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KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING

MAIL & BREEZE

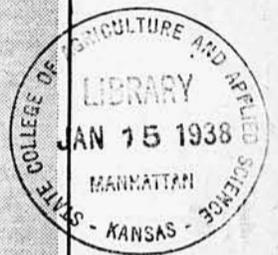
Volume 75

January 15, 1938

Number 2

VISITS to farm homes in every section of Kansas indicate that farmers and their families are receptive to the idea of high-line electric power. The farmer is rare, indeed, who would not welcome high-line power. But except in localities where the power lines already have reached, or where possibilities of construction really are favorable, most of the families are filling their needs on an individual basis. They are depending upon individual plants for lighting, cooking, cooling and operation of household appliances.

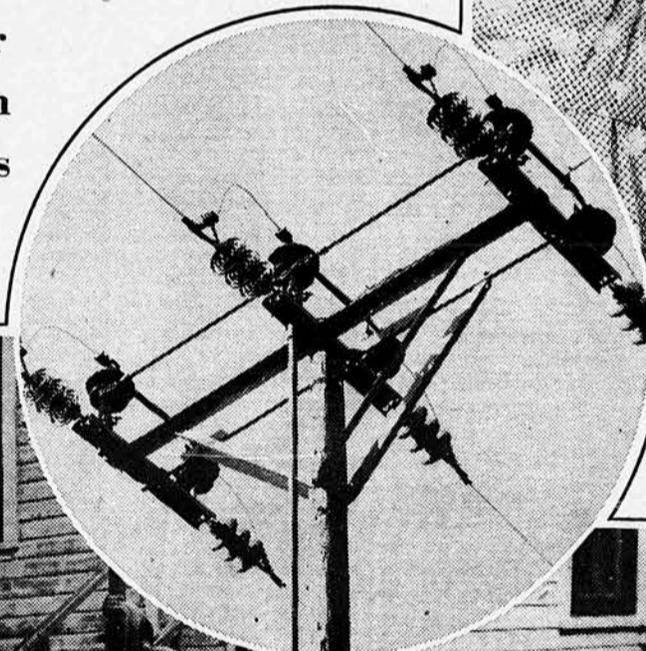
This is the way of the man who lives on the land and with the help of his family adds regularly to the conveniences of living. He and his family are not accustomed to having the comforts of life laid at their door. They do not generally favor depending on their neighbors to help bring these things. In some communities the idea of co-operative power lines has [Continued on Page 16]



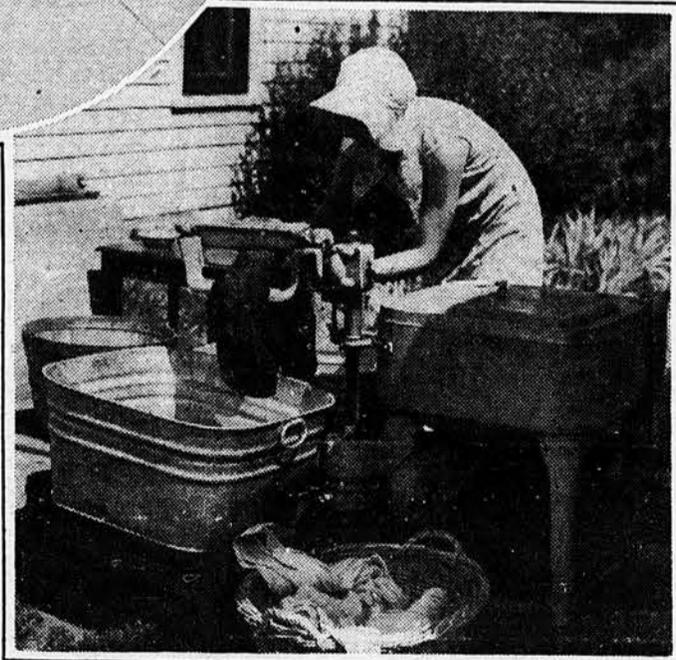
Handy Power

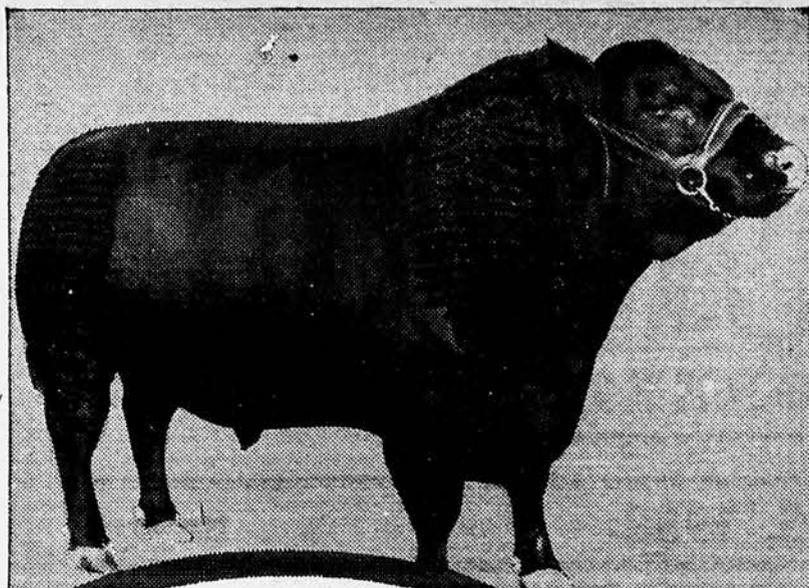
Either High-Lines or Home Plants Within Reach of All Homes

By TUDOR CHARLES



Electric power does away with carrying water from outside pumps and makes way for modern kitchen sinks. The power may come from high-lines or efficient home systems. Labor-savers, as for washing, are available with or without electricity.





"He's a Grand Champion AND SO IS ISO-VIS MOTOR OIL"

declares J. B. Hollinger, noted pure-bred cattle raiser of Chapman, Kansas, in a recent interview with Standard Oil's Farm Reporter.

• If you are lucky enough to visit J. B. (Jim) Hollinger's farm in Dickinson County, Kansas, you'll meet one of the nation's best known breeders of blue blooded stock, and see his famous show herds of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Annually, his champions are exhibited at the Kansas and Nebraska State Fairs, and at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago, and the American Royal Show in Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Hollinger is a practical farmer and almost all of his 640 acres is under cultivation. He raises a large crop of wheat, and also the alfalfa hay necessary to feed his blooded stock.

Naturally, the farm is highly mechanized and operating costs must be watched carefully. That is one of the reasons the owner turned to Standard Oil products, including greases and motor oils, some twenty-two years ago, and has used nothing else since.

Mr. Hollinger is particularly enthusiastic about Iso-Vis motor oil as a tractor lubricant. "I attribute the 'sweet' performance of my 1933 John Deere tractor and my low operating costs to the fact that I have used Iso-Vis motor oil exclusively. In fact, I can truthfully say that Iso-Vis, because of its reliability and economy, is as grand a champion as the bull you photographed today."

ISO-VIS IS MONEY-SAVING MOTOR OIL

Years of experience have demonstrated the economy and efficiency of Iso-Vis motor oil on thousands of

farms where its use prevents costly "lay-offs" due to breakdowns, and high repair bills.

Whether you use this tough, long-lasting motor oil in your car, truck, tractor or other machinery, its superior quality will be proved even in below zero weather when winter grade No. 10-W gives perfect lubrication.



"STAN'S" QUESTION BOX

DO YOU KNOW WHAT "POUR POINT" MEANS?

"Pour Point"—the lowest temperature at which an oil will flow—is determined by special laboratory tests, which show that even a small amount of paraffin wax thickens oil and prevents free flow. An oil with a high pour point is thus particularly dangerous in cold weather because it can't provide proper lubrication until the engine is warmed up. A dewaxed oil like Iso-Vis has a low pour point and is the safest lubricant to use in cold weather.

"I have the answers to a score of other lubrication problems. Ask me." "STAN"



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STANDARD OIL IS ABLE TO GIVE YOU MORE FOR YOUR MONEY... AND DOES!

Only Half of the Farm Problem Is to Be Found on the Farm

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

THE president of General Motors, W. S. Knudsen, came before a Senate committee, and outlined the production policy of his organization. "It is the policy of the corporation," said Mr. Knudsen, "to control its production thru a record of the retail sales of its dealers, this record being tabulated after each 10-day period in each month. The object of the frequent check on sales is to keep production in balance with sales and to prevent an excessive stock in the field, which throws employment out of balance."

Mr. Knudsen is a good business man. General Motors is a great and successful business institution. Mr. Knudsen and General Motors know that they are producing for sale—when sales fall off, they slow down production.

Senator Byrnes, of South Carolina, chairman of a Senate committee on unemployment, tried unsuccessfully to get Mr. Knudsen to recommend a similar policy for agriculture.

"I am not a farmer," smiled Mr. Knudsen, refusing to qualify as a witness on the farm question.

But he stated positively that in the automobile business it would not be sound to produce more than could be sold. It would not be good business, in the automobile industry.

Big Job for Wallace

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has taken on a difficult job. He is trying to reconcile farmers to higher wages and fewer hours for labor, and to make city workers appreciate that farmers are entitled to higher prices. So far he says he has better luck with labor leaders than with farm leaders.

A few days ago Secretary Wallace went to Pittsburgh, Pa., and spoke at the Community Forum.

"Again and again I have told farm audiences that only half of the farm problem is to be found on the farm," said Wallace. "The other half is found in the towns and cities and in the nations overseas."

"I think it also is important for labor to realize that only half the labor problem can be solved by the action taken by labor in the field of collective bargaining. The other half is to be found in agriculture, in capital and in the market overseas."

"The fundamental problem is one of both groups bringing about an increased balanced abundance."

"Neither group can stand for economics of scarcity, and neither group can stand for that type of abundance which produces waste."

"That type of agricultural abundance which produced 5-cent cotton, 20-cent corn and 30-cent wheat is definitely destructive to labor. In like manner, long hours and sweated wages is definitely destructive to agriculture."

President Roosevelt definitely has not abandoned his program of balanced control of farm production. In his message to Congress January 3, in many respects the most significant of any of the FDR messages, he said in part:

"Since 1933, we have faced a choice of three remedies (in relation to agriculture)."

"First, to cut our cost of farm production below that of other nations—an obvious impossibility in many crops today unless we revert to human slavery or its equivalent."

"Second, to make the government the guarantor of farm prices and underwriter of excess farm production without limit—a course which would bankrupt the strongest government in the world in a decade."

"Third, to place the primary responsibility directly on the farmers themselves, under the principle of majority rule, so that they may decide, with full knowledge of the facts of surpluses, scarcities, world markets and domestic needs, what the planting of each crop should be in order to maintain a reasonably adequate supply which will insure a minimum adequate price under the normal processes of supply and demand."

Farther on in his message President Roosevelt laid down flatly the proposition that title to land should not give

the owner full power to decide what he shall do with the land he owns.

"Any such plan for the control of excessive surpluses," declares President Roosevelt, "and the speculation they bring has two enemies."

"There are those well-meaning theorists who harp on the inherent right of every free born American to do with his land what he wants; to cultivate it well—or badly; to conserve his timber by cutting only the annual increment thereof—or to strip it clean, let fire burn the slash, and erosion complete the ruin; to raise only one crop, and if that crop fails, to look for food and support from his neighbors or the government."

"That, I assert, is not an inherent right of citizenship. For if a man farms his land to the waste of the soil or the trees, he destroys not only his own assets but also the Nation's assets. Or if by his methods he makes himself, year after year, a financial hazard of the community and the government, he becomes not only a social problem but also an economic menace."

"The day has gone by when it can be claimed that government has no interest in such ill-considered practices and no right thru representative methods to stop them."

"The other group of enemies is perhaps less well meaning. It includes those who for partisan purposes oppose each and every practical effort to help the situation, and also those who make money from undue fluctuations in crop prices."

Like Secretary Wallace, the President also makes an appeal to farmers to extend a helping hand to labor.

"To raise the purchasing power of the farmer is, however, not enough. It will not stay raised if we do not also raise the purchasing power of that third of the Nation which receives its income from industrial employment."

"The people of this country, by an overwhelming vote, are in favor of having Congress—this Congress—put a floor below which industrial wages shall not fall, and a ceiling beyond which the hours of industrial labor shall not rise."

Put on the "Must" List

Looks almost as if the White House considers a farm act with control features, and a wages and hours act, are "must" for this Congress. And if the two are not forthcoming, it would be just like him to call Congress back into special session next summer or early fall, campaign or no campaign.

It likely will be another 2 weeks before the Senate and House conferees are able to agree on a revised farm bill. This week the conferees have been steadily throwing out the Senate (Pope-McGill) language, and inserting the provisions, in the main, of the House (Jones) bill. If the process continues, the bill that finally emerges will be the present Soil Conservation Act, plus marketing quotas for the surplus crops of wheat, corn, cotton, rice and tobacco, plus authorization for commodity loans at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture.

In his budget message the President recommended to Congress continuing the annual appropriation of 440 million dollars for the Soil Conservation Program, plus an 118 million dollar subsidy for cotton in the fiscal year 1939.

The budget estimate on the deficit for the present fiscal year, ending next June 30, is \$1,088,100,000; for the fiscal year 1939, the estimated deficit is 950 million dollars. But these estimates do not include appropriations to be asked for a "big navy" program, nor expected requests for additional funds for relief of unemployment, both of which will be asked in special messages later in this session.

Childish pride swelled the bosoms of most Americans 40 years ago when Speaker Tom Reed announced proudly that "This has become a billion dollar government."

Last Monday President Roosevelt announced in his message that the cost of the Federal government can be figured at not less than 7 billion dollars a year from now on.

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Broader Pasture Program

New Features Are Added to the 1938 Contest in Grassland Management Sponsored by Kansas Farmer

BY THE EDITORS

KANSAS FARMER announces a bigger and broader pasture program for Central and Western Kansas for 1938. During the last 2 years this pasture program and contest exceeded expectations in its appeal to the stockmen and town business men of the western two-thirds of the state.

In 1936, the farmers who completed their part in the program had a big job. It was to enter their plans, follow them when practical, and deviate when they thought best. Few pasture plans are followed to the letter. Best records are made by those who plan ahead and then meet unpredictable circumstances.

This year found a double number of participants in the program. Furthermore, results attained were many times more gratifying. This was due in part to better weather conditions, but more to the right and preparation stockmen gave their plans. Rawlins county, Agent Raleigh Flanders said, "The program really has caught the interest of the men here. The men in the contest come in often to talk over their plans. But more noticeable is the fact that other farmers are taking in what these contestants are doing."

This is the ideal we expect the pasture program to reach in many counties. It is the way valuable results will be won.

During the last 2 years Kansas Farmer has provided cash prizes ranging from \$100 down to \$10 for the pasture winners. This plan of cash awards will be continued for 1938, but the money will be divided between 2 classes of pastures—the range and divided pasture. There will be a contest in each division.

Putting the pasture plans into practice and diversified systems will be the main feature of the contest. It will be a step forward in the development of permanent, workable pasture practices developed by the best livestock men.

A bigger and new feature of the contest will be a series of 4 sectional steak suppers for those who participate. These will be held in

the fall in the four quarters of the entire pasture contest area—see page 18. This way every person will have an opportunity to attend.

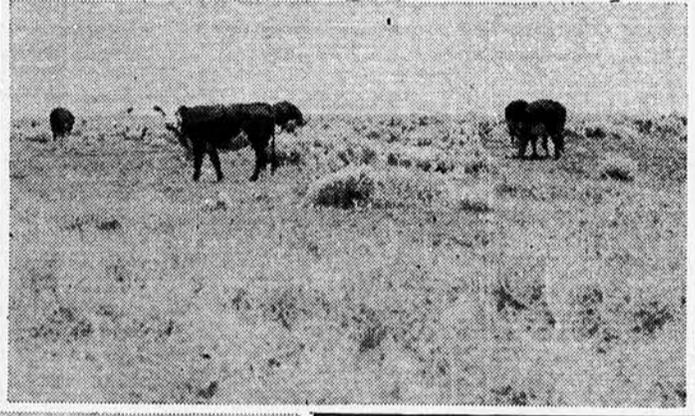
The locations of these mutual-benefit gatherings will be selected to recognize the superior efforts and attainments of farmers in outstanding counties. However, the principal value of the "feeds" will be to allow the co-operators to meet in a social way



Above: A first year participant in Kansas Farmer's pasture project in 1937, O. F. McGonigle, Nickerson, Reno county, was fourth in the placing. He demonstrated the theory and practice of controlled grazing thru the use of electric fence in his sand hill pastures.



At left: Good beefs fattened in the lot of Edward G. Jones, Olpe, show the finished product of grass land and feed lot. When we learn to think of grassland in terms of so many pounds of livestock to the acre at the end of the season, we will be a step nearer true appreciation of our pastures.



Above: Typical native pasture of Southwestern Kansas is this in Seward county. The carrying capacity is low compared to bluestem pastures farther east, but when rains are normal this short grass and sage pasture is profitable for carrying cow herds.



At left: Here is good bluestem grass which the Morris county owner values for its ability to return high rent in pounds of beef. Grass of this kind often produces 50 pounds of beef to the acre.



Below: A broad view of the A. W. Armstrong pasture, Phillipsburg. It has been well protected and shows surplus of grass.

and discuss their pasture methods. Film strips will be provided to illustrate pasture practices and several of the outstanding pasture winners will appear on the program.

The steaks at these sectional meetings will be cut from choice grass-fattened beefs. The steak supper held for the outstanding county the last 2 years has been a big attraction. We believe the feature of grass-fattened beef from the pastures of one of the contest winners, will provide an enjoyable background for discussions of better pasture methods.

As an added point of interest each of the sectional steak suppers will be known by its individual name. In the North Central part the "Grass Feed" will indicate the wind-up of the pasture season. In South Central counties, the evening's spread will be known as annual "Sod Supper." In deference to the principal type of livestock farming in Southwestern counties, this post-season feast will be called "Cowhands' Banquet." And in fitting recognition of the spirit which has enabled Northwestern Kansas to carry off the collective pasture awards 2 years straight, the pasture men at their annual gathering will be outfitted individually with a "Grassland Grubsteak."

The valuable assistance of the Kansas State College extension service in the 1938 program has been asked for and promised. Crops, dairy and livestock specialists can be of great help to any participant, and they will be glad to answer questions or make suggestions. The agricultural experiment station has been represented by Dr. A. E. Aldous, who is familiar with grazing conditions all over Kansas.

(Continued on Page 18)

Card to Kansas Farmer Will Bring You Rules and Entry Blanks for the Pasture Contest

Canvassing the Problems We Face

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

CERTAINLY one of the most constructive farm meetings of the year is being held in Topeka this week. It is the annual Kansas Agricultural Convention, and is sponsored by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, which without question is one of the most helpful and efficient boards of agriculture I know anything about. Secretary J. C. Mohler and his staff function as a never-failing source of ideas helpful to Kansas agriculture. As a medium of accurate information I am sure this board is unexcelled by any similar group in any other state.

The program outlined for consideration this week was quite in keeping with my expressed opinion of the board. It seems to me it brought up some of the most pertinent problems and questions that could be considered at present. We know, for example, that restoration of our pastures, both Bluestem and Bluegrass, is of paramount importance. This subject was capably handled by A. E. Aldous, who is in charge of pasture management research at Kansas State College.

Now if the delegates from all Kansas farm organizations who attended this week's convention, took nothing more back to their various communities than practical, workable ideas on pasture improvement, and the inspiration to put them to work, their time would have been very profitably spent. Grass certainly is the cheapest source of feed, and perhaps has been the most abused source of all. I know our pastures haven't been "grubbed out" merely from choice. It happens that pasture owners cannot always regulate feed supplies, and sometimes pastures are forced to carry loads that are too heavy. And I have known times when our grassland didn't get all the rain it could use. But seriously, here is one of the most important problems for Kansas agriculture to attack, the restoration of our pastures.

In this connection, I am glad to point out that this publication is actively a part of the pasture improvement movement. On another page you will read the details of a wider pasture program which has been arranged for this new year. Other organizations also will highlight the need of pasture progress.

Our pasture experts not only are searching this country for better grasses, but other lands as well. I am not of the opinion that any miracle grass is to be found. We may get some that in the future will yield better than those we now have. Our present

More or Less Modern Fables

A COW that was owned by a church deacon, who long had been a devout class leader, heard him admonishing his son and heir that he always should control his temper. Outbursts of temper, said the deacon, were both unnecessary and sinful. A little while later the deacon came down the path toward the cow lot, humming a hymn-tune as he came. After he had seated himself beside the brindle cow and extracted a bucketful of foaming milk, it occurred to the cow that she might have some fun with him. She thereupon proceeded to give him a right hook with her rear limb.

