from noxious weeds. Strictly wholesale price. Best Idaho Clover \$23.40 bushel. Timothy new crop \$1.60. Hardy Alfalfa \$14.70. Grimm Alsike \$18.60. Scarified Sweet Clover \$5.40. Alsike \$18.60. Korean Lespedeza \$2.00. All cleaned, graded, tested. Guaranteed satisfactory. Write free samples. Frank Sinn, Box 484, Clarinda, Iowa.

**SUDAN GRASS \$3.25 CWT. RED CLOVER** \$15.00 bushel; Sweet Clover, scarified, \$4.80 bushel; Nebraska Hardy Alfalfa, \$15.00 bushel. Other seeds at low prices too. All triple cleaned and guaranteed satisfactory quality. Big bargain seed and nursery catalog and farm seed samples free. Write Earl E. May, Box 588-8, Shenandoah, Iowa.

**KANSAS CERTIFIED ATLAS SORGO SEED** for sale, 1937 crop. Purity 99.31%, germination 88%. Pound 5 cents. Also certified Kanota Oats. Purity 99.31%, germination 97%. Bushel 50 cents. Recleaned, in lots 25 bushel or more. John Regier & Sons, Whitewater, Kan.

**HARDY RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED** \$13.90; Grimm Alfalfa \$15.80; White Sweet Clover \$5.90; Red Clover \$16.80. All 60 lb. bushel, track Concordia. Farm seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

**ATLAS SORGO SEED, '37 CROP GROWN** from certified seed, state inspected, germination 89.5%, purity 99.5%. None nicer, none purer. Price 2c per lb. F. O. B. sacked. Samples sent. Jarvis Kershaw, Garrison, Kan.

**KOREAN LESPEDEZA, ATLAS SORGO, RED-** top Timothy, Broomcorn, Seed corn, Mung-bean, Cane, Kafir, Hegari, Cowpeas, Soybeans, Millet, Sudan, Garden seed. Omer Webb, Jasper, Mo.

**CHILTEX—A NEW SORGO HYBRID KAFIR.** Has made as high as fifty bushels of grain to the acre and a lot of high quality fodder. Write Albert Carter, Dexter, Mo., about seed.

**PURE CERTIFIED ATLAS SORGO, EARLY** Sumac, Pink Kafir, Wheatland Milo, Club Kafir and Early Kalo seed. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

**KANSAS ALFALFA SEED \$14.00 BUSHEL.** Write for samples. Kelley Produce Co., Salina, Kan.

**CERTIFIED ATLAS SORGO, GOOD GERMI-** nation and purity. Robbins Ranch, Belvidere, Kan.

## FARMER WANTED

Have 150 acre farm and large brick dwelling house for operator located in the heart of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, and want to secure a high-grade tenant who would operate the farm on a profit sharing basis. This section of Virginia is near fine markets and is an ideal spot for hog, sheep and poultry business. Any man who has experience with a small amount of money can do well. Must have gift edge reference. Address

**HOLLY STOVER**  
1790 L St., N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

## TOBACCO

**GUARANTEED CHEWING, SMOKING OR** Cigarette tobacco, five pounds \$1.00, ten \$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box cigars free. Carlton Tobacco Company, Paducah, Ky.

**KENTUCKY'S SPECIAL—GUARANTEED** best mild Smoking or red Chewing, 12 pounds \$1.00. Recipe, flavoring, box plugs free. Valley Farms, Murray, Ky.

**GUARANTEED CHEWING OR SMOKING, 5** pounds \$1.00; 10—\$1.60. Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

## FARM MACHINERY

**FARM MACHINERY—USED AND REBUILT.** 30 army Caterpillar tractors. 20-30, 16-30, 20-40 Oil Pull tractors. Model D John Deere. F-12 Farmall. Adams hay press. 180 Letz roughage mill. 252 G. P. two row tractor cultivator. G. P. 301 tractor cultivator, three row. Three row pull type listed corn cultivator. Several tractor grain drills. Deico lighting plant with nearly new batteries. Western Electric light plant. Fairbanks-Morse 115 volt. 1 1/2 and 3 H. P. John Deere engines. Cordwood saw rig with 8 H. P. engine. Letz, Stover, International and Bowsher burr grinders. No. 3 Midwest limestone pulverizer. Several hay loaders and side delivery rakes. Three row tractor rotary hoe. Mowers. Plows. What do you need perhaps we have it. Green Bros., Lawrence, Kan.

**FOR SALE: MACHINES FOR CLEANING** and grading your grain and corn for seed and market. Will make you extra money. Hand or power. Priced right. Send for free literature, prices. Hart Carter Company, Department F, Minneapolis, Minn.

**PORTABLE MILL OPERATORS. ATTEN-** tion! Ford's Hammermill insured better service, greater returns. New, modern, service-free. Molasses feed impregnator optional. Same motor operates truck and mill. Myers-Sherman Co., Streator, Illinois.

**JOHN DEERE WAGON GEARS, 3 1/4 INCH** with brakes \$65.00. 3 Schuttler gears, 3 1/4 with regular and wide tires \$75.00. All new—shop worn. Hickey & Dixon, Junction City, Kan.

**BARGAIN PRICES—ALL STEEL SAW** frames, blades, tractor attachments, mandrels, hammer mills, grinders. Free catalog. Davis Machinery, Bonner Springs, Kan.

**FOLDING TRACTOR WOODSAW FRAMES,** better Combines and binder carvasses, wind-row pickup, Baldwin improvements. Richardson, Cawker, Kan.

**WANTED: PRACTICALLY NEW INTERNA-** tional Combine, 12 foot, rub bar cylinder. Willard Colwell, Emporia, Kan.

**WINDMILLS \$19.95. WRITE FOR LITERA-** ture and special prices. Currie Windmill Co., Dept. KF, Topeka, Kan.

**RICHMAN'S HAMMERMILL—POORMAN'S** price, \$39.50. Tractor size \$53.50. Link Company, Fargo, N. D.

**FOR SALE: GOOD SAW MILL. HUGH MIL-** leson, Douglass, Kan.

## TRACTOR PARTS

**WRITE FOR OUR 1938 FREE CATALOG OF** used tractor parts; new lugs, parts. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Boone, Iowa.

## TRACTOR TIRES

**ARE YOU INTERESTED IN A SET OF TRAC-** tor tires for your own use? If so, write for information on our wholesale dealers contract. Box 1, Adv. Dept., care of Kansas Farmer.

## TANKS AND IRRIGATION SUPPLIES

**PAWNEE IRRIGATION WELL CASING IS** better because it is manufactured by a special stamping process which adds much to the strength, also gives greater water filtering capacity than is possible with older methods. Built in sizes to suit your water problems. We manufacture steel suction and discharge pipe, foot valves, flumes, smoke stacks, bulk-station tanks, and underground tanks for gas and oil, built to your order. Distributors for Dempster Centrifugal and Western Turbine pumps. Circular and prices on request. A. A. Doerr Merc. Co., Larned, Kan., "in the heart of the irrigation belt."

## BATTERIES AND LIGHT PLANTS

**EDISON STORAGE BATTERIES FOR LIGHT-** power. Fifteen year life, fully guaranteed. Complete lighting plants. Free literature. See-Jay Company, 72 Sterling Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

**32-VOLT WINDMILL, 1000 WATTS, \$98.00.** 500 watts \$69.00. 30-day trial. Also 110-AC generators, rewinding. Katolight, Mankato, Minn.

## WIND CHARGERS

**FREE ELECTRICITY FROM WIND. BUILD** your own windcharger. Costs 98c for material plus used car generator. Drawings—instructions 10c postage. WESCO, Minneapolis, Minn.

## ELECTRIC FENCE

**SUPER ELECTRIC—SIMPLEST INVENTION** for electric fencing. Time proven, efficient, safe, low priced, guaranteed. Information free. Distributors and farmer dealers wanted. Write Super Electric Fence, AK-2500 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.

## BOOKS

**OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG FREE. CON-** taining 96 pages, embraces a selected group of books for farmers, flower, vegetable and fruit growers, florists, nurserymen, stock raisers, dairymen, poultrymen, dog breeders, housekeepers, mechanics, painters, decorators, sportsmen. Whatever your hobby we have a book about it to make it more interesting. Founded 1936. Orange Judd Publishing Company, 18 East 26th Street, New York City.

## TANNING

**HIDES TANNED INTO HARNESS LEATHER.** Mount animals. Make fox chokers \$5.00. Alma Tanning Co., Alma, Nebr.

## SPARROW TRAPS

**SPARROW TRAP—GET RID OF THESE** pests. Any boy can make one. Plans 10c. Sparrowman, 1715-A West St., Topeka, Kan.

## PRINTING

**FOR \$1 WE WILL PRINT AND MAIL YOU** 100 bond letter heads and 100 envelopes prepaid. All kinds of printing at low cost. Case Printing Co., Wright City, Mo.

## DOGS

**ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES. NATURAL** heelers. Ed Barnes, Collyer, Kan.

## PATENT ATTORNEYS

**INVENTORS—TIME COUNTS—DON'T RISK** delay in patenting your invention. Write for new 48-page free booklet, "Patent Guide for the Inventor." No charge for preliminary information. Clarence A. O'Brien and Hyman Berman, Patent Attorneys, 150-M Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

**PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE.** Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

## EXTERMINATORS—RAT KILLER

**RATS DINE THEN DIE—WHEN THEY EAT** Rat Lunches. Sure death to rats and mice only. No poison. Safe anywhere, anytime. Only 50c at dealers or sent prepaid. National distribution. Fine proposition for dealers and salesmen. Rat Lunches Co., Dept. K., Carroll, Iowa.