The deacon did not have his guard up at the time, his mind being occupied with higher things, and the cow's foot took him square in the diaphragm knocking him the space of approximately ten feet and spilling the bucketful of milk over his person. Then the brindle cow laughed softly to herself saying, "This will be all right with the Deacon, because I heard him say that under no circumstances should one lose his temper."

But the deacon, as soon as he could gather enough wind to take the place of that which had been knocked out of him, arose to his feet, and gathering a hardwood club, he proceeded to beat the brindle cow to a fare-you-well, and also used language which sounded like the language of a man who had at least temporarily forsaken the communion of the saints. As the brindle cow subsequently meditated on her experience she said: "I gather from the conduct of the Deacon that it is a lot easier to tell somebody else how to be good than it is to stick to your own text."

A Kansas parent, who was trying to inculcate habits of thrift in the mind of his young son, reproved him for failing to eat the crusts of his bread. "My son," said the father, "when I was your age I had to eat the crusts. My father insisted that they were really the best part of the bread."

"Did you like them, Dad?" said the boy.

"Certainly," said the father.

"Well you can have mine and I will eat the inside of your bread."

"This young generation," mused the father as he gazed on his offspring, "seems to be a durned sight smarter than I was at the same age."

Dear Old Kansas

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

I love you, Dear Old Kansas
For your sunlight and your cheer
I love you, Dear Old Kansas
For the good folks living here.
I love you when the sun shines
And I love you when it rains
I love you for your people
Who your majesty maintains.

I love you, Dear Old Kansas
The place where I was born;
Your rolling blue stem prairies
And valleys that adorn.
I love you for the mettle
That your residents display
Thru trials and adversities
Whate'er may come their way.

Oh Kansas! Buoyant Kansas
Where men of spirit came,
Who stood for Freedom's blessings
Still undimmed is your flame.
Press on—Press on—tomorrow
Oh children of today,
The spirit of the fathers
Still undaunted leads the way.

(Copyright, 1937)

grasses no doubt can be improved. We will learn more in the future about feeding our pasture grasses for better production. I am convinced that bringing pastures back to normal or better than normal is possible. In this fight we can use all the information the Board of Agriculture and Agricultural Conventions and college authorities can provide. But the big job itself, of course, must be done by the men and women who operate the farms.

I have mentioned only one of the serious problems brought up at this week's convention. Others include the importance of sorghums. Crops that are so dependable under all sorts of conditions. Then there was a discussion of the long view of the wind erosion problem. Surely we will keep a constant eye on what the wind, and not only the wind, but water as well, is doing to our top soil and the fertility of our fields. Then the war on bindweed came in for double-header consideration with a full explanation of the present law governing the plan of attack on this costly pest, plus a careful outline of methods of eradication.

Not the least of the values coming out of this agricultural convention are the wholesome expressions of confidence in the great industry of farming. From all parts of the state, representing every angle of our widely diversified agriculture, came delegates who, despite the troubles experienced in recent hard years, and in the face of present circumstances which seem so confusing, answer questions about conditions with smiles born of steadfast faith in the ability of agriculture to march ahead.

This type of farm business meeting, attacking our most serious problems in a straight-from-the-shoulder manner, is what we have learned to expect in gatherings sponsored by our board of agriculture. The membership of our board is composed of practical, sane thinking men.

What the Market Is Doing

I WISH to call your attention to something I think is worthy of mention. It is the 12:15 to 12:30 broadcast of market reports and farm news, given every week day by Kansas Farmer, over radio station WIBW. We have been concentrating our efforts on a very complete market report from 12:15 to 12:30 at the noon hour every day. To improve upon this, market bulletins now will be given starting shortly after mid-morning—at 10:39 and from 11:15 on to noon. These reports will come by wire direct from the important market centers to our announcers, and they will relay them on to you immediately. Then at the regular time, 12:15 to 12:30, we again will give the latest reports and a market summary, along with farm news. Now, we always like to know

whether we are giving you the markets you want and whether they are given in a way that is of the best service to you. So we will be mighty well pleased if you will drop Kansas Farmer a card stating your views about these broadcasts. Our sincere wish is to give our Kansas farm friends the kind of market news that will mean most to them.

A Profitable Cash Crop

FLAX is one crop, which to the best of my knowledge, farmers in Eastern Kansas can grow without bringing on nightmares of over-production. I hope you read the article in Kansas Farmer of January 1, about this under-produced cash crop. There is demand for considerable more flax in Kansas for milling purposes. In addition, large new fields can be opened for consumption of linseed meal, a seed product, if there were supplies available.

I find that only 22.2 per cent of the flax which is required by mills of the United States, was produced by farmers in this country in 1936. This seems a fair example of the average relationship of production to demand in recent years. In other words, we import every year about 75 per cent of the flax milled in this country.

More than a million bushels of flaxseed were produced in Kansas a few years ago, but production now has fallen to about 200,000 bushels. But here is something that may encourage a resumption of growing on a larger scale. It is that the new basis on the Kansas flaxseed market now guarantees the Minneapolis terminal market, F. O. Bondia, Kansas, for carload shipments. This is a decrease of in the neighborhood of 10 cents a bushel over the old basis of "Minneapolis less the freight."

If my information is accurate, and I believe it is, as much as 2 million bushels of flaxseed could be utilized in Kansas this year. Whether farmers produce it remains to be seen. At any rate the little danger of immediate over-production of grain.

In addition to the possibilities of increased production of Kansas flax, there are immense fields for greater home consumption of the linseed meal. Cultural tests have shown the valuable effect of seed meal in rations for pigs. Mixed half and with tankage, the "oil meal" will improve general condition of pigs.

Feeding experiments at Kansas State College 3 years straight, showed that linseed meal improved the return from each steer when it was fed alone, in combination with cottonseed meal or gluten meal, or in combination with both.

Yet Kansas farmers now are not large users of linseed meal for livestock fattening rations. It is used chiefly in dairy rations. Our principal pig concentrate for cattle and sheep is cottonseed meal—grown and manufactured in the South.

Cottonseed products have gained thru public campaigns by manufacturers in the South. Our stock and poultry leaders often refer to it with hesitation when recommending a protein supplement. Perhaps we, as Kansans, should give our attention to a Kansas product, by producing flax and boosting use of linseed oil meal.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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Farm Matters as I See Them

A Trade Agreement Test

THE crucial test for the reciprocal trade agreements, so far as agriculture is concerned, is due in the coming months. A reciprocal trade agreement is to be entered into with Great Britain. Britain is an industrial nation. The English people can, and in the past have, taken American products of the farm in large quantities.

If Secretary of State Cordell Hull is able to do so, procure a market for the sale of American farm products in the United Kingdom, American agriculture stands to benefit greatly. I am hoping this will be accomplished.

There has been considerable criticism, and I think justified criticism, that the trade agreements so far entered into have procured markets abroad for American manufactured products, but have opened the American market to the importation of increasing quantities of farm products from other nations. In other words, the American farmer not only has failed to gain more foreign outlets for American farm products, but actually has had part of the domestic market, to which he certainly is entitled, taken away from him and given to farmers of other nations.

I sincerely hope the pending trade agreement with Great Britain will do better by the American farmer than those so far made have done.

Compulsory Control Is Out

THREE of us Kansans in Congress are on the conference committees from the Senate and House, now trying to make a workable piece of legislation out of the two farm bills passed by the two branches in the late special session. As these meetings are in executive session, it would be hardly proper for me to divulge just what has been done so far in conference. But I am confident that the measure finally worked out will be an improvement over both bills as they originally were passed.

There is one point which I believe is worthy of

special mention, however. Neither the Senate nor the House bills provide compulsory control of production of wheat, corn or cotton. And the marketing quota provisions, which would limit the marketing of a commodity when unsalable surpluses threaten destructive prices, can only be imposed by a two-thirds vote of farmers producing the commodity. I think it is only fair to state this, because of some of the misleading statements that have been made by those who profit—at heavy cost to both producers and consumers—from the wide fluctuations in farm and food prices.

I feel justified in saying that neither Rep. Clifford Hope, of Garden City, nor Sen. George McGill of Wichita, or myself, would support in conference or on the floor of the Senate or House, a measure that imposed compulsory control of production by a government bureau upon the farmers of Kansas.

Living Wages Aid Agriculture

I VOTED against the wages and hours bill last summer in the Senate. But that does not necessarily mean that I would vote against a reasonable measure providing maximum hours and a minimum wage for industrial workers.

Living wages and steady employment for American labor mean a profitable domestic market for the American farmer. This is just as true as it is that cost of production prices for products of the American farm mean purchasing power on the farms for manufactured products—and labor depends upon that market for jobs and wages. The farmer has a vital interest in well paid labor. Labor has a vital interest in a profitable agriculture. Something for all of us to keep in mind.

Need Less Vituperation

THIS session of Congress faces a lot of trouble, in my judgment. What will come out of it in the way of legislation is difficult to predict. If we could have more co-operation and less vitu-

peration, several necessary laws could be enacted.

But the spirit of co-operation, I am sorry to say, is not very strong, either in Congress or in the country. The farm organization leaders, for example, are sharply divided over what the national farm program should be. The American Federation of Labor and the Committee on Industrial Organization apparently are more interested in defeating each other than in getting together on labor legislation.

In Congress a Democratic majority large enough to insure the passage of any kind of legislation proposed is split into factions warring for control of the party. My guess today is that there will be more fighting than legislating during this session of Congress.

U. S. Spends Too Much

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S budget message last week predicted a deficit of at least a billion dollars for the fiscal year 1939. That means 9 years of deficits for the Federal government—an accumulation of deficits that means a national debt of more than 38 billion dollars by 1939, compared to 16 billions plus in 1931.

Gloss it over as we may, this is an impossible fiscal situation. Expenditures of the Federal government must be reduced, or the pay day of reckoning is going to be decidedly unpleasant.

No group is more interested in a balanced national budget than is the farmer. At the end of the road, a continuing unbalanced budget means the confiscation of land, either thru inflation that wipes out values or thru unbearable taxes and final collapse of government.

I will give my support to any reasonable reduction in expenditures program proposed by the President, or offered in Congress with or without administration approval.

Arthur Capner

Washington, D. C.

Farm Price Decline May Be Ended

Market Barometer

Cattle—No generally higher prices are expected. May be bad weeks.

Hogs—Spring top near November levels fall.

Lambs—Predictions don't favor any percent improvement soon.

Wheat—Prospects for better levels.

Corn—Generally steady.

Butterfat—Some lower, but not drastically.

Poultry and Eggs—Steady to higher for poultry, perhaps lower for eggs.

THE suggestion that decline in farm commodity prices may have been checked was expressed in the latest report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Based on indications for January, and the action of the markets last month, it seems probable the general level of prices received by farmers up to February 1, will be little changed from November and December, the Bureau said.

The definite meaning of the entire report is that the sharp decline in many prices likely is ended. It does not mean that prices may not react seasonally. The thought that seasonal long-time trends will still occur is stressed also in a report by Vance Rucker, extension marketing specialist in Kansas, released January 1, which reads as follows:

With the long-time trend on hog prices apparently headed down, there are many questions being raised in regard to what to do with hogs. Indications are that the best move would be to sell heavy hogs on any advance. The

forecast for the immediate future is for strength on this class of hogs.

"In comparing this type of year with similar previous years, the chances are 9 out of 10 that best spring prices will not be higher than early November prices. With this market trend the fact that new seasonal lows may be made, a program of delaying feeding operations of winter pigs to sell in April rather than in March may be desirable.

"If a sharp advance is made in the fat hog market in January, it easily could go high enough to become the spring high. This probably would be a condition wherein it would be more profitable to sell feeder pigs as such than to buy feed and sell as fat in either March or April."

It may be observed that the prediction by Mr. Rucker of strength in the immediate future, was realized early this month.

A decrease of only about 1 per cent in the fall pig crop of 1937 from that of 1936, a decrease of about 5 per cent in the combined spring and fall pig crop of 1937 from that of 1936, and a prospective increase of about 5 per cent in the number of sows to farrow in the spring of 1938 over the year before, are shown by the December report of the Bureau of Economics in Washington, D. C., made in co-operation with the Post Office department thru the rural mail carriers. In Kansas the sows farrowing in the fall of 1937 were 99 per cent of the number in 1936. The estimated number of sows to farrow this spring in Kansas is 104 per cent of last year, or 116,000.

Wheat supply news continues to be bullish and favorable to Kansas farmers who have wheat in storage. The late December report of world wheat production for 1937-38, showed a 29

million bushel reduction under the report of a month before. The wheat crop in Argentina has suffered severe frost and drought damage according to latest and more definite surveys. Argentine wheat is a hard bread wheat similar to our hard winter export type and is needed by European countries for mixing with soft wheats in milling. A reduction in the Argentine crop should logically result in an increased foreign demand for our wheat.

Shortage of quality wheat in Canada also may be a factor in favor of higher prices for the good wheat of Kansas. Only a few days ago, Canadian buying of U. S. wheat and reported need of more, resulted in a rapid rise of prices.

The total farm value of principal Kansas crops produced during 1937 is placed at \$228,940,000 compared with \$183,287,000 for 1936. This is an increase of 25 per cent from 1936 and is the highest farm crop value since 1929. What appear to be unusually large storage stocks of wheat held by Kansas farmers may have resulted in lower farm income from crops than estimated, because of price recession which took place in the wheat market during last fall. On the other hand, recovery in wheat prices, if continued, will help to mend the situation of lowered income.

Little Work With No Waste

Our attention is called to the method of harvesting milo, used by L. E. Bridges, Lewis. His neighbor, O. D. Clark, points out that with no extra handling or pitching, Mr. Bridges threshes his milo, puts the stover in the barn, and the grain in the bin. He hauls the bundles to the barn from the shock, runs them thru a small thresher and

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 | \$ 9.70 | \$ 9.25 | \$ 8.25 |
| Hogs | 8.25 | 8.15 | 10.20 |
| Lambs | 8.35 | 9.25 | 10.35 |
| Hens, Heavy | 19 1/2 | .18 | .15 |
| Eggs, Firsts | .22 | .26 | .19 1/2 |
| Butterfat | .30 | .36 | .31 |
| Wheat | | | |
| Hard Winter | 1.02 1/2 | .97 1/2 | 1.43 1/2 |
| Corn, Yellow | .61 | .58 | 1.22 1/2 |
| Oats | .32 | .31 1/2 | .60 |
| Barley | .66 | .60 | .96 |
| Alfalfa, Baled | 25.00 | 21.00 | 25.00 |
| Prairie | 12.00 | 11.00 | 15.00 |

blows the fodder into the barn-loft. The chickens salvage the waste left around the thresher, which is an important point when one considers the grain lost in the field when threshing from the shock with a combine.

Weeds Protect Cattle

Dense woods with a south slope and exposure make an ideal place for winter feeding of cattle in Southern Kansas, A. C. Geffert and Sons have found. They feed many cattle every winter and one of their best feeding pens is in a grove of scrub oak. The cattle can always find warm shelter in the woods, altho heavy snows may make the footing wet for a few days. Mr. Geffert grinds most of the grain for his steers, and also feeds considerable silage. He has 3 large concrete silos which hold a supply of feed that is excellent for starting and fattening a large number of cattle.

The Grace of the DIM STRAIN

By VINGIE E. ROE

The Second of Two Parts

Padfoot, the wolf, and **Hookbeak**, the eagle, two monarchs of the wild, are bitter enemies. **Young Olaf**, 7-year-old son of **Elsa** and **Big Olaf**, seeks adventure "by the hill" and drags young **Brun**, his baby sister, with him while his mother is ill and **Big Olaf** is too busy with his herd of sheep to watch over them. He encounters **Padfoot** but is unharmed when the wolf, obeying some unknown instinct, flees from the friendly, fearless advances of **Young Olaf**.

TWO days later **Young Olaf** made pilgrimage again to the rock in the madrone clump but without avail. **Padfoot** was lying 2 miles away, slothfully full of the sweetest meat he had ever tasted—succulent milk lamb, stolen craftily from under **Big Olaf's** very nose while **Hulda** circled up wind. That was his first sheep-kill, and he could not keep it secret from the **Collie** who, on making his faithful circuit came full upon his sign.

And that was the beginning of trouble. Not for one moment could the man leave the sheep without danger, now that he knew there was a killer-wolf about, and **Elsa** daily sank lower in the slough of illness which beset her. The children fared precariously.

But—they were free.

Free to go "by the hill" any afternoon, and go they did, for **Young Olaf** was far gone in his adventure.

Twice he had seen the great gray creature with the wide-set dark eyes, and only once of those times had its shoulder been tall with bristles.

But if conquest was obsessing the boy, something as vital but much more vague was at work in the lone heart of **Padfoot**.

For **Padfoot** had found something he liked—namely the sparkling, black-blue eyes under the pale hair with their promise, their lure and their mystifying sense of command.

Nothing in all the Trinities had ever commanded the old gray wolf—nothing dared. Nothing had dared—and lived.

There was the mad moose in the far north some 3 years back. **Padfoot** still bore the scars of that encounter, but where was the moose bull? **Hamstrung**—and eaten—partly by **Padfoot** himself. But this was different. This sweet-smelling small creature with its inviting outstretched hands, and above all its voice. There was something in its voice which enthralled him, which made him want to crawl on his belly, to wave his feet in the air, to frisk.

And **Olaf Hendrik** was enamored of his beauty,

his wildness, and his relation to the weird creatures which **Elsa** had made live for him in her folk-lore fables.

Also, it must be remembered that the boy was without fear. And so, inch by inch, **Padfoot** found himself creeping nearer to the human, and surely enough this progress was made upon his belly, ingratiatingly. Sometimes he would worm himself quite close and lying flat on his chest with his forepaws out before him, his hind legs stretched behind, would wave the great round plume of his tail to and fro like a banner. **Olaf's** eyes would crinkle at that. It was a proceeding which he much admired.

And so, little by little, bit by bit, **Olaf** and **Padfoot** came to know each other for a very precious possession.

"Where you go, **Olaf**?" **Big Olaf** wanted to know a time or two.

But the boy looked up at him and lied instinctively.

"Just by the hill," he told him artlessly, watching from the tail of his blue eye to see if suspicion crossed the worn and harassed face of his father.

The first time the sliding crawl brought **Padfoot**



"I know the field is on both sides of the road, but what will the highway people say?"

near enough the boy reached out a quick hand and touched the broad head between the pointed ears. That was a bit of a shock and the wolf leaped away, to sit aloof and watch him, tongue out, eyes speculative.

But the memory of that pat on the head stuck with him and 2 days later he courted it. He endured it, quivering, and for the first time all wildness died from the dark eyes leaving them entirely alien to his breed.

From that it was no far cry to the time when the boy took all sorts of liberties, pulling the sharp ears, scratching gently in behind them—a proceeding which sent the water drooling from **Padfoot's** lips with ecstasy—and at last rolling about him in that quaint child's play which only the young and the wild ever achieve.

Oh, it was a rainbow time, and boy and old wolf knew it.

It was not natural, and yet, sometimes when they capered thus there was in the brown eyes a softness, a light, a love, that was never wolf, but was close akin to that faithful glow which shone so ardently in the brown eyes of **Hulda**, the **Collie**.

Young Olaf felt that secret, proud exaltation of conquest which only dangerous success can give, altho he was not conscious of the danger. Rather he was dealing with fairy stuff, with the unreal. And **Padfoot** was, in a way, deteriorating. He was becoming soft with love.

Many a mother doe slept in greater peace beside her growing fawn these moonlit nights because **Padfoot**, the king, lay beside the madrone's rock, nose on paws, watching the cabin where his new love hid. He was too busy waiting for the boy's faithful visits

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to do more than satisfy his natural hunger, and this was easy since the woolly sweet things were in the meadow.

One he brought the carcass of a fresh-killed lamb to the clump of trees and proudly laid it down before **Young Olaf**, who sat back on his haunches and cried to high heaven at the murder.

In his rage and grief he struck **Padfoot** furiously with his doubled fists, and the wolf drew back astounded. Also for a wild moment the new softness departed and savagery swelled in **Padfoot**.

The wide eyes narrowed, became cruel points of light, the hackles rose on shoulders and spine. To an observer it would have been a terrible sight—the baby sucking her thumb in grave silence, the boy squatting above the dead lamb, sobbing, and standing over them all the huge form of the timber wolf, uncertain of his next movement.

But **Olaf** carried the lamb into the woods and hid it under the pine needles and coming back lay for a long time face down in the shade—for so long that **Padfoot**, sitting gravely on his plummy tail, became restless and nudged him gently with his nose.

So the tension eased and the danger passed.

But **Padfoot**, obeying again that dim, shadow-like knowledge, got from he knew not where, brought no more gifts to his beloved under the madrone trees.

And all this time that other king of the Trinities, **Hookbeak**, was watching the meadows which bloomed so gaily with the white blotches of the sheep, and was full of anger. Never again had he been able to taste of the tender, sweet flesh, for the two-legged creature with the stick of fire had sent against his feathers twice a hail of little stones.