## WHOLESALE OILS

**WANTED RELIABLE FARMER IN EACH** township as dealer for Archer Lubricants, batteries, radios and wind chargers. Flak and Gillette tractor tires and wheels. Have good proposition for right man. Write in. Dept. E, Archer Petroleum Corp., Omaha, Nebr.

## BUILDING MATERIAL

**LUMBER AND SHINGLES, MIXED CAR LOTS** direct from mill to consumer at remarkable savings. Send us your bill for estimates. McKee-Fleming Lbr. Co., Emporia, Kan.

## PET STOCK

**PEAFOWL, PHEASANTS, BANTAMS, PIG-**cons. Free list. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

## BUSINESS CHANCES

**SALE OR TRADE: GOOD PORTABLE FEED** grinding business and equipment; also 110 acre farm near Lawrence. Oscar Markley, Baldwin, Kan.

## ART LUMBER

**FINE WALNUT, CEDAR LUMBER, SEA-**soned, planed. Wullschlegel Bros., Frankfort, Kan.

## INTEREST TO WOMEN

**GLASS CLOTH, NEW CLOTH MADE FROM** 100% glass. Sample 25c. L. Glomb—Chemist, 32 Park Place, Hempstead, N. Y.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**ONE HUNDRED DOUBLE EDGE BLADES** \$1.00. One hundred single edge \$1.35. Wholesale prices. Best quality. Razor free. Money back guarantee if returned in 10 days. Paul's Novelty, 1471 Race St., Denver, Colo.

**NOTHING SO NICE—BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.** "Till Fray." "Close the Door." New songs, 10c each, two for 15c. Christmas gifts that cheer. W. A. Turner, Osborne, Kan.

**BIND WEED DESTROYED EASILY AND** cheaply under "Death Seal." Write, Death Seal Co., Dodge City, Kan.

## REAL ESTATE

## Public Auction

**Saturday, January 15, 2 p. m., Andale, Kan.** Sales pavilion, pens, ground, three-room house, lots, at public auction.

**HELDENBRAND LAND & AUCTION CO.,** Special Real Estate Auctioneers  
331½ East Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kan.

## LAND—ARKANSAS

**FREE LIST ARKANSAS FARM BARGAINS.** C. B. Passmore, Marshall, Ark.

## LAND—COLORADO

**CASH RENT DAIRY AND STOCK RANCH.** For sale, all equipment consisting of 160 range cattle, 26 dairy cows, machinery, 15 horses. Ernest Arnold, Steamboat Springs, Colo.

## LAND—KANSAS

**POOR HEALTH CAUSE FOR SELLING 240** acre farm, 2½ miles northeast of Bronson, Kansas. Everlasting water. A. J. Hines, Bronson, Kan.

**160 ACRES SMOOTH UPLAND, 2 MILES** high school, good buildings, \$35 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

**FOR SALE: CHOICE FARMS AND RANCHES.** Cheyenne County, Kansas. All prices. Roy T. Johnson, St. Francis, Kan.

**FARMS, ALL PRICES, IN ONE OF THE BEST** counties in the state. No trades. B. W. Stewart, Abilene, Kan.

## LAND—MISSOURI

**BUY A FARM HOME—PAY LIKE RENT.** Here in Southern Missouri you will find an ideal climate, a good supply of water, with springs, wells and streams. Plenty of land available. This country offers diversified farming, livestock, dairying, poultry raising and fruit. Good markets for products are readily at hand, within easy distance of central markets, such as Joplin, Springfield and St. Louis. It's easy to make a living and pay for a home. These farms listed are typical: 240 acres, Texas County, Missouri, 25 miles to Mountain Grove, ½ mile to public road, 5 miles to state gravel farm-to-market highway; 1 mile to school and church; 4-room house, 2 barns, smoke house, 2 poultry houses; watered by wells and spring; gray silt loam; lies gently rolling; 45 acres tillable, 50 acres pasture and brushy pasture, 145 acres timber; small orchard; \$1,500. 275 acres, Webster County, Missouri, 8 miles to Marshfield, on a gravel road; ½ mile to school, 2 miles to church; R. 2, D. 5; 5-room house, barn, poultry house, storage building; watered by wells; brown silt loam; lies medium rolling; 132 acres tillable, 68 acres brushy pasture, 79 acres timber and brush; \$5,500. Write, name the specific counties in which you are interested and a free list of farms will be sent you. Terms—¼ cash, balance in a 5%, 20-year loan. No trades. The Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.

**BUY LARGE RIVER BOTTOM STOCK, GRAIN** farm. Sacrifice, settle estate. John Lowe, Winfield, Kan.

## LAND—OREGON

**OREGON FARM HOMES, CROP CERTAINTY** and desirable living conditions. Lands irrigated or ample rainfall. Some capital necessary. No farms for rent. No homestead lands. Write On-to-Oregon, 824 S. W. Fifth Avenue, Portland, Oregon.

## LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

**FEDERAL LAND BANK FARMS FOR SALE.** We have farms and ranches in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. Priced on actual value. Sold on convenient terms. Favorable interest rate. No trades. Tell what locality you are interested in and we will mail you farm description. Federal Land Bank of Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

**THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY SERVES** an agricultural empire of fertile productive farms where rents, prices and operating costs are low in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Write for free book and full information. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 102, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

**BARGAINS IN LAND, WHERE CROPS ARE** dependable. Washington, Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and North Dakota. Literature, impartial advice. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

**OREGON FARM CATALOG FREE. FULL DE-**tails hundreds of Oregon farms, pictures, prices, terms, taxes. Frank Kinney, Box 806MF, Eugene, Oregon.

## REAL ESTATE SERVICES

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR** cash no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co. Dept. 610, Lincoln, Neb.

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF** farm for sale for spring delivery. Wm. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

## Less Geese in Flock, Men Under Lock

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

**U**NDER the pretext of inquiring for a job of wood cutting, a man called Frank Yaussi, R. 1, Marysville, to the door, one night, and engaged him in conversation. Next day, Mr. Yaussi learned that 3 geese had been stolen from his premises. He immediately suspected that his visitor had one or more accessories, who perhaps took the geese, while Yaussi's attention was centered on the man at the door. The sheriff's office was notified and all available information, including the suspicion, was reported to him. In the course of an investigation John Maendele, Charles Stotts and Ralph Williams were arrested. One of them acknowledged a part in the theft and when they were brought up for trial the other two also owned up to taking the geese. All of the accused were given 60-day jail sentences. A \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, for this conviction, was sent to Service Member Yaussi, who reported he had promised a part of it to the arresting officer.

## A Help in Catching Thieves

A member of the Protective Service, Mrs. Olive Metcalf, St. Paul, has this to say about the work being done by Kansas Farmer to prevent thievery: "I received the check for \$12.50 delivered by your district manager, A. D. Zimmerman, for the conviction of Toby Newkirk, Delbert Gamblain and Fred Magner. I want to thank you for the same, also for your prompt action in taking care of the case. This is our second check from the Protective Service in two years and I think it is a help to farmers in catching thieves."

## A Bouquet of Praise

Not only do farmers, who have received rewards from the Protective Service, have kind words to say about this agency, but sometimes voluntary statements come from disinterested persons who learn of some of the results being accomplished. Such a letter is the one received a short while ago from Mrs. E. J. Lovett, R. 2, Louisville. She says, "There are many advantages in the Protective Service. We would not think of building a home or other building and carrying no insurance on it. So it is with the Protective Service. Our neighbor bought a good used car from a farmer friend. In a few days, the car was stolen. Fortunately, the owner was a member of the Protective Service. The tires had been stamped by the Bloodhound Thief Catcher. The farmer recovered his car. My advice is to carry the Protective Service and be safe. We certainly intend to carry it for all time to come."

## Gets Something for Nothing

If all farmers looked upon the Protective Service as W. J. Sugden, Buffalo, there would be a 100 per cent membership. In this paragraph, Mr. Sugden shows he has no hesitancy in voicing his whole-hearted approval: "Today, your district manager, G. L. Murphy, called at my place and gave me a check for \$25, as payment of re-

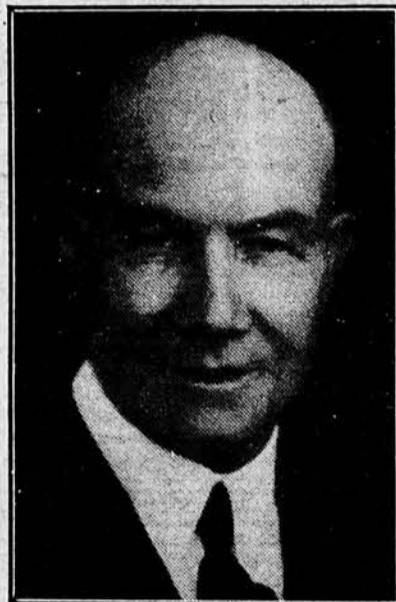
ward, for the conviction of the thief who stole money from my house. I think that all farms should be protected with a Protective Service warning sign. I am certainly well pleased with the help given me. The Copper papers are worth the subscription price and the service is free. You really get something for nothing here. All you have to do to get the advantages of the Protective Service is to be a paid up subscriber to Kansas Farmer."

—W. J. Sugden, Buffalo.

To date, Kansas Farmer has paid a total of \$26,550 in rewards for the conviction of 1,069 thieves found guilty of stealing from Kansas farmers.

—KF—

## Grassland Specialist



Dr. A. E. Aldous, grass specialist of the Kansas State College, will present his latest observations on restoring permanent pasture in Eastern Kansas at the Agricultural Convention in Topeka, January 12-14. He will speak Thursday afternoon.