Down in the cabin **Elsa** had passed the crisis of her illness and lay weak but conscious on her bed, so that **Big Olaf** was tearful with relief and joy.

But **Young Olaf** was not glad. A great fear took hold of him that he would no longer be able to go "by the

hill," and he made passionate love to **Padfoot** in the light of this fear.

He lolled on the great rough shoulder, scratched behind the pointed ears, and rolled all over him when they played.

Young Olaf was the king these days and **Padfoot** was his slave.

But king and slave were in their fool's paradise, for **Destiny** was juggling the pawns with practiced hand.

Elsa grew clear enough to note the children's long absences, to speak to **Big Olaf** about it, and a command went forth, "don't go by the hill no more, mind."

For 3 unbearable days **Olaf** looked with tragic eyes toward the great slope where the madrone clump shone in the sun, and for 3 days **Padfoot** waited.

He took to staying night by the big rock, lying sleepless, nose on paws. He was puzzled. He did not understand himself. What was it that made him want to howl to the stars in aching grief? Why did the heart in him seem a dead thing, heavy and sick with longing?

And down in the hateful cabin **Young Olaf** fretted in silence.

"I don't know, **Olaf**," said **Elsa** weakly, "w'at all **Young Olaf**. Better you take him 'long."

So the father, looking keenly at the set young mouth, the rebellious blue eyes, did as his wife suggested—he took both **Olaf** and **Brun** with him to the herd.

He placed them under a pine tree with stern injunctions to stay there.

But two old ewes had broken away into a manza-

Your Wishes Are Our Commands

You have by now noted a change in our policy of presenting the best of modern fiction. We thought you might like shorter stories instead of longer, book-length novels. Now that you have read a few samples of our shorter stories, which do you prefer? If you are a fiction lover won't you write **Kansas Farmer**, **Topeka, Kan.**, and cast your vote for either long, book-length novels or shorter stories complete in one or several installments? And you might add the type of fiction you prefer, too, giving your choice of stories of the outdoors, farm life, adventure, love, animals, or humor.

nita thicket, taking along a trail of gilly followers, and for the next half hour he and Hulda had their hands full.

For a while Young Olaf watched and listened, frowning, tapping one bare foot. Then, as the voice of his father, the barking of Hulda, went deeper into the brush covered hill, he rose with alacrity and taking Brun's little hand, set out across the meadow directly toward that portion of the opposite mountain which lifted steeply to the madrone clump.

He began to pull the child, to hurry, fearing his father's discovery, and as he went a wild excitement began to surge in him. His blue eyes became dark with it, he began to run. Brun whimpered, her small legs being inadequate. The boy, intent now only on that meeting ahead, loosed her and darted forward.

In the madrone clump old Padfoot trotted back and forth, whining in his throat, a sound of gladness, watching the boy.

And far up in the blue shining disc that had been circling for an hour tilted and dropped. Hookbeak was coming down.

Coming like a plummet straight for the soft white thing toddling alone on the level floor—far from the man with the fire stick.

Like a perpendicular streak the old eagle shot down thru the sunlight—spread as he struck.

But this soft thing with its flaxen hair was no lamb: it was fat and heavy—far heavier than Hookbeak had taken it for, and instead of rising at once as was his wont he was bound to skim the meadow, flapping hard with his great wings.

His talons, those terrible weapons of death, had grazed the flaxen head and struck into the little shoulders, and Baby Brun screamed with all her little might.

A Useless Pursuit

Big Olaf, rounding the sheep out of the manzanita, was just in time to see that spectacular skimming flight, every moment gaining in command. He cried once and leaped thru the scattering sheep like a maniac.

Run as he would he could never reach them, and the knowledge weakened the knees beneath him.

But something else had seen that plummet falling—had heard the whine of the sheathed pinions.

Padfoot in his trysting place felt the hackles rise in a wave along his back—felt the blood in him surge up.

His jaws opened involuntarily with the lust of feather and blood—and with a great spring he cleared the lip of the slope. He landed 12 feet below and running. Ah, how he could run!

To add to his horror Big Olaf saw this sinister thing break cover at the hill's foot and stream away after the flapping eagle. He saw it pass Young Olaf without a look. And then he covered his eyes, sinking down upon his knees, his very heart dying within him.

With a long sigh he dropped his

shaking hands again and was just in time to see the wolf leap into the air as the baby's feet cleared the earth. Next instant there was nothing but a whirl of wings and flying feet and tail as the two old enemies tumbled together in their last great fight.

The child, loosed from talons which had more to do, rolled clear, and that terrible beating whirl went rolling down the meadow.

Olaf did not move—he could not. He stood with straining eyes watching that royal battle.

And it was royal in every sense. For uncounted years old Hookbeak had been king of the air—for fully 7 Padfoot had ruled the earth about him.

And for 5 of those years he had hated the eagle with that deathless rancor which came from memory—memory, a domestic trait. So now he fought for two reasons—this hatred which he had nurtured long hours when he watched Hookbeak sailing and the dim, unreasoning instinct which had bred in him love of man.

The younglings of the madrone clump were his. He felt a fierce exultation of protection as his fangs closed deep in Hookbeak's right wing-base.

Big Olaf wet his lips, drew a hand across his brow where the sweat stood thick.

The End of Two Monarchs

Like an old man he moved forward to that ghastly battle-ground where a warm wet heap lay still—a dead eagle, its feathers ruffling idly in the wind, and a dead wolf whose fangs were still set in the base of the right wing.

When Olaf rolled the two apart he gazed down in wonder into the beautiful eyes set wide apart in the broad skull. They were fast glazing now, and they had gone out in the fierce rage of the wild things in battle, but nothing could destroy their unmistakable likeness to the eyes of faithful old Hulda, staying by the sheep, where was her duty, tho every nerve quivered with excitement.

"Dog!" said Big Olaf, in stupid wonderment, holding the baby safe in his arm, "it is dog an' wolf—some way—I don' know—but it is—I don' know," he added helplessly, "only it fight like h—"

But here Young Olaf came running to fling himself like a fury upon the still breast of Padfoot and wail his anguish to the silent world.

His father took him away an hour later, mystified to his own foundations, and buried Padfoot by a tall rock under some madrones on the hillside. It seemed a silly thing to do, but in view of the wolf's service to him, and his, and the fact that the boy seemed likely to lose his reason if he did not, he performed the ceremony.

But try as they would Big Olaf and Elsa could never comfort Young Olaf, nor get at the heart of the mystery.

The boy wept and refused to tell of those rainbow days beside the rock, and as the small Brun could not, the story died with Padfoot.

(The End)

Why Farm Groups Fail to Agree

FARM leaders got together in Washington last week for a "peace conference," at the invitation of John Vesecky, Salina, national president of the Farmers Union. Said he: "I really would like to see whether there is not at least one little provision in the proposed (farm) legislation upon which we can agree."

Attending the meeting were Glenn Talbott, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union; Ed O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Dr. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa, president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau; L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange; Robin Hood, secretary of the National Co-operative Council, and Charles A. Holman of the National Co-operative Milk Producers Association.

Net result: "There will be a number of things on which the organizations can unite for the good of agriculture," Vesecky reported. No definite results, however. Farm views were exchanged.

Kansas Farmer's Washington correspondent reports:

The line of demarcation between farm organization—or perhaps it should be stated between farm groups—is becoming plain now.

The farmers of the Middle West and South who produce exportable sur-

pluses—cotton, wheat, corn thru pork and beef, tobacco and rice—face the problem of either continuing to export large parts of their production, or going to diversified farming and holding down cash crops to what can be sold in the domestic market plus reduced quantities sold in export.

The general farmers, and particularly the commercial dairy farming sections, are not so much interested in the plight of the cash crop farmers who depend upon exports, as they are upon preventing or discouraging the cash crop farmers from diversifying in sufficient numbers to put them into the dairy business.

The Co-operative Council, the Co-operative Milk Producers, and the Grange membership on the whole, represents the general farmers and particularly the dairy farmers and cheese interests. The Farm Bureau and the Farmers Union have proportionately much larger memberships in the export producing group.

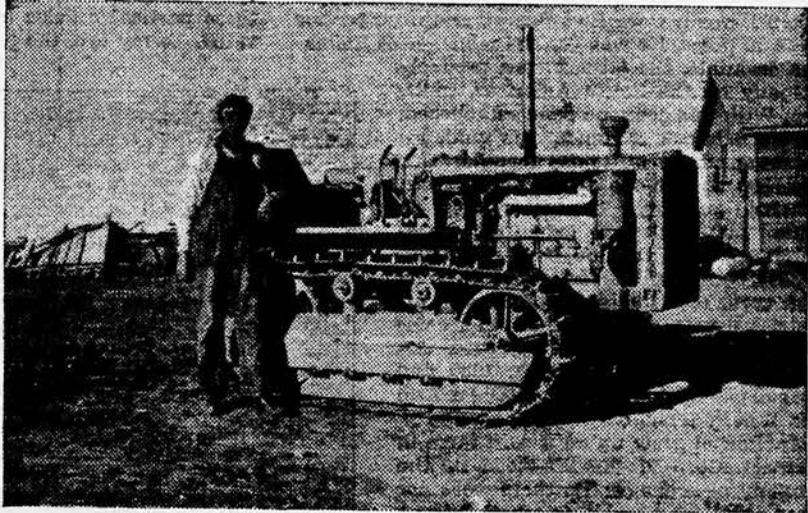
It is going to take considerable diplomacy—or another real depression and low prices for all farm products—to get these groups to see farm legislation eye to eye again, as they did a few months ago as a result of the 1929 collapse of farm prices.

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Too Busy to Grow Corn

But an Enterprising Native Son of Missouri Is Promoting a Thriving New Industry in Brazil

By ROBERT C. VANCE

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

I WAS having difficulty with the menu. The waiter spoke only Portuguese and I spoke something that I hoped was Spanish. "Didn't you learn that lingo in Mexico?" a man seated across the table from me inquired with a friendly grin. He introduced himself as M. V. Powell. We compared notes and found that we had each been chased out of the state of Sonora, Mexico, by the Madero revolution. I was a Corn Belt farmer and a writer for the farm press. He was general manager of Refinaceos de Mihlo, the largest corn products company on the South American continent. With this common bond established, Mr. Powell took me under his guidance and we spent the entire day together. Our first stop was at one of the mills of Mr. Powell's company. The Refinaceos de Mihlo manufactures industrial corn-starch, dextrine, corn oil, corn sugar and glucose, besides all the food products made from corn. It is indicative of Brazil's industrial development that all this company's output is consumed at home. The company began operations in 1930 and this one plant is now grinding 9,000 metric tons of corn annually.

Mr. Powell grew up on a corn farm in Missouri. Corn is the life-blood of the company he manages. So there were not many questions about this cereal that he could not answer. From the information he gave me and from my own observations, I will give you the picture of corn raising in Sao Paulo state.

Coffee and cotton are the main crops of the big estates, or fazendas. It is the custom on most fazendas to give every laborer a plot of ground on which to raise food for himself and family. The bulk of the Brazilian corn crop is raised on these family plots. Corn and beans are the principal articles of diet. Very little corn is fed to livestock; any that remains over the family needs for food eventually finds its way to a market. But even these small lots of a few bushels each create a respectable total when gathered at some central market.

With the corn processing plants creating a better market, corn is finding favor as a crop for newly

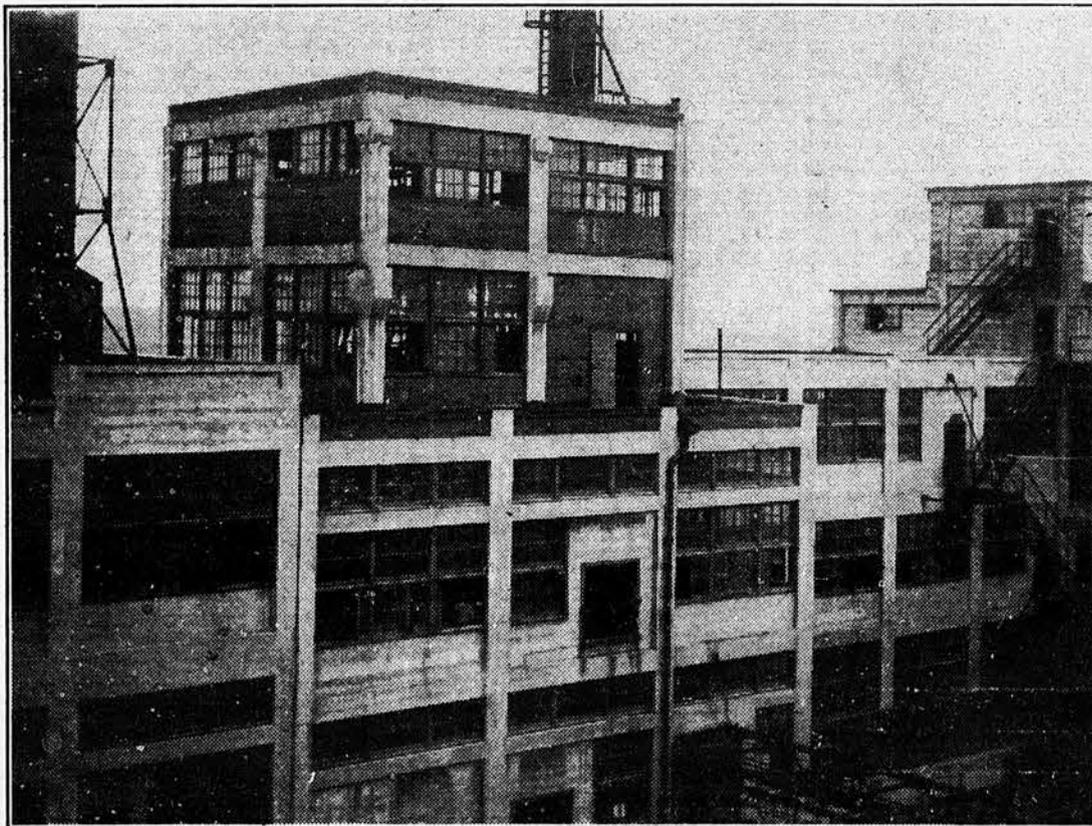
cleared brush land. The same method is used for clearing corn land as for cotton. The brush is cut and allowed to dry and the tract is then burned over. Stumps and the larger logs that do not burn are left in the field. Planting is done by punching a hole in the ground with a sharpened stick and dropping the seed by hand. Cultivation is done with a hoe and is extremely sketchy. Even under these primitive methods, Mr. Powell estimated the average yield at 30 bushels an acre. In several of the fields we inspected I put the yield at 50 bushels an acre, but these particular fields had been plowed and cultivated. To my eye, the planting seemed to be twice



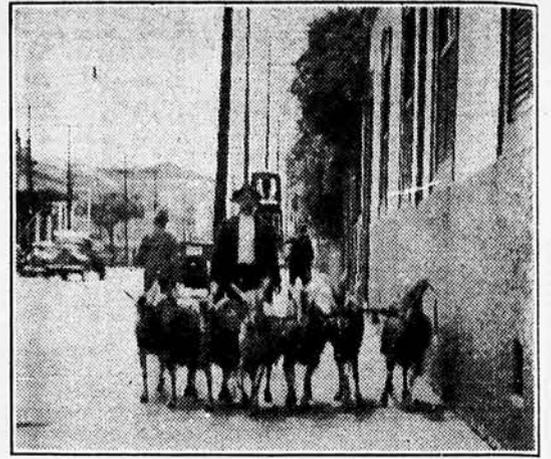
Ultra-modern streamlined apartment houses like this one are being built in Sao Paulo.

too thick. There were 7 or 8 stalks in a hill and the rows were only 2 feet apart.

In Sao Paulo state it is possible to raise two crops of corn on the same ground a year, but there is such an abundance of land available that no one does so. There is so much latitude in the planting season that it is not uncommon to see a field where the green



A part of the Refinaceos de Mihlo, the largest corn milling plant in South America.



Apartment dwellers assure themselves of fresh, undiluted milk by having the goat man bring his flock to their doors.

shoots are just poking thru the ground beside a field where the corn is ripe and ready to harvest.

Custom, however, seems to have established a corn planting date at a time when the corn will ripen at the busiest season of the year. Since cotton has come into Brazil's agricultural picture, the quality of the corn delivered in the central markets has deteriorated 20 per cent, due to its being left in the field long after it has ripened. Busy with the coffee and cotton picking, the fazenda laborer has no time to gather his corn crop, or any place to store it if he did. He and his family go thru the corn patch in their odd moments and break the shanks of the ears so that the ear hangs down and rain cannot enter the husks. The ears then may be left on the stalk for 2 or 3 months. When the ears are gathered, they are picked husk and all.

Several cars of snapped corn were being unloaded while I was at Powell's plant. It was being carried out of the boxcars in baskets. Powell told me that he would rather buy the snapped corn and run it thru the cylinder sheller in the plant than buy corn that was already shelled. Shelling on the fazenda is usually done by threshing the corn with a flail or tramping it out with oxen, as wheat is threshed. When this corn comes to the mill it is badly mixed with the dirt of the threshing floor and has to be put thru a cleaning process.

Both hard and soft varieties of corn are grown, but flint corn is favored because it is less likely to be damaged by weevil. Soft corn, stored in the usual manner, will be badly weevil-damaged in 2 months. Flint corn will keep for a year.

The average 1936 price for corn in Sao Paulo was 60 cents a bushel, figured in U. S. money at the present rate of exchange. Nearly a third of this cost is charged to marketing. The average fazenda laborer or small farmer does not own any beast of burden. In order to get his crop to railroad he must hire it hauled. Mr. Powell estimated the average cost at 7 cents a bushel if the corn is shelled, or 14 cents if it is not. There are no facilities for handling shelled corn in the bulk. It must be sacked and the sacks add another charge of 4 cents a bushel. Railroad freight rates from the district where Mr. Powell buys the bulk of his corn average 6 cents a bushel. After various dealers and middlemen have taken their toll, almost one-third of the market price has vanished between field and mill.

"If I could just buy the good old Missouri Yellow Dent, the way it comes to the country elevators, I would gladly sign a 5-year contract to pay 60 cents a bushel for all the corn any one man or any small co-operative could produce," Mr. Powell told me. "We have the soil and the climate here. The only thing that keeps Brazil from being the greatest corn producing country on earth is a scarcity of labor."

Having answered all my questions, Mr. Powell began asking a few of his own. "What about those new tractors I see advertised? Is it true that some of the farmers in the Corn Belt have motorized their farms and are raising corn without using horses? Are those corn-picking machines practical?"

When I had answered these questions, he stared out across the valley for a long moment and said, "Some day those things are coming to Brazil." And as I mentally reviewed what has happened in cotton, there was the hope in my mind that that day would be a long time in coming; for when it comes it is going to mean a headache for the U. S. farmer.

"Just what chance would a farmer from the States have," I asked, "if he immigrated to this country?"

"If you mean the small farmer or the man with limited capital, I would say not any," Powell answered. "He just wouldn't fit. Farmers in the United

(Continued on Page 17)

oted Honor Guests and Speakers mphasize Progress and Problems

By RAYMOND H. GILKESON

HIGHLIGHTING the Kansas Agricultural Convention, held in Topeka this week, January 12 to 14, the presentation of honor guests the Kansas State Board of Agriculture's "Get-Acquainted" banquet Tuesday evening. It was unique in an entire family was selected to honor. "A notable family, with an unparalleled record of achievement, a century of Shorthorn breeding in Kansas—the Tomsons."

Now in sincere modesty the Tomsons tell you that others are just as deserving. That is exceedingly fortunate for Kansas. But all of Kansas glories in the fact that the Board of Agriculture singled out the Tomsons on this occasion. The Tomson Shorthorn herd had its origin 50 years ago, when the late T. K. Tomson, of Auburn, bought a Shorthorn cow, and from a heifer produced this cow, founded the blood lines which are carried on today. The herd has been known as "Tomson Brothers" for many years, and Frank and James, sons of T. K. Tomson, all have been interested in it. In recent years most of the herd has been concentrated at the Wakarusa farm, which is the home of the James Tomson family.

Younger Members Take Over

A new set of Tomson Brothers now helping manage the famous Tomson Shorthorns. Clinton and James, Jr., of Mr. and Mrs. James Tomson, directly connected with the Tomson Brothers layout. Clinton also is a representative of the Short-horn Breeders Association.

The national champion livestock team members also were present as guests. They included Charles E. Topeka; Waldo Poovey, Oxbow; Elmer Dawdy, Washington; Mrs. Wilson, Annes; Elmore Stout, Woodward Falls, and Roland Elling, Manhattan, with their coach, F. W. of Kansas State College. A picture of this fine group appeared in the Kansas Farmer for December 18, after they had won their national honors at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago.