—KF—

## Ideas That Will Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

**H**OT dish mats for polished tables can be made from old inner tubes. Flatten out the tube, lay on 5½ or 6-inch plates and mark around them. Pink around the edge with a pinker and use a punch to make a hole in every scallop. These mats are pretty, durable and easily washed.—Lottie W. Bittner.

## Be Ready for Spring

Give the handles of all garden tools a coat of paint and the iron parts a coat of oil and store them in the dry for next spring.—Lottie W. Bittner.

## Keeps Halters on Horses

I like to keep work horses haltered at all times. They can be quickly fastened in the barn by means of a snap in the end of the rope and when

working for the neighbors one does not have to worry about hunting up a halter that will fit. One also has control over horses if they have something on their heads to grab on to.—Harold Scanlan.

## Curiosity Bait

When setting the rat trap cover with tissue paper. Rats are too intelligent to walk into an open trap but curious enough to find out what under the paper.—Mrs. R. E. Loftis.

## To Prevent Cracking

When it is necessary to drive a nail into a plastered wall dip it in water. This prevents the plaster from cracking.—Alfred Thornsberry.

## Paint Rusty Clothesline

When the clothesline rusts save the price of a new line by painting it with aluminum paint.—Mrs. R. E. Loftis.

## KANSAS FARMER Publication Dates, 1933

January	1-15-33
February	2-15-33
March	3-15-33
April	4-15-33
May	5-15-33
June	6-15-33
July	7-15-33
August	8-15-33
September	9-15-33
October	10-15-33
November	11-15-33
December	12-15-33

## Advertising

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

## DUROU HOGS

**Durocs of Royal Blood**  
33 years a breeder of heavy boned, shorter legged, feeding, medium type. Bred Gilts, Sows, Boars, all for sale. 300 in herd. Immured. Registered. Shipper approval. Come or write me your needs. Catalog. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

**DUROCS: SERVICEABLE BOARS, GILTS**  
With feeding quality, plenty width, depth, size, heavy full hams, and cherry red color. Combines breed's blood. Immured. Registered. Priced right. Come or write. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

## SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

**Boars and Bred Gilts**  
Registered Spotted Poland China boars and bred gilts. Good quality and best of breeding. GEO. SCHUMACHER, WEBERINGTON, KAN.

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS

**Hampshire Bred Sows and Gilts**  
Also fall boar pigs. Write for complete information. FRED ZEDNIK, FAIRBURY, NEBR.

## PERCHERON HORSES

### IF YOU NEED A

**Percheron or Belgian**  
stallion in your community write me for particulars about our easy payment cash plan. STEPHEN A. CARR, COLLINS, IOWA

**Percherons for Sale**  
Cannot breeding 3 mares, heavy in foal yearling filly foals. 1 2-year-old stallion, reasonable. FRANK L. YOUNG, CHENOWETH, KAN. 30 miles west of Wichita, 30 miles east of Hutchinson.

## BELGIAN HORSES

**Reg. Belgian Horses**  
Prize winners at several state fairs. Stallions and mares, priced reasonable. J. F. BEGETT, BOX 43, TOPEKA, KAN.

**AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS**  
COL. H. D. WILLIAMS  
Livestock and general farm sales auctioneer  
Denton (Doniphan Co.), Kan.

## HELPFUL BOOKLETS

Have you read the advertisements in this issue of Kansas Farmer? If you have you undoubtedly noticed the attractive offers of free booklets—informative and valuable to every farm family. So that you may obtain the booklets with a minimum of time and trouble simply place a check mark opposite the booklets you want, print your name and address plainly and mail to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

- ☐ "Hidden Treasures in Your Soil." P. 14
- ☐ Full Information About the Bear Cat Grinder. P. 14
- ☐ Free Catalog on New Western Sprocket, Packer and Mulcher. P. 14
- ☐ Free Literature on Jacobs Wind Electric. P. 15

We suggest you clip the coupon on page 20, check it and mail directly to the address given.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas  
I would like the booklets checked above.

Name .....

Address (R. F. D.) .....

Post Office .....

# **POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE**

## **Polled Shorthorns**

We are reducing our herd to 12B head and 20 BULLS and 20 FEMALES still for sale. Some of the best of the herd and of the breed. \$50 to \$200. 22 miles west and 8 south of Hutchinson.

BANBURY & SONS, Plevna, Kan.

## **Disperson Polled Shorthorns** (PRIVATE SALE)

12 cows sired by RED COUNT (bred by L. Thiemann, Concordia, Mo.). Nice reds and roans, 3 to 8 years old. Four choice red and roan bulls, three 10 mos. and one coming 3 years old. Cattle all in nice condition and priced for quick sale.

W. G. DAVIS, HAGGARD (Gray Co.), KAN.

# **MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE**

## **Milking Shorthorns**

CHOICE BREEDING  
Good production, offering bull calves, several young cows to freshen soon and a few others.

ROY ROCK, ENTERPRISE, KAN.

# **JERSEY CATTLE**

## **Public Sale, January 12**

1 a. m., on highways 14 and 96, 1 1/2 miles north of Sterling, Kan.  
All health has forced me to sell 60 high grade cows and heifers. All cows high in butterfat. Health certificate furnished with each cow.

TAYLOR STURGEON, Owner,  
Sterling, Kan.  
L. Keenan and Frank Mills, Auctioneers

## **ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS**

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

# **HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

## **Dressler's Record Bulls**

Cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have highest producing herd in United States, averaging 10 lbs. fat.

H. A. DRESSLER, LERO, KAN.

## **Bulls from CTA Dams**

For sale, bull calves from high producing CTA dams, and sired by bulls of popular breeding.

MARY'S COLLEGE, ST. MARKS, KAN.

# **GUERNSEY CATTLE**

## **Reg. Guernsey Bulls**

sale. Six to 24 months old. Popular breeding. Prices, \$50 to \$150. Td. and Bang's accredited.

JOHN COOPER FARM, ANDOVER, OKLA.

## **Reg. Guernsey Bulls**

sale. Of serviceable age and out of high producing dams.

JACOB H. WIEBE, WHITEWATER, KAN.

# **BROWN SWISS CATTLE**

## **Brown Swiss Bulls**

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

# **HEREFORD CATTLE**

## **Bocaldo Herefords for Sale**

20 head of bull calves and 20 heifers of unequal quality, for sale, sired by Bocaldo 50th. head right.

SCHLICKAU, HAVEN (Reno Co.), KAN.

# **For Sale**

## **Reg. Polled Herefords**

7 young cows and 2 yearling bulls. All cows calve in early spring.

JOHN G. REXNER, WAKARUSA, KAN.

# **BOCALDOS**

Choice young Hereford bulls, priced reasonably.

THUR SCHRAG, PRETTY PRAIRIE, KAN.

# **Livestock**

## **Advertising Copy**

Should Be Addressed to

**Kansas Farmer**

Livestock Advertising Dept.,

**Topeka, Kansas**

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

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

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

**KANSAS FARMER**

Topeka, Kansas

Jesse R. Johnson, Manager,

Livestock Advertising Department

# **IN THE FIELD**

Jesse R. Johnson  
Capper Farm Press  
Topeka, Kansas



George Schumacher, of Herington, offers registered Spotted Poland China boars and bred gilts.

G. A. Wingert, Poland China breeder, Wellsville, reports a good season. He is almost entirely sold out of boars. Mr. Wingert says he is breeding 18 gilts to the boar purchased at the Rowe sale last fall. He is a son of The Cavalier.

Owing to continued drouth during the past season and scarcity of pasture in his locality, Mr. W. G. Davis, who lives at Haggard in Gray county, has decided to close out his entire herd of registered Polled Shorthorns at private sale. He says the cattle are in nice breeding condition and will be priced right.

G. D. Sluss, owner of the largest and strongest herds of registered Brown Swiss cattle in the country, is continuing his advertising in Kansas Farmer. Mr. Sluss is having a great trade in this popular breed of dairy cattle, even selling them in other countries as well as this. The Sluss farm is near El Dorado.

Walter Schlickau, of Haven, calls attention in this issue of Kansas Farmer to his Bocaldo Herefords. He has 20 choice bull calves and the same number of heifers for sale sired by his great breeding bull Bocaldo 50th. Mr. Schlickau has one of the strong herds of the state and offers cattle of quality and while not loaded with fat they are always nicely conditioned.

Buffington & Son, prominent breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle at Geuda Springs, announce a sale to be held in the big new pavilion in Arkansas City February 22. The Buffingtons plan to sell a draft of about 40 head from their herd of about 125. The offering will be composed almost entirely of females of high quality and selling in the best of breeding form. More about this sale will appear later in Kansas Farmer.

Twenty-three head of 1937 Hereford bull calves sold for an average price of \$63.45 in the Sam Gibbs sale held on his farm near Industry, December 13. Ice roads kept many buyers away but the local demand was sufficient to take the offering at good prices. It is always a compliment to any breeder to sell his stock to near-by farmers, stockmen and breeders. The mature Mousel bred bull sold for \$250 and the entire offering of 66 head including a num-

Alvin T. Warrington, of Leoti, writes concerning his recent Shorthorn sale. Among other things he says, "Will write you a line in appreciation of your efforts in behalf of my September 9th sale. Kansas Farmer surely brought results."

ber of old cows brought \$4173.50. The heifer calves dropped in 1937 averaged \$63.25 a head. Mr. Gibbs has a right to feel proud of the appreciation of his cattle by old customers and new buyers attending and buying at this sale. Mr. Gibbs continues with about 125 head and will maintain the present high standard of the herd. James T. McCulloch, Ben Stewart and Ross Shoules were the auctioneers.