Equally honored were the 4-H National Leaders of 1937, including Al Olson, Dwight, national health champion; Betty Hutchinson, Goddard; Kenneth Storey, Mulvane, national meat identification champions; W. L. Jones and Glenn Allen, Topeka, national leadership winners.

A Boost for Poultry Industry

Day-time programs aimed at promoting farming faces and opportunities are headed Kansas-ward. Of these, the World's Poultry Congress is the spotlight. L. F. Payne, Kansas State College poultry head, and secretary of our poultry congress committee, explained what it means to Kansas. He said the Kansas Poultry Industry Committee, with Governor Arthur A. Huxman as honorary chairman, and J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Board of Agriculture, as active chairman, believe this world-wide congress will afford Kansas an excellent opportunity to stimulate interest in

our poultry industry, and give it the rating it deserves among other agricultural enterprises in the state and the nation.

This Poultry Congress will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, in the summer of 1939, with 75 or more nations represented with delegates and exhibits. The first congress was held at The Hague, Holland, in 1921, and others have been held since at 3 year intervals in Europe and Canada.

No more important subject was discussed than "Restoration of Bluestem and Bluegrass Pastures," handled by A. E. Aldous, who is in charge of pasture management research at Kansas State College. He said that before 1900 most bluestem pastures had a carrying capacity of 1 animal to 2 acres.

Prior to 1934 weather, 4 1/2 acres were allowed. Last season it took 7 acres. Aldous explained how tests show that a vigorous stand of bluestem grass can be killed in 2 years by cutting at a height of 1 1/2 inches every 2 weeks. This is comparable to very close grazing for the same length of time. But he lent encouragement by stating that grazing practices can be adopted which will let the grass gain headway over the livestock grazing it.

Drouth a Pasture Factor

Here for example. "The severe conditions that prevailed in 1934 caused a 70 per cent reduction in density of Big and Little bluestem grasses in pastures grazed season long. The drouth resulted in a great increase in weedy annual grasses mainly little barley, cheat and downy brome. Common pasture weeds increased 50 per cent. Bluegrass, which was increasing in all pastures prior to 1934, was completely eliminated. But studies showed that protected spots were injured very little by the drouth, retaining about the same density of bluestem grasses and with no increase in weeds or an-

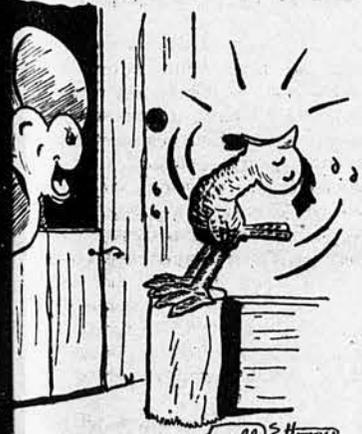


"No matter what I say, he just won't let go of the arrow when he shoots."

nual grasses. The dry weather also resulted in an increase in the short grasses—blue grama and buffalo. Improved climatic conditions since 1934, and a reduction in the number of live-

(Continued on Page 20)

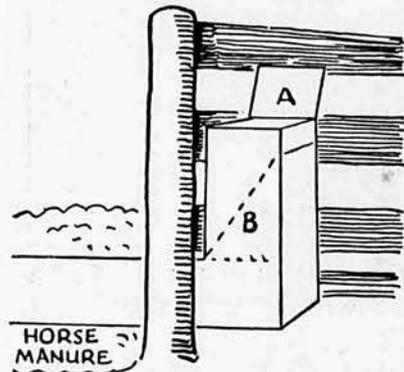
JOYS and GLOOMS



Ideas That Come in Handy

By FARM FOLKS

Non-freezing Hog-Waterer



A- FLAP DOOR FOR FILLING.
B-SIDE VIEW OF DOOR OPEN WHEN DRINKING.

I had always had difficulty in watering my hogs during the winter months. Now I have the problem solved in a satisfactory manner. I made a cheap, practical, non-freezing hog-waterer from materials found on the farm. A common flat hog trough is used, preferably 12 inches wide, 8 inches deep, 10 feet long. One end protrudes into the hog lot 14 inches. Then I made a box 12 by 14 by 24 inches high, with

a flap door on top and the bottom open. I put this over the trough in the hog lot, nailing it to the fence for support. In one side of it is a door hinged at the top like a self-feeder door, so the hog has to push it open to drink and it is self-closing. Over the long end of the trough I placed another plank, and then covered it deeply with fresh horse manure tightly tamped. Every morning I put in one bucket of hot water and as soon as it has had time to warm the trough, I fill it with water direct from the well. The heat from the manure, also the bucket of hot water every morning, and the waterer being entirely enclosed, is the secret of it all.—Clifford Froyd.

Warm Water for Hens

Hens need plenty of warm water in cold weather if egg production is kept up. I have devised a simple plan that costs very little. My henhouse has an earthen floor and I dug a hole deep enough to sink a lard can, so the top is even with the ground. Then I took a box 2 feet square and nearly as tall, and cut a hole in the bottom as large as the top of the can. The box is placed upside down over this can. A pan of water is set over the hole and a lamp in the can. The heat from the lamp is sufficient to keep the water warm and the box large enough to allow the hens to

stand on it. The lamp cannot catch anything afire and litter is kept out of the water.—Mrs. C. I.

Oils With Pressure Gun

One cold morning I was having trouble oiling the corn binder as the oil was stiff. The idea struck me of putting the oil in my pressure grease gun and forcing it into the cups. It worked and now I use the pressure gun to oil the binder, the feed grinder and the mowing machine and plan to use it on other machinery. The method is quick and easy and thoro.—Harold Scanlan.

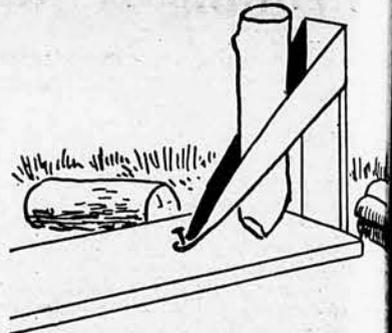
System in Food Cellar

My food shelves are divided into divisions in order to save time. There are two main divisions, fruit and vegetables, and these are subdivided. In the fruit shelves are the apples, peaches, pears, plums, and other fruits, in one place, then the jams, jellies, and marmalades, in another. Then I have a separate shelf for the pickles. This saves time when I am in a hurry.—C. E. P.

Stand From Old Stoves

I had no place for house plants so I made a stand out of an old oil stove. I took out all the burners and pipes then gave it two coats of enamel. I put a board across the top for my plants and use the lower shelf for books and papers.—Mrs. Geo. Baldus.

Splitting Made Safe



This holder removes the danger of splitting firewood having uneven ends. Nail a small board of sufficient height to the splitting block. Stretch a piece of old inner tube from the top of the board and nail it down to the splitting block. The rubber holds the wood tight.—Tennyson Jenkins.

—KF—

Big Farm Week Planned

A drawing card of many years standing among Kansas farm families in Farm and Home Week, held annually in February at Kansas State College. This year the date is February 8 to 11 and thousands of families will drive in for their favorite day or days. Some will stay in hotels, some in numerous private boarding houses which offer home-like comfort, and others will bring friends and children who are attending the college. The town of Manhattan will amply accommodate all the visitors who care to attend.

As usual, Tuesday, February 8, is poultry day; Wednesday, February 9, is dairy day; Thursday, February 10, is livestock day; and Friday, the 11th, is crops day. There will be meetings each day for both men and women. A program may be obtained free from the college, or if you will write Kansas Farmer, Topeka, we will see that you get one.

This year will be a Certified seed show and a reinaugurated Blue Ribbon corn show, this latter having been revived upon request of the corn growers of the state.

A motion picture, "Kansas Agriculture in Pictures," in which is enumerated the activities of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, has been scheduled for the general meeting following a musical concert the first evening of Farm and Home Week. Arrangements for this showing have been made in co-operation with J. C. Mohler, secretary, Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka.

The Little American Royal Livestock Show will be held Thursday night, February 10, and the annual Achievement Banquet, the closing event of the week will be on Friday night. There will be a beekeeper's program, and meetings of the Kansas livestock breeders' association and the Kansas Crop Improvement Association.

—KF—

Visit Peoria Tractor Plant

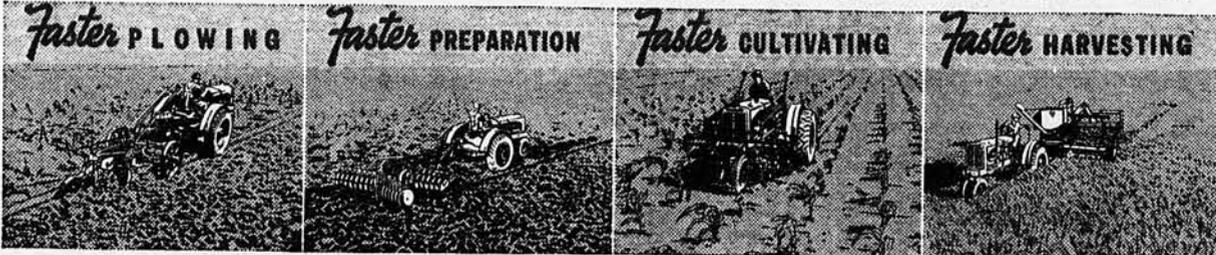
A special train carrying 125 farmers and county officials left Salina on Sunday, December 19, to visit the Caterpillar Tractor Company's huge plants at Peoria. The party was the guests of the Oehlert Tractor and Equipment Company, of Salina, Caterpillar dealer. It is understood that several other groups from Kansas will visit the Peoria plants this winter where every detail in the construction of tractors will be studied at first hand.

CHANGE TO *Faster Power!* It's your way to SHORTER HOURS.. HIGHER PAY



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The A-C High Speed Championship Plow will do the same championship plowing for you that won top honors at Big Rock and other major plowing matches.

Shown here is the WC Tractor and A-C light-draft disc harrow. High speed means more times over the seedbed, better timing of operations, higher yields.

The speed you need to keep ahead of the weeds. A-C Quick-Hitch Cultivator is attachable in less than 5 minutes. Equipped with quick-acting power lift.

The WC has ample power for the Allis-Chalmers All-Crop Harvester. "Successor to the Binder." One man operates both... is master of his harvest.

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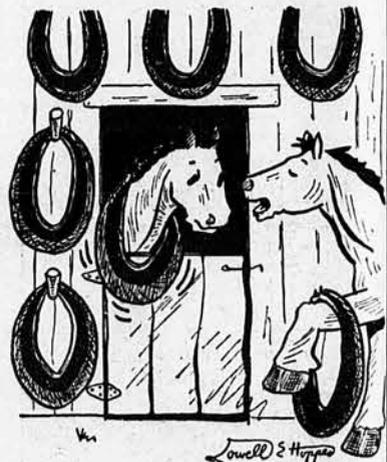
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Track-Type Tractor | <input type="checkbox"/> 3-Plow Tractor (Standard) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> All-Crop Harvester | <input type="checkbox"/> Stationary Power Units |

Name..... R.F.D.....
Town..... State.....



"And how is that one for size, sir?"

Pruning Is Not Mere Cutting

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

WINTER time is pruning time for the apple grower. Every day from now until spring, when the weather is not too blustery, will find men in the orchards equipped with saws and pruning shears. To prune correctly requires a certain knowledge and no little skill. It is not just slashing and cutting in a hit or miss fashion. One should know not only what to cut but also the how of it, for even if this there is a right and a wrong way.

When removing a branch or limb from a tree it is very necessary that it be done properly. If the branch breaks before the sawing is finished the bark is stripped and this leaves a wound which, in 9 cases out of 10, never heals properly. To prevent this you should saw some on the under side of the limb first.

Another point to remember in removing limbs is always to cut close up to and parallel with the main trunk or branch. Never leave a stub, not even a short one, for stubs never heal and they provide a convenient place for disease spores to get a foothold. It is always a good idea to paint all wounds larger than 2 inches. This prevents disease spores from entering before the wound heals over.

In pruning old trees, as well as in shaping young ones, we always try to cut to an outside bud. The branch that grows from this bud will grow outward and this will result in a lower and more spreading tree. Such practice also helps to keep the top open with plenty of space for sunlight and air. It is possible to cut too close to a bud and just as wrong to make the cut too far from it. The correct distance is from 1/4 to 3/8 of an inch above it. The proper cut is made diagonally with the lower edge of the cut opposite the bud.

The pruner should see to it that he always has a good, sharp tool, for poor shears, dull blades, and careless cutting leaves a ragged edge and this means slow healing and an opportunity for disease to get in. There is even a right and a wrong way to hold the shears. While making a cut always see to it that the blade of the shears is next to the part that is to be left.

For the first few years of an apple tree's life all pruning is done for shape. The ideal form is a strong, central trunk with the branches evenly spaced spirally around it with no two of them originating at the same point. Be sure that you do not leave two branches directly opposite each other as this may result in a weak crotch that would probably split sometime with a load of fruit. When trees are 5 or 6 years old pruning for form usually is finished. After that the pruning operation is to keep the trees in vigorous growth and good bearing.

It is essential that the pruner be able to tell the difference between fruit spurs and water sprouts. Water sprouts spring from adventitious buds; are non-productive and should be removed. The apple, pear, cherry and some plums bear their fruit on short spurs which require two or more years to develop. If not starved or too heavily shaded or carelessly broken off at picking time, these fruit spurs will continue to produce for 10 or 12 years. When fruit buds are lost on any part of the tree they never will appear in that region again. For this reason an inexperienced pruner who does not know these things could do considerable harm by cutting off fruit spurs as he would water sprouts. Biennial bearing, I think, is largely due to the careless breaking off of too many fruit spurs at picking time.



That's how I modernized my farm buildings and got all this money-saving equipment for my cows, hens, hogs and horses

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"Then Jim Bates, who represents the Jamesway people said, 'Bill, we're not trying to sell you something you can't afford. We're just trying to show how one Jamesway improvement earns enough money to pay for the next one.'

"He'd been after me so long—I said—'All right—Jim—let's see what you can do with the cow barn.' 'Well—when Jim got thru, you wouldn't have known the old place—except for the cows.

Saved Feed—Got More Milk
"Do you know those new stalls, cups and other equipment saved me nearly 2 tons of

feed the first year and boosted up my milk check so much that I had enough extra money to go back to Jim for the next unit in my Earn-As-You-Go Plan."

Now Thousands of Farmers Use This Money-Saving Plan
Some of them started first by saving some of their old buildings with Jamesway IRON-CLADDING and putting off the need for paint and repairs. But whatever it was they started with, it had to earn enough money to pay for the next improvement.

Mail Coupon For Further Information
Tell us where you'd like to start to improve your property. Check the building or equipment you need the most. Then without any cost or obligation we will have your own local Jamesway man tell you how to get them on the Earn-As-You-Go Plan.



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Without cost or obligation, I would like to have expert advice on Building, Remodeling, Ventilating or Equipping a Dairy Barn Poultry House, Brooder House, Hog House, Crop Keeper, Silo. (Check item you are interested in.)

Am also interested in Chick Brooder, Cow Stalls, Drinking Cups.

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Real Danger in Rabbit Disease

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

THIS rabbit disease called Tularemia, about which you now hear so much, is not a mere bogey. It actually occurs right in your own state and early 5 per cent of the reported cases are fatal, 299 deaths being in one big nation-wide series. It gets its name because the first cases were classified in Tulare county, California.

Quite generally the patient is a man or woman who has been handling wild rabbits. The patient has an ulcer on the place where the infection begins, usually the hand, but pays little attention until a chill, followed by fever, sweats and muscular aching comes. If such symptoms attack one who has had recent contact with wild rabbits and has an open sore on hand or arm, there is strong probability of Tularemia.

In case of doubt your doctor will make a blood test.

No one can promise quick recovery in a genuine case of Tularemia. Most cases get well but the poison lingers in the blood and recovery is slow. Those nursing a patient with the disease must exercise great care, especially in dressing sores that drain pus. All dressings must be burned as quickly as removed.

Prevention is the great thing. It is true that the disease may come thru tick bites but more than 90 per cent develop from handling wild rabbits. Please note the following:

Never put unprotected hands inside wild rabbit.

Always wear rubber gloves when handling wild rabbits.

The rabbit must be thoroughly cooked, so well cooked that there is no red meat, nor any red juice, near the bone.

As at least 1 per cent of all wild rabbits are infected, the hunter to be perfectly assured of safety should not

take home a wild rabbit that he shoots in the field if it does not run normally.

In order to minimize possible infection, rabbits which seem slow or sickly, or can be run down and killed with a club, should be killed and promptly buried.

In any signs of infection such as a stubborn sore or ulcer on hands or arms, see your doctor promptly.

Watch for Early Symptoms
Will you kindly give full description of tuberculosis in its early and more advanced stages?—S. L. C.

Anyone can tell you the symptoms of tuberculosis in the advanced stage. It is then that you have cough, hemorrhages, night sweats, cavities in the lungs, and emaciation. The important thing is to find it in the early stages when it is quite curable. Symptoms to be looked for are persistent cough, tired feeling, slight loss of weight, loss of appetite and rapid pulse. The least suspicion of tuberculosis should lead to the Tuberculin Test and X-ray.

Some Cases Are Curable
Is there a cure for cancer? I have been told that a cancer could not be cured.—Mrs. G.

Cancer is curable in some cases but not in every case. It may be treated by surgery, X-rays or radium, depending upon the symptoms.

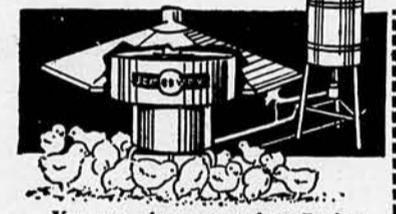
Give Heart a Rest
Please tell me what to do for a tired, overworked heart and what causes it?—J. M.

There are many different things that will cause a tired, overworked heart to rebel, chief among them are disease and strain. Rest in bed is the very best remedy until a normal balance is restored. Once that is done you need to find just what your heart is capable of doing and give strict respect to it.

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



Dr. Lerrigo



You can also get modern Poultry Equipment under the Jamesway Earn-As-You-Go Plan. Ask about Jamesway's New Brooder House—Oil Burning Brooder Stove and other Poultry Equipment.

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Costs No More - Does DOUBLE Duty!

Here—at last—is a combination farm-city radio! Works perfectly on either light socket or battery power—two ways, one radio!

These 2-Way Zeniths give city reception off storage battery power to those living in the country, yet instantly convert to high line operation the moment AC power is available.

Farmers who expect the high line need wait no longer. They can buy a 2-Way Zenith tomorrow and be sure that their investment will last for years—work as a battery set or a high line set at will!

Two radios in one—both for the price of one!
You just throw the "Hi-Line Switch" and these amazing Zeniths automatically adjust themselves to whichever power is available. No tools—no costly extras—toolproof—instantaneous. Whether you move or stay put—your Zenith is always ready to bring you the world's finest broadcasts on whichever power you have.

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Check the value of these amazing features with your neighbors. Learn how well Zenith has earned the farmer's gratitude for years of pioneering work on low-cost, high performance radio reception.

Then ask your dealer to show you the Zenith line. Never was there such a fine selection. Never were prices so low for values so high!

Choose from the 91 models for 1938—standard and "Two-Way" types—for 2 volt, 6 volt and 32 volt operation—for 110 volt AC and AC-DC power—in Console, Table, Phonograph-Radio and popular Arm Chair Models. Our catalog will help you select. Send the coupon for a FREE copy and a Wincharger Savings Certificate, also free!

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I have high line power
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Name..... Address..... City..... State.....

What's a Birthday Without a Cake?

So Early in This Brand-New Year We Print These Clever Ideas
Hoping They Will Help You When Natal Days Occur at Your Home

By MRS. H. L. NEBERGAL

MRS. BROWN carefully wiped the last of the chocolate icing from the tube and then stepped back to survey her work. She was making her 12-year-old son a birthday cake and she wanted to be sure it was all that she could make it be. This was the third birthday cake she had made within a month—funny how family birthdays bunch up isn't it? And the other two had been successful and she wanted this to be just as pretty and taste as good. Not that Son wouldn't be immensely pleased with the cake because his mother had made it. She had set herself a goal and it was to remember the three persons in whom she was vitally interested with lovely cakes for their birthdays.

Son's was his favorite devil's food. She had made it with sour cream, but the part she liked best about her recipe was the thick chocolate sirup made and cooled before she started the rest of the cake. She boiled half a cup of sugar, a half cup of water and two squares of chocolate until it was a thick sirup. This sirup was added to the dough the last thing. The sour cream helped to keep the cake moist longer—that is if any was left—and to give it a deep mahogany color.

It's Twelve o'Clock on Son's Cake

She baked the cake in round pans and iced it with 7-minute icing. She had learned that when the icing would hold a peak when she pulled up the beater that the icing was done, and that it would not be crusty when it was cooled. Then with the use of a cake decorator made by taking a piece of stiff paper and rolling it into a tube she made the face of a clock with the two hands pointing to twelve. She used chocolate icing for this. She could have used some other color, but Son was in that stage of his young life when chocolate cake with some chocolate icing was next to heavenly. I must add here the cake was all that the mother hoped for, and the young son showed his appreciation of his mother's efforts by eating his fill, grinning shyly, and telling her after the meal was over, "That candles were all right for Dad and Sister, but he liked the clock idea better." And Mother Brown, bless her with her understanding of 12-year-old boys, smiled to herself. Her son was growing up.

Dad's cake had been a devil's food, too, but she had decorated it in an entirely different pattern. Dad was by reputation the country's best horseman and with that idea in mind she had decorated his cake accordingly. It was square, three layers, and all the icing she could heap between the layers and on the top and sides had been "heaped." Then because he loved every horse on the farm—they showed in their general appearances and life that he loved them all—she had placed a single candle in the center of the cake, and with a pencil dipped in red cake coloring she marked it as a thermometer is marked—and at the top she put his age. Dad had to tease her a little for this, but she loved his teasing at that. Around the base of the candle she deftly

drew horseshoes—Dad liked to play horseshoes, and so did she—red they were and a row of small ones around the sides of the cake completed its decorations. Dad was highly pleased with it and felt complimented because she had taken time and pains to make a cake so good and pretty for him.

Sister Rates an Angelfood

Sister's cake had been white, an angelfood. Mrs. Brown had made part of its decorations several days before she finally decorated the cake. She made ordinary white taffy candy, using glucose and boiling it up to 310 degrees, which when cooled, pulled white. Into some of it she worked pink coloring and into a small amount pale green. Pulling these two colored pieces into thin sheets she used a pair of old shears to cut rose petals and leaves. Then with the heat from her hands making these pieces soft and pliant she fashioned roses and leaves. Making extra petals to scatter on the doily around the cake, she scattered them there, as if a wind had blown some of the loose petals. Where she joined the petals she dipped them in hot water and pressed them together. Tiny yellow candies made the stamens. By the time she was ready to finish the cake the taffy had sugared and was somewhat creamy. The roses nested in thick white icing made for Sister a beautiful cake that reminded one of wild roses growing along a stone fence, and bluebirds harbingering springtime and happy young girls with radiant faces blowing out candles.

There were 16 candles on Sister's cake and she blew out all but 3 which meant, according to tradition, that she would be married in 3 years. This made

A New Chocolate Cake

Here's a recipe you'll want to try—and the family will want you to try and try again. Don't you think you'd better clip it now for your scrapbook or file?

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2 ounces bitter chocolate | 1/4 teaspoon salt |
| 3/4 cup butter | 2 teaspoons baking powder |
| 3 eggs | 1 cup milk |
| 1 1/2 cups granulated sugar | 1/2 teaspoon black walnut extract |
| | 2 1/2 cups pastry flour |

Melt the chocolate over warm water. Cream the butter and add the sugar slowly, beating vigorously. Beat the yolks of the eggs until thick and add to the sugar and butter mixture. Add the melted chocolate and mix well. Sift the flour, salt, baking powder and add alternately with the milk and extract, beginning with the flour mixture. Beat the egg whites until they are stiff, and fold into the cake. Bake in two 8-inch layers in a moderate oven (365°) for about 30 minutes.

Won't Fail Boiled Icing

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 2 1/2 cups granulated sugar | 1/2 cup water |
| 1/2 cup light corn sirup | 2 egg whites |
| 1/4 teaspoon salt | 1 teaspoon vanilla extract |
| 8 Campfire marshmallows (cut in quarters) | |

Place sugar, corn sirup, salt and water together in a saucepan, and cook to the firm ball stage (250°). Pour the hot sirup slowly into the well-beaten egg whites, beating constantly. Add vanilla extract and continue beating until the frosting will hold its shape when tossed over the back of a spoon. Add marshmallows.

Dad and Mother catch their breath for an instant, but as quickly tho, to forget about the 3 candles. Sister was here, it was her birthday, they were all happy, the cake was beautiful. And Sister told Mother she was the "best mother a girl could have."



Above—Isn't this just the way you like a cake to look before the candles or any other birthday decorations are added?

Left—Mrs. Brown had learned that when the icing would hold a peak when she pulled up the beater the icing was done.



Less Worry for Mother

By A MOTHER

Winter with those drafty winds brings an additional worry for mother lest baby kick off the covers during the night. Why not end that worry by making a sleeping bag? It's so easy and simple to make.

Soft flannelette in pretty colors is an ideal choice of material. However, the best parts of soft, old blankets will make an excellent bag. Cut double thicknesses, allowing plenty of room for baby's movements. Sew around three sides leaving the bottom open. Make a straight slit in the top and a circle to fit baby's neck. This opening should fit snugly but not too tight. Openings at the neck and bottom may be closed with ties, buttons, snaps or zippers. In one of these snug sleeping bags baby may sleep in any position and the body will be covered.

Telegram

FOR TELEGRAM

MR A GOLDEN HEAD
SOONBE ORE

MENTHOLATUM IS GREAT FOR OPENING
STUFFY HEADS SOOTHING IRRITATED
MEMBRANES CHECKING SNEEZING I KNOW
I U ZITT

Quick! for
**STOPPED-UP
NOSTRILS**
due to colds

MENTHOLATUM
Gives COMFORT Daily

**This Home-Mixed
Cough Remedy is
Most Effective**

Easily Mixed. Needs No Cooking.

Cough medicines usually contain a large quantity of sugar syrup—a good ingredient, but one which you can easily make at home. Take 2 cups of granulated sugar and 1 cup of water, and stir a few moments until dissolved. No cooking! No trouble at all.

Then get from your druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of truly wonderful medicine for coughs due to colds. It is far better than anything you could buy ready-made, and you get four times as much for your money. It lasts a long time, never spoils, and children love it.

This is positively the most effective, quick-acting cough remedy that money could buy. Instantly, you feel it penetrating the air passages. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membranes and makes breathing easy. You've never seen its equal for prompt and pleasing results.

Pinex is a concentrated compound of Norway Pine, the most reliable soothing agent for throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

**IF YOU ARE
RUPTURED
CUT THIS OUT**

Mail it with name and address to W. S. Rice, Inc., 81 N. Main St., Adams, N. Y., for free, genuine sample of Lymphol and full particulars of amazing Method for reducible rupture control that thousands say brought a new ease, comfort and freedom.

No matter how bad the Rupture, if reducible, how long you have had it, or how hard to hold, let nothing prevent you from writing today. Whether you are tall and thin, short and stout or have a large Rupture, this marvelous Support should, when properly adjusted, so control the ruptured parts that you should be as free to work at any occupation as though you had never been ruptured.

You can have this Combined Method for reducible Rupture on trial and if not entirely satisfactory, return it. W. S. Rice, Inc., 81 N. Main St., Adams, N. Y. Write today.

THIS GENUINE JUNIOR GUITAR FOR YOU!

Get this guitar on instruction. Now, here's how. Just send your name and address (SEND NO MONEY). WE TRUST YOU with 30 packs of Garden Seeds to sell at 10¢ a pack. We'll send \$3.00 collected and \$2.00 absolutely FREE. Write for seeds NOW. A post card will do. Address: LANCASTER COUNTY SEED COMPANY, Paradise, Pennsylvania.

LARGE \$1.00 TUBE

TRIAL OFFER—FOR 10 CENTS

PILE sufferers may get this full-size \$1 tube by merely sending 10¢ to cover postage and incidental charges. This is the well-known private-formula Ointment used adjunctively in our own Clinic.

THE McCLEARY CLINIC
177B Ems Blvd. Excelsior Springs, Mo.

**Make Your Next Party
HUM WITH EXCITEMENT**



Breathless suspense! The fate of each of the gang hangs on a tiny candle flame. For this tricky Russian way of telling fortunes, fill a large tub almost full of water. Ask every one to write his name on the outside, and his wish on the inside of a folded slip of paper. Place slips around tub, longer ends extending over water. Stir water briskly. Finally drop in a lighted candle fastened securely in a walnut shell. Those whose slips catch fire are lucky. Their wishes come true.

For a hilarious ice-breaker, plan Hand-Me-Down Hats. In a paper bag each guest brings the oldest, funniest hat he can find. All form a circle, passing bags from hand to hand in tune to lively music. As music stops and lights go out each player dons the hat he holds. Switch lights on and give a prize for the most uproarious head-gear.

Let our 32-page booklet help you plan successful parties. It has games, stunts, ice-breakers galore. This little booklet, "Grown-Up Party Fun," is only 10 cents and may be obtained from Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Winter on the Farm

By MRS. EVELYN PRATHER

This is a glorious time of year on the farm. We have a feeding station and birds dine with us daily. Suet and bread crumbs seem to be their favorite meal. Rabbits, squirrels and chipmunks come to our door to greet us. We have more time for reading, and time to visit a neighbor, and for them to visit us. The traveling library stops twice a month and we have read, "Gone With the Wind," "Let the Hurricanes Roar," "Plowing on Sunday," and that magnificent biography, "Old Jules."

For handiwork we are making a Granny afghan and sweaters for the two boys. Our girls are older and are attending a boarding school in town. The Joneses, our next door neighbors, have scarlet fever and are quarantined. We live on a dirt road "in the bush," but it is wonderful the number of cars that stop at the Joneses bringing food and magazines. The men take turns doing the chores, as it is Mr. Jones who is ill.

We had wood choppers yesterday and were preparing two weeks for one meal. I think we farm women overdo the eating angle of our housework. We served a banquet: Roast pork with dressing, apple sauce and cranberries,

Why Don't You Write Me?

Didn't you enjoy the word picture of this Kansas farm woman's every day life? Wouldn't you like to know more of what other Kansas farm women are doing these days? What do you see out your kitchen window as you wash the dishes? Read a good book lately? Are the women in your neighborhood quilting or candle-wicking, or do the crocheters and knitters have them bested? How about that spring garden? Has "Old Bossy's" new baby come yet? Write us about any of this folksy sort of thing going on around your farm. There's a brand-new dollar a-waiting the writer of every letter of this kind we print. Address yours to: Ruth Goodall, Woman's Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

sweet and Irish potatoes, peas, watermelon pickles, fruit salad with a little cabbage for a base, cherry pie, chocolate cake, homemade ice cream, coffee, hot biscuits and strawberry jam.

Now, with the house cleared, there is a great void, a let-down, and enough food cooked to last two weeks. Why do we farm women do it?

We had an entertainment at the schoolhouse last week, a box social supper. The teacher, a city girl, is a lovely girl and has many a rural heart fluttering. My bulbs have done nicely this year and I was quite careless with them. Several are in full bloom and range from pastel pinks to deepest red. The meadows are snow-covered, the ponds alive with young voices, and there are bonfires on the shore and young voices float upward in song.

There is a feeling of peace and security as I look from my stove-heated living room alive with gay flowers out to the sleeping meadows. There is a promise beneath that white blanket of another bountiful year.

Save the Soft Pies

If you have nothing but a shallow box to use when taking pies, especially one-crust pies, to a sale, club or luncheon, and have trouble in keeping the meringue nice, try this method. Just place four snap clothespins on the box, one in each corner, and put the lid on the clothespins.—N. C.

Jaunty Jumper Frock

IDEAL FOR SCHOOL



Pattern No. KF-507—Here's flattery for the "younger generation"—a jaunty jumper frock that will prove to be the basis of every little girl's go-to-school wardrobe! Can't you just picture the trim jumper stitched up in a bright wool or cotton plaid, accented with buttons, and topped off with a dainty blouse of colorful cotton or synthetic? And what's more, Pattern KF-507 is so easy to stitch up, that mother will make the simple blouse in several individual versions with long or short sleeves, to add a note of variety to the wardrobe of a "four to twelve." Sizes 4 to 12. Size 6, blouse, requires 1½ yards 36-inch fabric and jumper, 1 yard 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.

**To have modern light
in dimly
lit homes**



**REQUIRES ONLY AN
ALADDIN LIGHT**

And it pays for itself in the oil it saves

It seems almost unbelievable that several millions of country homes still cling to old-fashioned, eye-straining, yellow flame lamps. It must be that these folks don't realize that Aladdin would give them modern, white light, and pay back its modest first cost in the oil it saves. . . . In addition to protecting eyesight against poor light, and making home bright and happy.

BURNS 6% OIL; 94% AIR

Aladdin burns 50 hours on a single gallon of kerosene (Coal Oil). It floods the entire room with beautiful light that approaches sunlight for quality, is not surpassed by electricity for whiteness and steadiness, and is a most inexpensive modern light.

Aladdin is safe, noiseless, smokeless, odorless. Requires no pressure, no pumping up. It's thoroughly safe, and so simple to run, anyone can do it.

**See Your Aladdin Dealer
About a Liberal Trade In**

For a limited time your Aladdin dealer is authorized to allow you \$1.00 trade in for your old lamp, any kind, age or condition, visit your dealer. See the beautiful new Aladdin models and the colorful shades. Glad to give you his name if you'll write, and also send our new folder of Aladdin lamps and shades.

**THE MANTLE LAMP
COMPANY**
223 W. Jackson Blvd.
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Aladdin
KEROSENE (COAL OIL)
Mantle Lamp

Constipated?



Don't upset
digestion
when getting
relief!

THE headaches, depression, and dullness of constipation are bad enough. Don't also upset your stomach with a harsh, nauseous laxative! Get prompt relief this easy, modern way—take Feen-a-mint, the delicious chewing gum laxative. The chewing stimulates natural, alkaline fluids that actually aid digestion—and passes unchanged through the stomach and acts in the intestine, where it should. No wonder 16 million users enjoy Feen-a-mint's refreshing flavor and gentle action! So will you. Try it! At all druggists, or write for generous FREE trial package. Dept. 473, FEEN-A-MINT, Newark, N. J.

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OF HIGHEST
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**National Carbide
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• Maytag built the first washer engine, over twenty years ago—the gasoline Multi-Motor. Now Maytag gives you the first Twin-Cylinder washer engine. This marvelous new, in-built engine provides—

• Smooth flow of power. • Steadier, quieter operation. • Easier starting—built for a woman to operate. • Greater economy—does a big washing on one quart of gasoline. • Compact—interchangeable with electric motor.

THE LEADING FARM WASHER
Enjoy this modern engine in the only washer with a big, sturdy, one-piece, cast-aluminum tub, sediment trap, Roller Water Remover, adjustable legs, and many other advantages.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY • MANUFACTURERS • FOUNDED 1893 • NEWTON, IOWA

America's First
TWIN-CYLINDER WASHER ENGINE

only in a
MAYTAG

Maytag washers are powered with electric motors for homes on the power line. Ask your nearest Maytag dealer for a demonstration.

Very easy Terms

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT

F-1-38

Will You Help Jimmy Guinea?

By LEILA LEE

ALTHO it was yet early in January, Jimmy Guinea already was planning valentines for his Barnyard friends. That is, he was trying to plan them. But his usually active mind was a blank. Jimmy had the reputation of giving the cleverest valentines of the Barnyard, and this year, of course, he wanted to live up to his reputation. During the year Jimmy had been taking candid camera shots of his friends, and what he wanted to do was mount each of their pictures on a valentine, and then write a funny verse about them under the picture. But the sad part was that Jimmy couldn't think of any verses for the pictures. And he couldn't ask anyone's help there in the Barnyard, because that would spoil the surprise.

Well, sir, do you know what Jimmy Guinea did? He wrote Leila Lee and asked her to help him with the verses for the valentines. But to make matters worse, Leila Lee can't think of any clever verses either. And so she wants YOU to see if you can help Jimmy Guinea. There will be a dollar prize for each of the best verses for Jimmy Guinea's valentines. You may send in one verse for one of the Barnyard folks, or you may send in just as many verses for as many of them as you wish. Leila Lee finally thought of one

CLEVER TRICKS

COIN DROPS INTO A BOTTLE - BY WEIGHT OF A DROP OF WATER

BREAK A MATCH STICK NEARLY APART - BEND INTO A TRIANGLE PLACING ON TOP OF A BOTTLE. LAYING A COIN THEREON. BY DRIPPING WATER ON THE BREAK. MATCH WILL STRETCH OPEN LETTING COIN FALL INTO BOTTLE.

Mildred Cow and Grandpa Whiteface. Or you may wish to send a valentine verse for Jimmy Guinea. You may win a dollar prize, and Jimmy Guinea surely will appreciate your help. Address Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Won't You Write Us?

I am 9 years old. I go to Russell Springs consolidated school and am in the fourth grade. I like to help Daddy milk the cows. I help Mother with the dishes and house work, and help take care of my little niece and nephews. We sure have lots of fun.—Margaret Deane Veal, Russell Springs, Kan.

Thank you for your letter, Margaret. Write us again some time. And we'd like to hear from other girls and boys, too. Address Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Bird Riddles

What bird does not sing at all?
What male bird changes his dress before summer is over, to look like the female bird?
What bird has a different song in different parts of the country?
What bird says "Bob White"?
What two birds have the call "Phoebe"?
ANSWERS: Hummingbird, Bobolink, Meadow Lark, Quail, Phoebe and Chickadee.

Old Sol Is a Star

Did you know that the sun was a star? Not only that, it is just one of thousands of stars, and by no means is it the largest. The North Star probably is 200 times as strong as the sun. But even so, the sun is a pretty good size at that. It is more than 865,000 miles in diameter, or 110 times the diameter of the earth, and in volume it is 1,300,000 times the size of the earth. Plenty large enough to give us enough heat. At least, it kept us warm enough last summer.

Did You Guess Right?

The answer to the picture puzzle appearing in the last issue of Kansas Farmer was Salt Lake City.

Get this
DEMPSTER
ANNU-OILED NO. 12
GREATER POWER & LONGER LIFE at no EXTRA COST
DEMPSTER NO. 12 ANNU-OILED WINDMILL

You actually pay less for this better-built, smoother-running Dempster Windmill! It costs no more yet is famous for its greater power and longer life. Costs less per year of service than any other on the market. First cost is practically the only cost.

Assures plenty of water for years to come. Starts humming in the slightest breeze. Takes care of itself in strongest winds. Dependable! Powerful! Efficient! Timken bearings; machine cut gears; positive brake; ball bearing turntable; pullout tube. Main shaft assembly will practically never wear out. Simple shut-off device. Scientifically designed wheel. Gears fully protected from dust and sand. Oil fit only once a year!
Built as good as the finer automobiles. See it before you buy.

DEMPSTER STYLE "B" TOWER

A tower high in quality and moderate in price. "The best ladder I have ever seen," many have said to us. Made with angle side bars and channel steps—it is easy and safe to climb. Heavy angle girts every 5½ feet—extra well braced—adjustable swinging pump rod guides—convenient pull out—substantial platform—and rigid corner posts. Furnished in 2 in. and 2½ in. angle and in sizes 22 ft. to 59 ft. Built to withstand the storms!

FREE See the **DEMPSTER** No. 12 Windmill and Style "B" Tower at your Dempster Dealers. WRITE us now for free illustrated literature giving complete information. 719 So. 6th St.
DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO., Beatrice, Nebraska (37-0)

Fred Allen is good I agree
Jack Benny's a whiz at the Bee
But I know a lad
Who isn't half bad

Help Charlie Write a Last Line for His Limerick

Poor Charlie! Just when the modest lad wants to boast how good he is, Bergen leaves the little wooden dummy speechless. Complete the limerick for him. Add a line that ends with a word rhyming with "bee" and "agree." Some of the words you may use are: tree, three, glee, be, see, he, etc.

12 Prizes Total \$55.00

For the best last line submitted we will pay \$25.00 cash. Second prize \$10.00. Ten additional prizes \$2.00 each. Duplicate prizes in case of tie. Judges' decision is final.

Charlie McCarthy Doll Free for Promptness

All prize winners who mail their last line promptly will also receive, free, a real Charlie McCarthy doll 20 inches high in full dress suit including shirt, tie, shoes and top hat, all made of real cloth.

Help Charlie and write the last line for his limerick on a penny postcard or in a letter. Send only one entry. Mail it before February 26, 1938, to:

RADIO STAR LIMERICK, 105 CAPPER BLDG., TOPEKA, KANSAS

CHARLIE
HENRIETTA
WACKIE
PUDGY
HAROLD
CALVIN

HEY KIDDIES
L.E. Hoppes

Machinery Operators Go to School

THE Western Kansas farmer leads the nation in his use of machinery and the ability he has displayed to handle it. The typical farmer in the Plains of Kansas is a machinist as well as a farmer. He does his own blacksmith and machine work to a great extent and thus keeps himself employed during the slack seasons.

With due regard for this position held by Kansas farmers, the Kansas State College extension service and farm equipment dealers of Western and Southern Kansas, arranged 2 district farm machinery meetings for farmers on January 11 and 12. These were held at Dodge City on the first day, and at Hutchinson the next.