Kansas Farmer recently received several letters from farmers wanting to know where they might buy young draft mares for use on their farms and also to raise colts. This indicates the growing scarcity of good work horses on Kansas farms. Even tho a farmer may own and use a tractor he must have one or more teams. We are answering these inquiries with the suggestion that they purchase registered mares, suitable for work and capable of raising colts that are sure to have considerable value by the time they are old enough for work or breeding. The Hiett Bros.-Ralstein sale to be held at the Fair Grounds at Hutchinson will afford an excellent opportunity as they will sell 21 head of excellent young mares in foal to registered stallions. The date of the sale is Saturday, January 15.

Among the real attractions in the Hiett Bros.-Ralstein registered Percheron horse sale to be held at the Fair Grounds at Hutchinson will be the sons of the famous Bowman horse, Koncarcalyps. This stallion has probably sired more stallions good enough to head registered herds and win in the big shows than any other living horse. Close up among the individuals that should attract special attention will be the mares sired by the Ralstein stallion Hill, a son of Hilcar, the sire of the undefeated champion Damascus. As a further attraction many of the mares that sell in the Hiett division of the sale will be in foal to Illini Jules, a son of Imp. Denaire and out of a mare that was first prize foal and first prize yearling at the International. The offering includes the entire Hiett Bros. show herd, among them Belle, first American Royal, Iowa, Nebraska and both Kansas fairs in 1936. The Hiett horses have been exhibited successfully at all of the largest fairs, including the Chicago International, and the Kansas City Royal. Carino's Adoration was first at the Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota fairs in 1935 and first junior and reserve grand champion of Nebraska in 1936. The mares are broke to work. Remember the date, Saturday, January 15. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing for a catalog.

—KF—

## **Public Sales of Livestock**

**Percheron Horses**  
Jan. 15—Hiett Bros., Haven. Sale at Fair Grounds, Hutchinson.

**Jersey Cattle**  
Jan. 12—Taylor Sturgeon, Sterling, Kan.

**Shorthorn Cattle**  
Feb. 22—Buffington & Son, Geuda Springs. Sale in pavilion at Arkansas City.

**Public Auction**  
Jan. 15—Heldenbrand Land & Auction Co., Andale, Kan.

# **Hiett's Registered Percheron Horse Sale**

In Pavilion, Fairgrounds  
Hutchinson, Kansas

**Saturday,  
January, 15**



Belle, 210527, a four-year-old mare in this sale. She is a first prize winner at the American Royal, Iowa, Nebraska and both Kansas fairs.

**40 HEAD**—including our entire show herd, and winners at many leading fairs and shows East and West in past seasons.

**5 STUDS**—from mature horses down to 2-year-olds (including sons of the great KONCARCALYPS who has 60 sons heading leading herds in America). His son was grand champion, Chicago, 1937. Other studs by Mu (grandson of the world's champion LAGOS).

**10 YOUNG STALLIONS**—from foals to 2-year-olds (sired by MU and CARINO. Mu also goes in the sale.

**21 MARES**—in foal to such sires as MU and ILLINI JULES (bred by ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY. The mares are daughters of such sires as HILL (half brother to Damascus), Carino and Carle. Fillies, yearlings and foals make up remainder of offering.

For Catalog Address

**Hiett Bros., Haven, Kansas**

Aucts.: Fred Reppert, Decatur, Ind.; C. B. Drake, Joliet, Ill.  
Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer



# **POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE**

## **Riffels' Polled Herefords**

Bulls and females of all ages. We can spare 35 head of good individuals and reg. Also 4 tried herd bulls that are good breeders. Inspection invited.

RIFFEL & SONS, WOODBINE, KAN.

## **Plain View Farm Polls**

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

JESSE RIFFEL  
Enterprise (Dickinson County), Kansas.

# **ANGUS CATTLE**

## **Laflin Offers Angus Cattle**

Choice ANGUS BULLS and FEMALES for sale.

L. E. LAFLIN  
Crab Orchard, Nebraska, Box-k

# **RED POLL CATTLE**

## **90 HEAD TO SELECT FROM**

Young bull from calves to breeding ages, 25 choice heifers, none better bred. Heavy milking strains. Td. and abortion tested. All recorded.

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

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 4 1/2% Bonds (1-year)  
First Mortgage 5% Bonds (5-year)  
First Mortgage 5 1/2% 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



"VISIONLINED" means streamlining a tractor with a purpose—to make it easier for the operator to see any job being done.

## UNIVERSAL "Z" Visionlined TRACTOR

5 FORWARD SPEEDS  
2 to 15 M.P.H.  
ADJUSTABLE  
TREAD  
54" to 84"



M.M. "Quick-on" — Quick-off" machines with "loose-lip" operated powerlift and easy "Slip-pin" hitch are backed by 8 years of success. These are the original quick attachable and quick detachable tractor implements with SQUARE TOOL BAR hitch.

get  
complete  
facts  
today

**MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE**  
POWER IMPLEMENT COMPANY MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

### DECADES OF EXPERIENCE PRODUCE THE UNIVERSAL

"1917—Moline's Universal Tractor appears, this being the First of the cultivating or general purpose tractors." — Pacific Rural Press, February 20, 1937.

"TWIN CITY had pioneered one of the two first really engineered lines of tractors . . . and one of the earliest of these was still selling a year ago, readily." — Farm Implement News, April 9, 1936.

### "140" FEWER MOTOR PARTS

— Served from a Milkstool!

The headline above and excerpts below are from a 4-page news item about the "Z" in July 29 issue of "Farm Implement News," a leading tractor magazine.

"For it has literally 140 less motor parts, and it can be serviced from a milk stool with no oil drip in the eyes. . . . In these competitive days, lazy engineering — beaten path stuff — following mental grooves well-worn long ago — is simply ruinous. It's a positive pleasure to find an example of straight thinking, clean designing, and unfearful departure from prior practice. That's the 'Z'." Here are some statements by Fred W. Hawthorne, a leading farmer and agricultural engineer with over 30 years tractor experience, who operated one of 50 experimental "Z's" during the past two seasons:

"We find, in this ultra modern 5 speed row crop tractor, not just another tractor motor, but one of entirely new and outstanding design. . . . this motor gives unusual fuel economy both on light and heavy loads. . . . In short, this tractor gives one plow tractor fuel economy on light loads, while having the reserve power to operate a 3 bottom plow under most conditions. This is a most enviable combination. . . . the new 'Z' is going to make tractor history. . . . will prove as far ahead of its time as was the Twin City 12-20 in 1919."

The "Z's" Economy Engine is different from any ever used on a tractor. All parts that are usually hung on the side of the engine are built-in features on the "Z." This assures easiest accessibility and best operating vision ever offered on a tractor. The "Z" is built by the pioneers of modern tractor design, backed by nearly three decades of experience.

### "QUICK-ON—QUICK-OFF" MACHINES

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE engineers have made it possible for the cotton and listed crop farmer to get a complete line of tools to do all operations at the very lowest cost for implements as well as low cost light draft operation.

The same ATTACHOR and LIFTING ROLL are used on all implements wherever required. Once you have this equipment you have the means of attaching all tools, you save the price of a lot of extra levers, frames, hitches, wheels, etc.

\*2-4 row cultivators—2 row easily changed to 4 row—4 row easily reduced to 2 row—also a 2 row hand lift. Features—Parallel Penetration of all shovels regardless of depth of cultivation—high parallel lift. HIGH Clearance—EASY ADJUSTMENTS—INDIVIDUAL DEPTH REGULATING Cams—in front so you can see what you're doing. \*2-4 ROW DRILL PLANTING ATTACHMENT FOR CULTIVATORS—only a few parts to buy. \*2-4 ROW MIDDLEBROWERS AND KNIFING ATTACHMENT FOR surface cultivation of beds. \*2-4 ROW LISTERS AND ROW LOSS GROUND LISTERS. \*2-4 ROW DITCHES "SWEEP TYPE" planters. \*4 ROW CHECK PLANTERS with exclusive rudder and new "PAT-OUT" stakes. ON ALL MACHINES: Steel construction, row spacing adjustments, exclusive M.M. "built-in" safety features—world champion planting mechanism, extra large seed cans and INTERCHANGEABLE Features which save money for owners.

#### MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE POWER IMPLEMENT COMPANY,

Minneapolis, Minn.  
Kansas City, Missouri Omaha, Nebraska Colby, Kansas Dodge City, Kansas  
Sallina, Kansas Wichita, Kansas

I am interested in Buying Machines Checked — No Obligation — Please Send Facts Promptly.

Name..... K. F.

P. O. .... State.....

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Universal "Z" Adjustable Tread, 2-3 Plow Size                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Disc or Drag Harrow   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Universal "M" Wide Tread, 3-4 Plow Size                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Wheatland Disc Plow   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Standard "J", 2-3 Plow Size                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Tractor Plows   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> New "KTA", 3-4 Plow Size, High Clearance                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Thresher  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> New FT-A, 4-5 Plow Size  | <input type="checkbox"/> Corn Sheller  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Harvester  | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Color—38 Page Calendar and Catalog                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grain Drill  | <input type="checkbox"/> M-M Metal Watch Fob—Enclose 25c for Postage, Packing, Etc.    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spreader   | <input type="checkbox"/> Toy Rubber "Z" Tractor—Enclose 25c for Postage, Packing, Etc. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Corn Planter   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Row Corn Husker  |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Story of MM Tractor Factory appearing in "Automotive Industries" |  |

1 FARM.....ACRES