The opening speaker at each meeting was L. C. Williams, of Manhattan, who outlined the condition of the soil and crops in Western Kansas to indicate the need for certain tillage methods. L. C. Aicher, superintendent of the Hays Experiment Station, then reported on tillage methods used there and explained what they expected of farm implements. Mr. Aicher has a wide reputation for his advanced ideas on farm equipment, and in addition to using all modern machines on the Hays Station farm, has also developed a number of improvements which have been readily accepted by farmers and machinery men.

The equipment dealers of the big Dodge City and Hutchinson territories

co-operated well with the Extension Service in putting on these educational meetings. They had on display the latest types of machines to demonstrate the points brought out by the speakers. Later on each day representatives from a number of different companies appeared on the program and discussed soil and water conservation from the machinery companies' viewpoint. Quite a few of the machines differ widely in their mechanical construction, but nearly all operate with the same object in view: to leave the soil as rough as possible on the surface, porous to absorb rainfall, and ridged and dammed to hold the water until it has time to soak in.

The machinery schools were under the direction of John M. Ferguson, extension engineer of Kansas State College. His principal job on the days' program was to discuss and explain methods of care and repair for machinery.

—KF—

Pasture Furrows Interest

Furrows were run on about 10 acres of pasture not long ago by H. C. Pargett of Glen Elder township. Several neighbors came to see the work done. Several jobs are to be completed before the end of this month, if possible, to apply on the Agricultural Conservation Program.

Pullet's Cost Paid by Chickens Sold

By JOE M. GOODWIN

SETTING 875 eggs from their own U. S. Approved Single Combed Rhode Island White hens, in home owned incubators, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Obrien near Emporia were able to put 249 good pullets into the laying house at 6 months of age free of cost.

These baby chicks were hatched early, about April 10. At the wholesale price for eggs, the initial costs was \$14.63. Eight gallons of kerosene was used in incubation at a total cost of 73 cents. Six hundred thirty-five strong healthy chicks were hatched at an average cost of 2.4 cents. A 10 by 20-foot brooder house divided in the middle making two 10 by 10-foot rooms served as a brooding quarters for the little chicks. The building was thoroly cleaned with hot water, both floor and walls, windows cleaned and ceiling swept down. Walls and ceiling were painted with waste crank case oil thinned with kerosene. The floor was painted with linseed oil.

The building then was moved to a grassy spot where chicks had not run for some time previously. Newspapers were used over the floor to prevent drafts and keep floor clean. These were renewed every morning and clean green alfalfa leaves were scattered over the papers. These served a two-fold purpose, as a litter and also provided something for the little chicks to do as they picked these leaves. Mrs. Obrien says, "The alfalfa leaves furnished enough feed so that the little chicks did not get too hungry before they became used to the feed hoppers." The 4-foot feed hoppers made of ordinary lath were filled with home mixed mash and placed in the brooder house

for these little fellows with one hopper for every 100 chicks. Larger hoppers were used as the chicks grew in size. Water fountains were used to supply water.

At the end of one week, bright wheat straw replaced the papers and alfalfa and litter.

"We let them out on range just as soon as we possible could because of high feed costs," says Mrs. Obrien, "and in midsummer we fed nothing but wheat as a grain because corn was \$1.50 a bushel. They had plenty of good range and just enough mash to keep them used to eating it."

At the end of the first week they had lost but 7 chicks, leaving 98.9 per cent raised to that age. They had consumed \$9.50 worth of mash or an average of 1.54 cents worth of feed a chick. To 6 months the losses increased until they had raised but 91 per cent of the original number. The total expense to that age was \$188.99. Three hundred and fourteen had been sold, 14 used at home. The average price received for the broilers was 21 cents a pound. Two hundred and forty-nine pullets went into the laying house. The cockerels and cull pullets paid all cash outlay including egg price and the 249 pullets were considered as reward for labor.

Mrs. Obrien attributes her success to having had a healthy flock for 5 years. "We have kept testing for Pollorum disease and have kept records every year. We plan to step from the Approved flock class this year to the Certified list," says Mrs. Obrien. The writer thinks that a great deal of hard work should be given much credit for the success of this flock.

RAISE MORE AND BETTER CHICKS THIS YEAR

YOU want to have the finest flock of pullets this year that you have ever raised—then start your chicks on Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter. You will be amazed at the vigorous growth they make.

- Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter, like other Ful-O-Pep Mashs, contains lots of oatmeal—and oatmeal is exceptionally valuable in growing good chickens.
- Each year new experimental evidence shows oats superior in feeding value to other cereal grains. Recently Experiment Stations found that one of the

reasons oats were such an outstanding feed ingredient is their natural source of manganese—oats contain 12 times as much as corn.

- In Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter the oatmeal is carefully blended with other ingredients to make a complete feed—a feed on which chicks can make sound, steady, trouble-free growth. This means a lot to you in raising better pullets this year.
- You can learn more about raising better chicks the successful Ful-O-Pep Way by sending coupon or postcard now for our new 32-page Chick Book. It's FREE to you.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY
Dept. 23-A, 141 W. Jackson Blvd. CHICAGO, U. S. A.

MAIL COUPON for FREE 32 PAGE BOOK

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FOR FREE POULTRY HEALTH ASSURANCE GUIDE, see the dealer who advertises this emblem, or write.
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SPEAK A GOOD WORD FOR KANSAS FARMER when writing to advertisers—it helps you and helps us.

Here's the Way To Treat Rupture

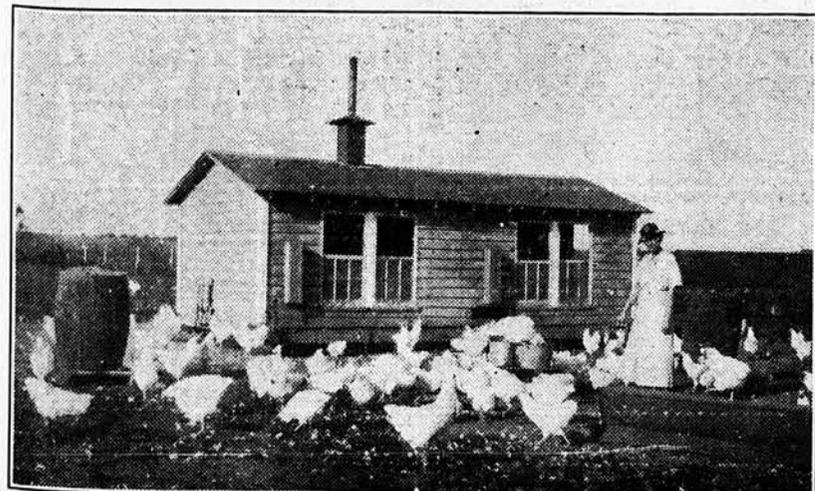
A Marvelous Home Treatment That Anyone Can Use On Any Reducible Rupture, Large or Small

Costs Nothing To Find Out

Thousands of ruptured men and women will rejoice to know that the full plan by which Capt. Collings treated himself for double rupture, from which he was helpless and bedridden for years will be sent free to all who write for it.

Merely send your name and address to Capt. W. A. Collings, Inc., Box 216T, Wattertown, N. Y. It won't cost you a cent to find out and you may bless the day you sent for it. Hundreds have already reported satisfactory results following this free offer. Send right away—NOW—before you put down this paper.

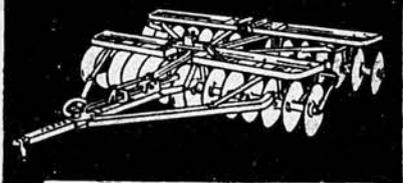
Grinds any feed—green, wet or dry. This feeder really takes in loose roughage, bundles or bale halves and no monkey business about it. Large capacity guaranteed with ordinary farm tractor. Grinds grain, ear or snapped corn with roughage or separate. Has cutter head and swing hammers. Get full information 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.



Mrs. Obrien with her Rhode Island White spring pullets, shown when they were 6 months old. These pullets were producing 50 per cent on December 1.

Shown for the **First Time!**
the Tractor Disc Built for **Speed**

Entirely new . . . in idea, construction, appearance, results! **SPEEDISK** is an automatic tractor disc harrow designed for the higher speeds, greater capacity, better soil preparation that you've wanted. It's low and heavy, hugs the ground and cuts deep. No levers. One-rope control from tractor seat. The tractor does all the work.



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A FARM TOOLS INC. PRODUCT
SPEEDISK

It's a BEAUTY
SPEEDISK outshines them all—in LOOKS and IN THE FIELD. Heavy, bent angle-steel frames. Built extra strong for long hard use. Galesburg heat-treated discs. New-type snubbers keep gangs cutting full width. Improved, easily lubricated bearings. Lighter draft, and better work at ALL speeds than harrows of ordinary design. Write for full description.

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HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, WEEDERS, ETC

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TWO AND FOUR WHEEL CORN PLANTERS

IRRIGATION PUMPS

Western Centrifugal and Turbine Pumps for deep well, shallow well or river pumping. Write for catalog and complete information.

Western Land Roller Co., Box 16 Hastings, Nebr

McNeilly's HYBRID CORN
YIELDS OF 142 BUSHELS PER ACRE
EDGE DROP GRADE \$6.50 PER BU. (I. A. Standard)

reported last Fall. Be satisfied with only the best Hybrid for your territory. Hybrid for Iowa, Neb., Ill., Mo., Kans., Minn. and S. D. Get 15-25 bu. more per acre with McNeilly Hybrid! Costs less than \$1.00 per acre to plant and get these increased yields. Growth resisting, still stalked, deep rooted, higher feeding value. Write today for complete information.

FREE FARM SEED CATALOG and **FREE Samples** for EARL E. MAY SEED CO., Earl E. May, Pres. Dept. 112, SHERMANS, IA. KMA-The Farm Best Station

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Founded in 1920 by Arthur Copper

A most worthy and effective philanthropy. Work limited by no boundary lines and discriminating in favor of no race or creed. No solicitors, no salaries; supported by purely voluntary contributions. Address: CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN 20-A Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

Handy Power From These Sources

(Continued from Cover Page)

gained and retained momentum, and, of course, will result in electric power being brought into a majority of these homes. It is fine where it will work, even if results are slow in coming. But in many communities there is slight hope of co-operative power.

How then are farm families bringing the conveniences of living into their homes? A fair cross-section of the farm homes of Kansas reveals that 32-volt lighting plants have been a main stand-by. A. L. Criger and his family, of Howard, have a farm lighting system which has been in service for 20 years. It has received careful care at home, and expert mechanical adjustment when it needed it. Mr. Criger reached for the starting switch when I was there, and the motor purred away as if it had come out of the factory only yesterday. From this plant, which, by the way, has the advantage of a new set of batteries, the Crigers operate an electric pump and water system, a radio, an iron, and lights, of course.

These aids make their home about all they could desire on a Kansas cattle ranch. In winter a wood furnace heats the house, and in warm weather a kerosene refrigerator does the unbelievable in food preservation. These modern refrigerators of every type are sweeping into the farm homes of Kansas.

In the Harold Leeding farm home, Republic county, a carbide lighting system has provided light for several years. In addition a 6-volt wind charger supplies a small amount of electricity for extension lights when desired, but primarily is for operation of the radio, as in most farm homes.

Gas engine power is provided in the washhouse on the Leeding farm and operates the washing machine, emery wheel, sausage grinder, and any other appliances of this type. The engine is installed just below the floor so that it is out of the way and quieter. Of course, the gas engine is the primary source of washing power on farms, but is more often built on the washer. The latest types of small engines for this purpose have approached mechanical perfection. Easy starting and quiet running are coupled with very low fuel consumption. A bright spot in the Leeding kitchen is a new kerosene refrigerator which is greatly prized by Mrs. Leeding and her daughters.

Operation of a 12-year-old lighting system on the Leo R. Craft farm, Edwards county, is considerably more expensive than customary power-line minimums, records kept the first few years showed. Every cost, including depreciation was charged. However, the "juice" used by the Craft family prob-

ably would have exceeded the minimum kilowatt allowance of high-line contracts. Water in the Craft home is supplied from a 450-gallon pressure tank and is pumped into the tank by a windmill. The system is so arranged that water will overflow if the pressure rises too high. Water is heated for use in the kitchen and bathroom by an oil heater.

Wind electric systems are gaining rapidly on Kansas farms. Why not harness the prairie breezes, farmers say. For those who can afford them there are systems which will provide power for all the lighter uses of electricity, plus that for washing, ironing, cleaning, and even electrical refrigeration. Operation of these plants is free, except for depreciation on the original cost of charger and batteries. The storage cells are long-lived on large wind-electric plants, but are considerably more costly to buy than those for 32-volt engine systems.

The wind systems are by no means confined in use to Western Kansas. We find them in general use over Eastern Kansas, too.

New users of this type of plant are Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hoop, near Fowler, Meade county, and their son and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. John Hoop. They installed their plant, with a heavy 20-cell battery set, and supply power for both homes. Lights and radio, and such appliances as iron, washer, and sweeper, may readily be operated with this outfit. Their battery isn't considered quite heavy enough for refrigeration, but a kerosene refrigerator does this work at only a few cents a week.

Careful observation indicates that the small 6-volt wind chargers probably are in use on more Kansas farms today than any other type of individual electric power. These low cost plants are within the reach of nearly every farm family. They are used primarily to supply power for that most important consideration of the average farm family—the radio. In addition they provide a small amount of electricity for lights. Larger systems and storage batteries provide more power for lighting and small appliances. The Ralph Miller family, living in a delightfully comfortable basement house near Deerfield in Kearny county, uses a 6-volt wind charger for electricity. These folks have a water system and a sewage system. A kerosene refrigerator has made the problem of keeping food a much lighter one during the last 2 harvest seasons, as well as for every day living. The Millers expect to build above their basement home in the future, but in the meantime they have an economical arrangement with all the conveniences.

For a **Real Job** of **Electric Fencing** get the new **Prime Electric Fence Controller**

For Battery or Light Sockets With 80% savings, it doesn't pay to skimp on your controller

Yes, you'll save money, time and trouble with electric fencing, if you make sure the controller you buy will hold livestock safely, under all soil conditions, wet, dry, normal. Get the new Prime, a finely-built instrument.

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Prime is the original successful electric fence, used seven years, boosted by 40,000 leading farmers. \$7,500 Lloyd's insurance policy with controller. Get Prime's quality story before you buy. Write for free 32-page book in color.

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Write for information how to start in business on our capital. Dept. A-70-KFM

W. T. RAWLEIGH COMPANY Freeport, Illinois

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DODSON MFG. CO., WICHITA, KAN.

BARGAINS!

Lots of them are listed in the advertisements on the Farmers Market pages. Baby Chicks, different breeds of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese. Plants and nursery stock, seeds of all kinds; farm machinery, new and used, batteries and light plants, stoves and ranges, radios, irrigation supplies, building material, harness, hay and feed; in fact you can find almost anything needed on the farm. See pages 21 and 22 of this issue. Also if you are in need of horses, cattle or hogs to build up your herds, see the different breeds listed on page 23. You can depend on these advertisers.

WIBW Program Schedule

(Daily Except Sunday)

Two Weeks Beginning January 15, 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.—Interstate Nursery | 6:15 a. m.—Roy Faulkner | 6:30 a. m.—Col. Combs and Ramblers | 6:45 a. m.—Henry and Jerome (Check-board Boys) | 7:00 a. m.—Daily Capital News | 7:15 a. m.—Scott Powder Program (M-W-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.—Olson Rug News (M-W-F) | 8:30 a. m.—Hymns of All Churches | 8:45 a. m.—Betty and Bob | 9:00 a. m.—IGA Program (M-W-F) | 9:00 a. m.—Joe Dumond & Fireside Quartet (T-Th-Sat.) | 9:15 a. m.—Myrt and Marge (except Sat.) | 10:30 a. m.—Protective Service | 10:40 a. m.—Weather Bureau | 10:45 a. m.—Judy and Jane (except Sat.) | 11:00 a. m.—The Party Line (except Sat.) | 11:15 a. m.—Dinner Hour | 12:00 Noon—H. D. Lee News | 12:15 p. m.—KANSAS FARMER MARKETS AND FARM NEWS | 2:00 p. m.—Daily Capital News | 2:15 p. m.—Harris Goar's Street Reporter | 2:30 p. m.—Kansas Roundup | 3:30 p. m.—Kitty Keene Inc. (except Sat.) | 3:45 p. m.—Edmund Denny | 4:00 p. m.—Ma Perkins | 4:15 p. m.—Roy Faulkner—Range Riders | 5:30 p. m.—Daily Capital News | 5:45 p. m.—Jack Armstrong (except Sat.) | 6:00 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch Folks (T-Th-Sat.) | 10:00 p. m.—Daily Capital News |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|-------------------------|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|

Monday, January 17 and 24

| | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|
| 7:00 p. m.—Marling Public Opinion Forum | 7:15 p. m.—The Crime Patrol (also 8:45 & 10:15) | 7:30 p. m.—Pick and Pat |
|---|---|-------------------------|

Tuesday, January 18 and 25

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

Wednesday, January 19 and 26

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

Thursday, January 20 and 27

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

Friday, January 21 and 28

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 6:15 p. m.—Marling Public Opinion Forum | 7:00 p. m.—Hammerstein's Music Hall | 7:30 p. m.—Paul Whiteman | 8:00 p. m.—Hollywood Hotel |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|

Saturday, January 22 and 29

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 9:00 a. m.—Joe Dumond | 6:00 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch Folks | 7:00 p. m.—Kansas Roundup | 8:00 p. m.—Prof. Quiz | 9:00 p. m.—Your Hit Parade | 10:15-12—Dance Music |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|

Highlights of the Week's Schedule

Sunday, January 16 and 23

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 11:00 a. m.—First Methodist Church | 1:30 p. m.—Dr. Christian |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|

Too Busy to Grow Corn

(Continued from Page 8)

States have a higher standard of living. They would never be content with the living conditions of the small farmers here."

This seemed to be the opinion of everyone with whom I discussed the subject. "Brazil is bidding for immigrants," an official of the Sao Paulo State Department of Agriculture told me. "Our best immigrants come from Germany and Italy. They have never known any great prosperity. If they prosper here, they sever the ties that bind them to their old countries and become Brazilians. On the other hand, the Englishmen and the Americans will always remain Englishmen and Americans."

The truth of this observation is reflected in the Anglo-American school of Sao Paulo. Mr. Powell is one of the trustees and is very proud of the school. "It isn't that we have any fault to find with the Sao Paulo schools," he told me. "But most of these youngsters will go back to the States or to England for their college or university work."

A Contrast of the Times

After leaving the school we spent the rest of the day driving around the city. Cotton money has brought prosperity to Sao Paulo and this prosperity is reflected in a building boom. In the downtown district modern office buildings are being erected, and in the residential section new apartment houses are going up everywhere.

In front of one of these apartment houses we saw a strange contrast between the old and the new. The building was new and streamlined to the nth degree. Three women stood in the doorway holding pitchers in their hands. On the steps was a man milking a goat, while the rest of his herd of milk goats waited patiently on the pavement.

After 10 days in Sao Paulo I boarded the train for Santos. The railway crosses the Sierra del Mar range and then plunges down into the coastal lowlands.

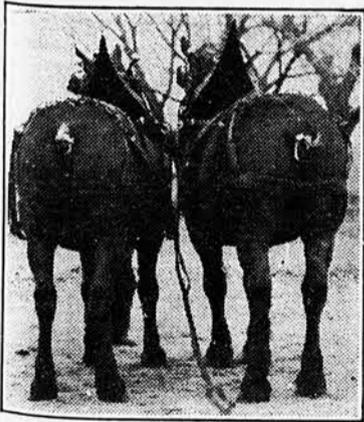
I had expected to spend several days in Santos, which is the greatest coffee port in the world, but in this I was disappointed. After wasting several hours and spending a lot of money for taxi fare, I still had no place to sleep. At every hotel the answer was the same: "No, señor, we have not even one bed. In 3 days Carnival begins." Country people were all flocking to the city to take part in the merriment of Carnival Week and the hotels were filled to overflowing. Finally in disgust I boarded the British ship that lay in the harbor ready to sail for Montevideo that evening.

Football in South America

I had gone below to my cabin when the rattle of gunfire brought me hurrying back on deck with visions of a revolution. Another ship was steaming into the harbor. It was bringing the Brazilian football team home from a game with the Argentine team at Buenos Aires. Everyone along the quay was turning his pocket artillery loose in welcome.

A few days earlier I had managed to

A Team of Champions



Illini Jules, senior herd stallion on the Hiatt Percheron farm, Haven, and the 4-year-old mare, Belle, first at the American Royal, and Nebraska, Iowa and both Kansas state fairs. The Hiatt Percherons prove themselves as power producers on the farm, as well as in the show ring.

Kansas Ayrshires Lead U. S.

The herd of 8 Ayrshires owned by A. B. Williams and Sons, well known breeders of Hutchinson, were the highest producers in the United States during November with an average of 915 pounds of 4.66 per cent milk, 42.63 pounds of butterfat on a twice-a-day milking schedule. These cattle are kept under practical farmer-breeder conditions, and are tested under the rather rigid rules of the Ayrshire Herd Test. Topping the herd by a wide margin was Woodhull Good Buttercup, an 8-year-old daughter of Alta Crest Gold Bond, with a yield of 1563 pounds of milk, 87.53 pounds of fat.

decipher a headline in a Sao Paulo paper that told of the great victory of the Brazilians over the Argentines. They had made one touchdown but failed to kick goal and the score was announced as 6 to nothing in favor of the Brazilians.

The Game Wasn't Over

With the home-coming football team, however, came copies of the Buenos Aires papers in which the official score was announced as 14 to 6 in favor of the Argentines.

Afterward, I heard more about that football game. At the end of the second half the score had been 6 to nothing. When the Brazilian team had attempted to leave the field, it was mobbed, forced back onto the field and made to play a "third half," during which the Argentines scored 2 touchdowns. Both sides claimed the victory.

In the next story I will tell you about "Carnival," when all South America goes "poco loco."

—KF—

Safety Council Turns To Farm Accidents

PREVENTION of farm accidents will be the major project of the Kansas Safety Council this year, directors of the council have decided. Every year a main feature is emphasized, according to Jesse W. Greenleaf, chairman of the council, but the general plan of safety for every occupation and every home is not neglected.

The farm accident angle is an outgrowth of work done by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, in collecting figures on the number and nature of rural accidents. As Mr. Mohler said, "When I was a boy, I found the farm a quiet, almost accident-free place, and I have carried this picture of the farm being about the safest place on the earth with me. But recent investigations indicate that such a picture is wrong when we can count in Kansas 3,000 farm accidents in a year, 107 turning out fatally, 160 leaving permanent cripples, and the loss of time in disabilities counting up to 124,100 days."

At the suggestion of Mr. Greenleaf, a farm accident committee was appointed including Mr. Mohler as chairman, W. T. Markham, state superintendent of public instruction; M. H. Coe, state 4-H Club leader; L. B. Polom, state superintendent of vocational agriculture; and Raymond H. Gilkeson, managing editor of Kansas Farmer.

The farm committee has worked out a Farm Accident Primer which is replete with information about the number of farm accidents, where they happen, their causes, the most common kinds of accidents and practical tips on how to prevent accidents. This is worked into a set-up of county and state safety contests for young boys and girls.

Winners of the county contests will compete in a state contest. Prizes will include a \$50 gold watch for the winning boy, and a \$50 wrist watch for the winning girl, both to be presented by Kansas Farmer.



MARTHA HAD THE RIGHT IDEA

ABOUT COWS OFF FEED



1 About a month ago, I was feeling pretty blue about my cows. The little Jersey, best cow I got, refused to eat. Cows off feed had been cutting production every day or so.



2 Why don't you try Dr. Hess Stock Tonic? Martha said, I didn't want to put out the money for Tonic. She called me bull-headed and said it would at least be worth trying.



3 John Miller was over for a while that day. I told him my troubles. He said he never took any chances with cows off feed—always kept Stock Tonic on hand.



4 Well, I got the Tonic and I haven't had any trouble since. And now I come in for plenty of kidding from Martha. I have to admit it, though, her judgment is usually mighty good.

Cows on dry winter feed are apt to mince, lose their appetite, and drop off in production. Keep Stock Tonic on hand for these emergencies—its conditioners promote appetite, improve digestion and elimination. It also contains a complete mineral supplement including iodine. It'll really pay you to feed Stock Tonic regularly to every cow to prevent clogging of the system and to promote better utilization of feed. Stock Tonic costs only about 2 cents per cow per day—and it shows a profit of 3 to 4 times its cost. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Research Farm Tested

KILL LICE ON LIVESTOCK with Dr. Hess Powdered Louse Killer. You just rub the powder down in next to the skin—its fumes kill lice and the animal's long winter coat holds these fumes for days. Also kills ticks on sheep. Inexpensive—2½ pounds 65 cents, and 6 pounds \$1.25.

NEW WESTERN SPROCKET

PACKER AND MULCHER



New patents again put WESTERN 17 years ahead. It pulverizes, mulches, mellowes and firms soil deep as plowed better than ever before. Saves time, labor and horsepower preparing perfect seedbed. Leaves surface mulch without grooves, prevents washing, conserves moisture and increases all crops 20% to 30%. Saves 1/3 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 246 Hastings, Nebr.

MAKES SAWING EASIER

A hard job made easy. Our Rolling Table and All-Steel frame takes the labor out of wood sawing. Hundreds of satisfied users say the BULLER All-Steel Saw Frame is the best. Made for front end of leading tractors, also four stationary sizes. Low prices on saw blades. Special discount allowed where we have no dealer. Write for FREE Catalog. BULLER COUPLER CO., Dept. A, Hillsboro, Kansas

SADDLES

at Saving prices! Built for long, hard wear. Quality Boots at lowest prices. Free Catalog shows big values. Western Saddle Mfg. Co. 1651 Larimer Denver, Colo.

SAY "I saw your advertisement in The Kansas Farmer"

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**News
Broadcasts
Daily---**

at

| A. M. | P. M. |
|-------|-------|
| 5:45 | 2:00 |
| 7:00 | 5:30 |
| 8:15 | 10:00 |
| 12:00 | |

**Weather—
10:40 a. m.**

**Markets—
12:15 p. m.**



**Featuring!
EZRA and AUNT FAYE**

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday,
at
6:00 p. m.

FAMOUS SERIALS

Monday, Thursday, Friday

| | |
|----------------|-------------|
| Betty and Bob | 8:45 a. m. |
| Myrt and Marge | 9:15 a. m. |
| Judy and Jane | 10:45 p. m. |
| The Party Line | 11:00 a. m. |
| Kitty Keene | 3:30 p. m. |
| Ma Perkins | 4:00 p. m. |
| Jack Armstrong | 5:45 p. m. |



Edmund Denney, the blind Kansas tenor, is considered by thousands as the possessor of one of the Mid-West's most beautiful voices. Popular songs make up his afternoon program heard Monday thru Friday at 3:45 p. m. Tune in, if you want to add another favorite program to your radio list!

The Shepherd



**of the Hills
Returns---**

WIBW is happy to announce to its many Kansas friends that the Shepherd of the Hills, who thrilled thousands from this station several seasons ago, has returned. Tall and lanky, as grand a singer as ever the Mid-West produced, the Shepherd, whose real name is Bill Wilhite, is to be heard with the Kansas Roundup gang Monday thru Friday at 2:30 p. m. and Saturday night at 7 o'clock.

**Hear!
ROY FAULKNER**

5:15 a. m.
6:15 a. m.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By HOMER J. HENNEY

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

I have some shoats weighing 140-200 pounds. Would you sell now on rallies or head for the March market?—A. B., Coldwater.

About 6 chances out of 10 you will be just as well off to sell on rallies in January as to go on over to March. You will rest a lot better at nights if you don't have some 250-pound hogs in February if the market should decline. It may not decline but odds favor a decline unless business gets under way in a hurry. Then on the rally, the March market may not be as high as the present market even tho it looks like it might be high enough to cover feed costs. If the market declines and you have sold out you can replace with cheaper shoats. If it doesn't decline you will not have lost very much. It still looks like a bushel of corn will return more if put thru sow and gilts than thru fat hogs. It is less risky and somewhere between now and August there will be a place to sell either as bred gilts, sow and litter or bred sow and stock pigs. Let the other fellow take the risk on all kinds of fattening projects until the recession and inflation smoke clears away. Stay with breeding or growing out programs and not too many of them until the picture becomes clearer.

We have roughness and grass. Is it time to buy stockers? If so what kind, quality and weight?—E. P., Garrison.

Only about 4 chances out of 10 any kind of stockers bought at present prices will show a profit above sale value of feed. Choice calves probably will get no cheaper even tho yearling stockers might. They may show some profit if you can carry along until late 1938. By feeding after grass next year you will improve your chances to 6 out of 10 for profit providing you buy at the market now, don't have to pay

more than 60 cents a bushel for any of the corn they will eat next fall and you are above average when it comes to the management and care of your cattle.

I have a few extra cows that could go, a few of last year's calves in pretty good shape and some heifer calves. Would you sell all these out now or just when would you advise?—F. S., Clay Center.

About 7 chances out of 10 your old cows will net as much now as in March or April. The same holds true for your fat calves. As to the heifer calves, you might winter them along and write in again on March 15. If by that time it appears that the primary trend on cattle is still downward and that we at that time have not yet had the inflation that everyone is talking about, then you can sell in March, April, or May.

I have some wheat to sell. When would be the best time, this month or next?—L. H., Council Grove.

About 7 chances out of 10 if you must sell either in January or February you will be much better off to sell on these January rallies. The market is statistically strong but seldom does a market continue to make sharp advances after this time of the year. After such advances as now are occurring the market usually reacts even tho it might work higher later on. In your case it might be declining at the time you would be forced to sell in order to get hold of some money to pay debts.

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 to your questions.

Broader Pasture Program for 1938

(Continued from Page 3)

and has been personally visiting co-operators in the Kansas Farmer pasture project. In addition county farm organizations are invited to take part. Discussion of pasture problems in educational meetings would be helpful. County agents will be supplied with rules and entry blanks.

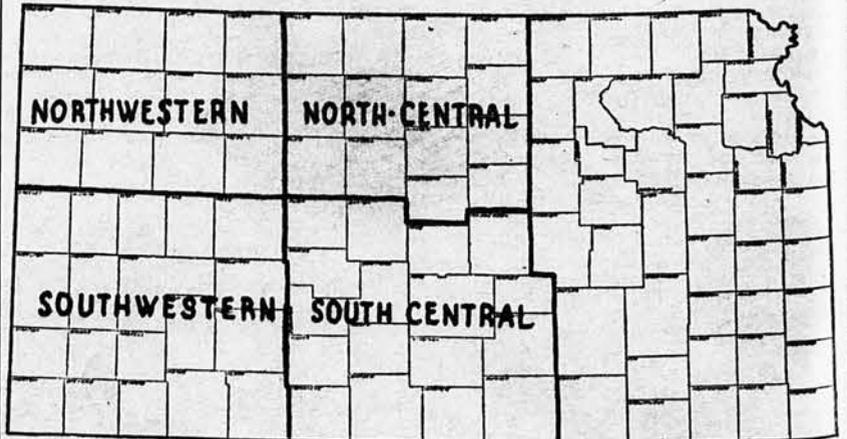
At the close of the pasture season, each contestant will be given an opportunity to apply for inspection of his work by the judge's committee. Before the judges may officially inspect a contestant's work, application for inspection must be received. The judging committee reserves the right to call upon only those co-operators whom they consider have come up to certain standards, qualifying them for placing in the contest.

Rules and entry blanks for 1938 will be sent upon request from Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Just send a card.

Awards in Pasture Program

Individual winners—
Range section—
First prize—\$50
Second prize—\$25
Third prize—\$15
Fourth prize—\$10
Diversified pasture—
First prize—\$50
Second prize—\$25
Third prize—\$15
Fourth prize—\$10

Watch Kansas Farmer for short articles telling of the work of last year's pasture entrants.



The area covered by Kansas Farmer's pasture improvement project lies in Central and Western Kansas. The 4 divisions shown here represent the 4 areas which will be recognized at steak suppers for all co-operators late next fall. The Eastern section of the state is covered by a pasture improvement contest, sponsored by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, Kansas State College, and county farm organizations.

KANSAS FARM SHOPPER

Do your shopping in the pages of Kansas Farmer. When you see an article in the advertising columns of this paper that you would like to know more about, simply check below, fill in your name and address and mail to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

- Free Allis-Chalmers Tractor Book. Page 10.
- New Folder About Aladdin Lamps and Shades and Your Dealer's Name. Page 13.
- Free Trial Package Teen-A-Mint. Page 13.
- Free Illustrated Literature on the Dempster Windmill and Style "B" Tower. Page 14.
- New Free 32-page Chick Book Offered by the Quaker Oats Co. Page 15.
- Free Poultry Health Assurance Guide. Page 15.
- Full Information on the Bear Cat Grinder. Page 15.
- A new 32-page Booklet About Prime Electric Fence. Page 16.
- Information About Tongue Lock Concrete Silos. Page 16.
- Catalog and Complete Information on Western Centrifugal and Turbine Pumps. Page 16.
- Information About Hybrid Corn and Farm Seed Catalog. Page 16.
- Information About Tractor Disc Built for Speed. Page 16.
- Free Catalog on Buller Rolling Table and All Steel Saw Frames. Page 17.
- Free Catalog About the Western Sprocket Spreader. Page 17.
- Free Saddle Catalog. Page 17.

Other advertisers have coupons in their columns which request special information. We suggest you mail these directly to the address given.

- Caterpillar Power on the Farm. Page 7.
- Zenith Radio Catalog and Wincharger Savings Certificate. Page 11.
- Expert Advice on Farm Buildings. Page 11.
- John Deere Booklet, "Better Farming for 1938." Page 24.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas

I am interested in the booklets or information checked below:

Name

Address (R. F. D.)

Post Office..... K115

She Says, From Experience, "It Pays to Mark Poultry"

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

SPEAKING of a chicken theft, which occurred on her premises last spring, Mrs. E. E. Hubbard, R. 2, Independence, said, "The following morning, I counted my chickens, as I do quite often. I discovered 22 hens were missing. I learned that a local poultry dealer was holding 17 Buff Rock hens he had purchased from Armor Bailey and his partner. I found them to be my property. I could identify them by marks in the feet and clipped wing feathers (Copper mark No. 15CP). It pays to mark poultry. I reported to the sheriff. The poultry dealer gave us the names of the men, who sold the chickens, and an arrest was made at once. Bailey came and offered to pay me for the poultry, if I would let him off, which I would not do."

Armor Bailey was required to serve a 1-to-5-year sentence in the state penitentiary. A \$25 reward paid by Kansas Farmer was distributed among Service Member Mrs. Hubbard, the poultry dealer, and a neighbor, who furnished an important clue.

Overlooked Some Evidence

In order to be a successful thief, one should be a little more careful than the man who stole a lap robe, a bed spread, and a canvas from Mrs. Mabel Griffing, R. 4, Topeka. The thief, Leonard K. Tubbs, apparently overlooked the important fact that his stalled car was left in front of the Griffing residence, after he and other men had stopped there to telephone for a taxi.

It was an easy matter for Deputy Sheriff Jack Beard, Topeka, on being called by Mrs. Griffing, to trace ownership of the stalled car, thru license tag. Also to procure certain other facts from the taxi driver. Tubbs admitted his guilt, upon being questioned by the deputy sheriff. His punishment was set at 6 months in jail. A \$25 reward paid by Kansas Farmer was divided between Mrs. Griffing and Beard.

Bikes Too Slow for Thieves

Equipped with a high-powered car, Sheriff Harry Heleker, Marshall county, made short work of running down thieves who stole money and jewelry from the posted farm of Lysle Cassidy, R. 1, Beattie. The intruders were handicapped, however, by their means of transportation. They were riding bicycles, also stolen. Because of this burglary, Rudolph Papos and Terence McCauley were returned to a reform school from which they recently had escaped. All of the reward paid in this case went to Service Member Cassidy. The arresting officer made no claim to any part of it.

To date, Kansas Farmer has paid a total of \$26,625 in rewards for the conviction of 1,073 thieves, who have stolen from posted premises. During the year 1937, Protective Service and Anti Crime members, thru the help of local officers, brought about the arrest of 1,535 thieves and other criminals, who made the mistake of disregarding our warning signs.

Increased Interest in Irrigation

By HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Larned, Kansas

THE wide spread and continued drouth is making irrigation a subject of general interest. Several meetings have been held in this county at which many phases of the subject have been discussed. Western Kansas has a number of deep well projects under construction and in the process of experimentation. The large number of car loads of sugar beets seen in Larned speaks well of the irrigation success along the Pawnee Valley. The beets made from 9 to 12 tons an acre. The beet tops left in the field make excellent cattle feed and in the face of a general feed shortage the tops find a ready sale to dairymen. In some cases the tops were hauled 8 to 10 miles. Due to the shortage of water in the Pawnee Creek at various times during the last few seasons pumping from the creek has had some difficulties. Some farmers that have depended on the creek for water have installed a battery of wells to be used in case the water in the creek gets too low for pumping purposes.

A cheaper cost of pumping equipment and installation is what would help rapid expansion of irrigation. Some time ago we talked to a farmer who pumps from the underflow of the Arkansas Valley and he said he did not use any casing in his well. He put down some large iron oil well casing into the water bearing gravel and connected his pump and began pumping. Some sand and gravel was pumped out for a short time and then no further

trouble was experienced. This saved quite an item of expense for labor and equipment.

—KF—

Gains Despite Losses

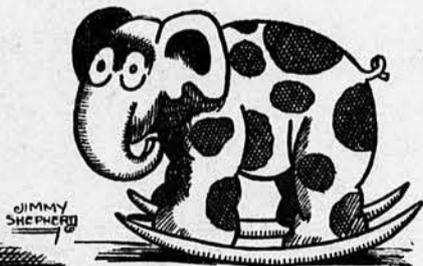
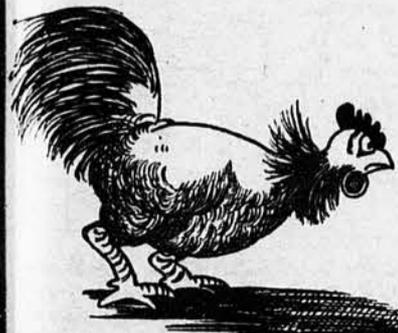
L. M. McAtee, Mahaska community, tells County Agent Leonard Neff this interesting experience with sheep. He shipped in 100 head of western ewes, 5 to 6 years old. Within a week after their arrival, dogs killed 25 head of the ewes in a single night while the flock was in the corral. Despite this handicap the flock produced 98 lambs and 750 pounds of wool. This was during the drouth years and is a more interesting experience when the figures are converted from livestock to dollars as any one quick with figures can do for himself.

Washington county recorded 2,976 dogs and 4,127 sheep in 1936. In 1933 dogs killed 40 sheep; in 1934—45 head; in the same years wolves killed 26 and 19.

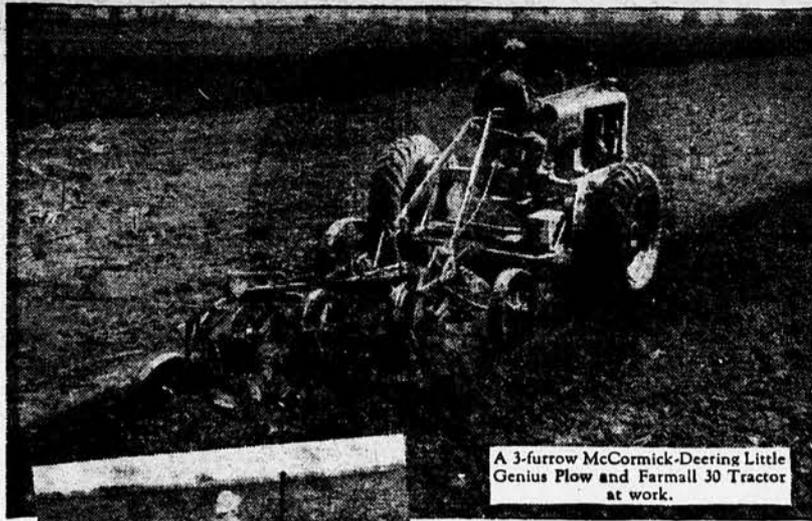
—KF—

Sheep Thrive on Silage

Good silage is an excellent roughage for sheep. C. G. Elling, livestock specialist at Manhattan, believes silage is about the best substitute that can be found for wheat or winter pasture. Since sheep are at their best when grazing on good pastures, it is easy to account for the satisfactory results obtained in feeding silage.



"Well, don't stand there like an idiot! Say something!"



A 3-furrow McCormick-Deering Little Genius Plow and Farmall 30 Tractor at work.



Farmall 12 Tractor and No. 90 Quick-Attachable Plow

Pick the Toughest Plowing With McCORMICK-DEERING PLOWS

McCormick-Deering Plows tackle the toughest plowing conditions and do a good, clean job every time. That's the kind of performance you get as a result of the skilled workmanship, sound design, and carefully tested materials that go into McCormick-Deering Plows.

The McCormick-Deering dealer in your community carries the right plows for your fields. Insist on plows that bear the McCormick-Deering name. They have bottoms of finest steel and quick-detachable shares, and are built for years of good work. Ask the nearby dealer for details.

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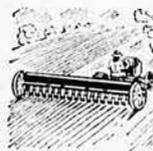
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"Better Seed"

From cover to cover, that's
keynote of January 29 issue
of **KANSAS FARMER**



WHETHER the groundhog sees his shadow or not on February 2, winter will soon be on the wane. As soon as frost is out of the ground, you will be hurrying out to the fields, getting the soil ready for spring crops. Likely you are itching to get started now!

Right now you can do as much or even more in preparing for a bountiful harvest next season—even if you are toasting your shins before the kitchen stove—that is, giving serious thought to better seed without which you are starting off with a serious handicap.

And to guide you in your thinking, the issue of January 29—your next issue—will be full from cover to cover of articles about seed. You will learn all about hybrid seed corn, more about flax, a crop for certain parts of Kansas that will pay better than wheat. There will be yarns about oats, barley, legumes, garden seeds, plant diseases, pests, and what not.

Our editors and field men have been busy for weeks on this issue. Don't miss it. It will pay you in bigger crops.



KANSAS FARMER

Honored Member of a Famous Family



Topeka, Kansas

Total Combined Circulation Over 4,000,000

Emphasize Progress and Problems

(Continued from Page 9)

stock grazed, has resulted in a restoration of one-third in the stand of blue-stem grasses."

Aldous says the highest carrying capacity is obtained in tests in pastures protected from grazing every alternate year until about June 15. This method, referred to as deferred grazing, gave a 30 per cent increase in grazing capacity over pastures grazed season long.

Delegates from all farm organizations in the state have a better appreciation of sorghums since hearing H. H. Laude, of Kansas State College, explain why they deserve wider use. And Bruce S. Wilson, Cedar Knoll Farm, Keats, told about producing sorghum seed. First step is to select the best of anything that is to reproduce itself, he said, if you would improve the variety. Have a well-worked seedbed, and try blank-listing or plowing in the fall as the best methods of early seedbed preparation, he advises.

Contouring Insures Crop

"Many farmers plant their sorghums on the thinner, poorer soils," he said. "Such land requires more care and preparation than fertile bottomland. Contour farming of these sloping fields is one of the best methods to insure a crop. I contoured a field planted to Blackhull kafir last season. In July, this field apparently had more moisture in the soil than some of my corn land on creek bottom. This kafir made 46 bushels of seed to the acre while the corn in the bottom produced only 12 bushels an acre. The crooked and point rows that always go with this type of farming were largely responsible for a crop of unusually fine quality of kafir seed."



John Tomson, one of the honor guests at the Get Acquainted dinner.

"One good plant every 4 inches is thick enough for a good grain crop of kafir in Eastern Kansas. Generally speaking, I say a bushel of grain sorghum seed is sufficient to plant 10 acres. A plant every 6 to 8 inches will give best results in Western Kansas. "Too little cultivation sometimes is



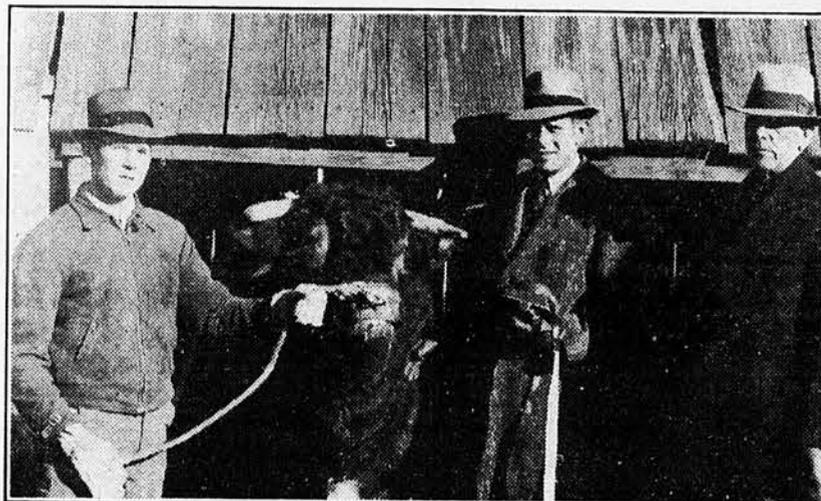
Frank Tomson, member of a famous family and an honor guest.

less damaging to the crop than too much, especially in dry seasons. There is no other crop grown in Kansas with more mixed and misnamed varieties, and the cause of much disappointment." Mr. Wilson believes in the present strict enforcement of the Kansas Seed Law. The Board of Agriculture has been doing a worth-while job of supervising this work.

Bindweed was put on the spot by T. F. Yost, state weed supervisor, and by F. L. Timmons, in charge of the Federal-State Weed Laboratory, at Hays. Mr. Yost explained the bindweed law and how the plan of bindweed eradication will be carried on in every possible county. Mr. Timmons reported results of bindweed eradication by several different methods. "Clean cultivation is by far the most dependable and economical method," he said. Other ways he mentioned include smother crops, sodium chlorate treatment and use of salt. In every case he gave detailed information about use and results of every method used in checking and eradicating bindweed.

Many Other Features

Other interest-holding features on the program included comments on new farm legislation, by Dr. O. O. Wolf, president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau; wind erosion discussion by Roy I. Kimmel, coordinator of Governmental agencies, Amarillo, Tex.; the Kansas wheat improvement plan, explained by Jess Smith, president of the Southwest Wheat Improvement Association; livestock programs for the Kansas farmer by C. W. McCampbell, Kansas State College; ideas on co-operation between agriculture and industry, presented by General R. E. Wood, president, Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago; and a talk on farm philosophy, by Major H. G. L. Strange, director of the crop testing plan, Winnipeg, Canada.



At right, James Tomson, Shorthorn authority and Master Farmer; center, Clinton, and left, James, Jr., a new set of brothers helping manage the Tomson Shorthorn herd. The herd bull is "Proud Archer."

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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.

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BABY CHICKS

PRE-SEASON DISCOUNT CHICK SALE: Pullets (day old or started); males, non-sexed day old or started chicks. White, Brown or Buff Leghorns, New Hampshire, White Barred or Buff Rocks, Red, White or Buff Minorcas, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Giants, Discarded and bargain catalog free. Lindstrom Hatchery & Poultry Farm, 341-A Lindstrom Road, Clinton, Mo.

SCHLICHTMAN SQUARE DEAL CHICKS. Missouri approved, bloodtested, Leghorns, Anconas, \$6.90; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$7.50; Langshans, Minorcas, \$8.40; Giants, Brahmas, \$9.40; heavy assorted, \$6.75; mixed assorted, \$6.75. Free catalog explaining 2-week replacement guarantee and early order discounts. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

BLUE BLOOD QUALITY CHICKS IN ALL leading breeds. U. S. approved flocks. Eleven years bloodtesting. Also largest producers Kansas approved hybrid chicks, successful crosses. Pullets, excellent layers. Cockerels fast growing fine broilers. Expert sexing. Discount early orders. Descriptive catalog free. Ross Poultry Farm, Box 68-L, Junction City, Kan.

COUMBS LEGHORNS, WORLD RECORD hen, 355 eggs. 1937 Egg Contest average, 255 eggs; 266 points per hen. Texas. Matings headed by pedigree males from 250-355 egg hens. Breed for egg production, big-type, high livability. Early order discount. 1938 chicks. Catalog. Coumbs & Son, Box 6, Sedgewick, Kansas.

OUR CHICKS ARE STRONGER AND MORE vigorous because they're properly fed during the 21 days they're in the shell. Trappednest breeders. Records to 327 eggs. 80 acre breeding farm. Discounts on advance orders. Write for free catalog and low prices. Schaffner Farms, Box 106, Berger, Mo.

INSURE BIGGER PROFITS 1938 with chicks from Bagby layers who set new World's Record at 1935 Missouri Contest. Champions 6 different breeds. Livability guaranteed. Low prices. Discounts on advance orders. 12 breeds and sex guaranteed chicks. Free catalog. Bagby Poultry Farm, Box 908, Sedalia, Mo.

BOOTH'S FAMOUS CHICKS, STRONG, healthy, quick growing, excellent layers. From one of America's greatest breeding institutions. 10 varieties. Low prices. Discounts on advance orders. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 811, Clinton, Mo.

CHICKS ON A 30 DAYS TRIAL GUARANTEE. All varieties. Missouri approved. Blood tested. Easy buying plan. Low prices. Chick manual free. Missouri State Hatchery, Box 171, Butler, Mo.

BURNHAM'S QUALITY CHICKS: ROCKS, Reds, Orpington, \$6.95. Special for February delivery. A. A. Leghorns \$6.70. Buff Minorcas \$7.45. Prepaid. Burnham Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

BABY CHICKS AND TURKEY POULTS PURE and crossbred, bloodtested, best quality. All popular breeds. Prices reasonable. Circular free. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

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CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS, WY- andottes, Langshans, Minorcas, Leghorns. Low prices. Postpaid. Ivyvine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

FREE CATALOG AND BOOKLET—HOW TO make money raising chicks. We specialize in high grade chicks. Harles Hatchery, Shelbyville, Ill.

REDS, ROCKS, ORPINGTONS, WYAN- dottes, \$7.50 hundred; Leghorns \$6.50. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

PEDIGREE SIRED BIG TYPE LEGHORN Chicks. Guaranteed. \$6.90 prepaid. Ortner Farms, Clinton, Mo.

CHOICE REDS, ROCKS, ORPINGTONS, \$7.90 hundred. Assorted heavies \$7.00. Taylor Hatcheries, Iola, Kan.

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DEWLPAL TOULOUSE GEESSE, 30 LB. OLD stock. Ed Koza, Bruno, Nebr.

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SUPERFINE JERSEY GIANTS; NEW HAMP- shires, Buff Minorcas, Chicks, eggs, stock. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

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BIG 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 bodies, big eggs and 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. Bartlett Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Route 5, Box B4, Wichita, Kan.

FAMOUS IMPORTED BARRON'S TRAP- nested pedigree winterlay English strain purebred R. O. P. sired, bloodtested. State inspected. Missouri approved White Leghorns guaranteed to lay two eggs to common chickens' one or money refunded. Chicks anybody can raise. Astonishing prices. Astounding information. Catalog. Dr. Cantrell, Snowwhite Eggfarm, Carthage, Mo.

WYANDOTTES

BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND PUL- lets. Geo. Kittell, McPherson, Kan.

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WHITE-ORCAS. WHITE EGGS. PAPE'S Black Minorcas crossed with high production Leghorns. Livability insured. Write for descriptive catalogue. Sunflower Hatchery, Newton, Kan.

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ROSES—HEAVY FIELD GROWN, RED, PINK, shell radiance, tallman, President Hoover, Kirsten Poulsen, Etiole Hollande, Luxembourg, Caladonia, 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 622-8, Shenandoah, Iowa.

BOYSAN AND YOUNGBERRY PLANTS. IN- spected, delivered, 20—\$1.00; 1000—\$30.00. Does not hold until needed. L. Bledsoe, Aromas, Calif.

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

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CERTIFIED ATLAS SORGO SEED, 82% germination (heavy sweet cane stalk with kafir head), grasshopper proof, an excellent dry land feed and ensilage. In 100 lb. bags priced 1 bag at 10c lb., 2 bags or more 9c lb., delivered anywhere in Kansas. 20% cash with order, balance C. O. D. H. W. Cardwell Company, P. O. Box 2001, Wichita, Kansas, Phone L. D. 289.

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 589-8, Shenandoah, Iowa.

RED CLOVER \$15.00 BUSHEL, 99% PURE, free from noxious weeds. Strictly wholesale price. Best Idaho Clover \$23.40 bushel. Timothy new crop \$1.60. Hardy Alfalfa \$14.70. Grimm sealed bag \$16.80. Scarified Sweet Clover \$5.40. Alsike \$16.80. Korean Lespedeza \$2.00. All cleaned, graded, tested. Guaranteed satisfactory. Write free samples. Frank Sinn, Box 484, Clarinda, Iowa.

RED CLOVER \$19.00; ALFALFA \$12.00; Scarified Sweet Clover \$4.80; Timothy \$1.75; Mixed Red Clover or Alsike and Timothy \$4.50; Lespedeza \$1.75; Atlas Sorgo \$1.50; Sudan Grass \$1.50. All per bushel. Samples, catalog and complete price list free upon request. Standard Seed Company, 19 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.

MARTIN'S BLACKHAWK CORN, PRODUCES Drought resistant, deep rooted, stands up for mechanical harvest. It's big, try it. We start you. 1500 hills (two's) postpaid, \$1.00. Per bushel, \$4.00. Order now. Cash with order. Carl C. Martin, London Mills, Ill.

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. Return 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, Mungbeans, Cane, Kafir, Hegari, Cowpeas, Soybeans, Millet, Sudan, Garden seed. Omer Webb, Jasper, Mo.

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

CERTIFIED FLINN BARLEY SEED, RE- cleaned, sacked, germination 92, purity 99.62; \$1.25 per bushel F. O. B. Detroit, Kansas. A. T. Hoover, Detroit, Kan.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

ABORTION TESTS FREE! BUY VACCINE from manufacturer. Calf dose 25 cents; cow 49 cents. Peters Serum Co., Laboratories, 104 Stockyards, Kansas City, Mo.

ABORTION PROTECTION ONE VACCINA- tion. Government licensed vaccine; money back guarantee. Free abortion literature. Farmers Vaccine Supply Company, Department F, Kansas City, Mo.

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RAISE FROGS! WE BUY! GOOD PRICES year round. Small pond starts you. Free book shows sketch. Americana Frog Canning, 10-A, New Orleans, Louisiana.

FARM MACHINERY

FARM MACHINERY—USED AND REBUILT. 30 army Caterpillar tractors. 20-30, 18-30, 20-40 Oil Pull tractors. Model D John Deere, F-12 Farmall. Admiral 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.

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

AUTO HAY SWEEP, ILLUSTRATED DIREC- tions how to make. Equal to 3 teams. Plans \$1.00. Alfred Baasch, Cairo, Nebr.

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

CURTIS SAW MILL; 20-40 RUMLEY TRAC- tor; 22 inch steel separator. Paul Hill, Zeandale, 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.

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., Lansing, Kan., "in the heart of the irrigation belt."

MILKING MACHINES

FORD'S MILKER, LOWEST PRICED, MOST economical. Fewest parts. Cleans itself automatically. GE motor, Briggs-Stratton engine, optional. Fully guaranteed. Thousands satisfied users. Terms. Myers-Sherman Co., Streator, Illinois.

WASHING MACHINES

MAYTAG MODEL 33, GAS ENGINE, SQUARE aluminum tub. Regular price \$129.50. Special while they last \$89.50. Brand new in crate. Elder & Carey, 752 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kan.

BATTERIES AND LIGHT PLANTS

BUILD WIND LIGHT PLANT. WE SHOW you how. Complete plans and valuable catalog 10c. Wind plant parts, welders, electric fences. LeJay Mfg., 431 LeJay Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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 \$89.00. 30-day trial. Also 110-AC generators, rewinding. Katolight, Mankato, Minn.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

1/2 HORSE, 110 VOLT, INDUCTION, ALTER- nating motors \$8.50. 1/4 horse, \$4.90. Generators and larger motors at bargain prices. Electrical Surplus Company, 1885 Milwaukee, Chicago.

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.

BUILD OWN ELECTRIC FENCE UNIT 110 A. C. voltage for less than \$5.00. Safe and guaranteed. Instructions \$1.00. Improved Products Company, Hempstead, New York. P. O. Box 541.

ELECTRIC FENCE PLANS 6 VOLT, 20c. H. C. Rose, Franklin, Nebr.

WHOLESALE OILS</

TOBACCO

DEWDROP—OLD TOBACCO—MELLOWED in bulk. Guaranteed satisfaction or money refunded. Fancy smoking, five pounds 75c; 10—\$1.40; 25—\$3.00. Mid handpicked chewing, five pounds \$1.00; 10—\$1.75; 25—\$4.00. Free! New formula for home manufacturers. Guaranteed to save 60%. Dewdrop Farms, Farmington, Ky.

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 Chew, 12 pounds \$1.00. Recipe, flavoring, box plugs free. Valley Farms, Murray, Ky.

"DIXIE'S PRIDE"—POSTPAID 5 POUNDS mild cigarette or pipe burley, box cigars and cigarette papers all for \$1.00. Do-an Tobacco Co., Murray, Ky.

CHOICE CHEWING OR SMOKING 2 YEARS old, 10 pounds \$1.00. Flavoring and formula furnished. Moody Farms, Hymon, Ky.

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

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 fumes, measuring fumes, 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.

MALE HELP WANTED

STEADY WORK—GOOD PAY, RELIABLE man wanted to call on farmers. No experience or capital required. Pleasant work. Home every night. Make up to \$12 a day. Wonderful new proposition. Particulars free. Write McNeess Co., Dept. 81, Freeport, Illinois.

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.

PET STOCK

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

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, Registered Patent Attorneys, 150-M Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

PENDING PATENTS CAN BE MADE MORE salable than issued patents. Pay only Government filing fee. Explanatory booklet free. American Patents Corporation, Dept. 15-E, Washington, D. C.

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

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.

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. Seasoned, planed, wood shingles. Frankfort, Kan.

PECANS DIRECT FROM THE GROWER; 25 pounds prepaid \$3.00; 50 pounds, prepaid \$5.50; 100 pounds, prepaid \$10.00. Schanner Bros., Clatskanie, Ore.

GLASS CLOTH, NEW CLOTH MADE FROM 100% glass. Sample on request. Chemist, 32 Park Place, Hempstead, N. Y.

QUILT PIECES

VELVETEEN MILL ENDS, LARGE PIECES, assorted colors, package 25c or 5 for \$1.00. Wayne Fox, Pleasantville, New Jersey.

WANT TO BUY

WANTED—OLD LIVE COMMON PIGEONS. Coops loaned free prepaid. We pay express. B. Hendricks, Rutledge, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

STAR CHECKERS, THE MOST POPULAR game today, heavy plywood, especially well made, \$1.35, with marbles, postpaid. Lighter board, \$1.15. Alvin Loug, Lyons, Kan.

ANTI-FREEZE, 5c PER GALLON BY MAKING your own. Directions for making 50c. Mrs. E. Strachan, Howard, Kan.

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

LAND—KANSAS

320 ACRES GRAIN AND STOCK FARM NEAR Emporia. Good improvements, well watered. Federal loan \$6600. \$3000 cash will handle. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE: 2700 ACRES OF GRASS, WELL watered and as good grass as there is in Kansas. Write W. B. Stewart, Auctioneer and Realtor, Abilene, Kan.

FOR SALE: CHOICE FARMS AND RANCHES, Cheyenne County, Kansas. All prices. Roy T. Johnson, St. Francis, 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. Plentiful fuel supply easily 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. 196 acres, Stone County, Missouri, 5 1/2 miles to Gallena; on a public road, 1 1/2 miles to gravel state highway No. 44; 5 1/2 miles to school and church; R. F. D. and school bus; 3-room house; watered by springs; brown loam; lies gently rolling; 40 acres tillable, 79 acres pasture and brushy pasture; 78 acres timber; \$2,400. 150 acres Texas County, Missouri, 5 miles to Summerville on a public road, 2 1/2 miles to gravel state highway No. 17; 1 mile to school, 2 miles to church; R. F. D.; two story 5-room house, barn, poultry house, smoke house; watered by cistern and pond; brown loam; lies gently rolling; 45 acres tillable, 55 acres tillable pasture, 50 acres timber; few fruit trees; \$2,600. Write, name the specific counties in which you are interested and a free list of farms will be sent you. Terms—1/4 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, 324 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. V. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 510, Lincoln, Neb.

Meetings for the Family

Fourteen production credit associations in Kansas will observe their fourth anniversary at the annual stockholders' meetings scheduled during January and February.

Besides the regular business of electing directors and officers and hearing the report of business, the stockholders' sessions this year will feature educational talks and discussions on the sound use of short term credit, directed to the entire farm family. In line with this feature, farm women are extended a special invitation to attend the meetings. An officer of the Production Credit Corporation of Wichita will appear on each program.

During the 4 years the production credit associations have been in operation in Kansas, they have extended short term credit amounting to \$15,650,000. PCA membership in the state is approximately 4,000. The average PCA district in Kansas covers 7 counties.

Annual production credit association meetings for Kansas are scheduled as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Date. Locations include Salina, Garden City, Larned, Chanute, Colby, Stockton, Concordia, Howard, Council Grove, Kingman, Greensburg, Ottawa, Manhattan, and Atchison. Dates range from Jan. 12 to Feb. 18.

—KF—

Aid for Kansas Feed

A permissive order allowing motor and rail carriers in Kansas to apply emergency rates on shipments of livestock feed into the drouth area of the state has been granted by the State Corporation Commission.

The rates allowed are a reduction by one-third of existing rail freight rates on some commodities, and a cut of 50 per cent on others.

"It appearing that an emergency

exists in parts of Kansas on account of a shortage of feed for livestock; that distressing economic conditions due to drouth and crop failure are seriously aggravated by this shortage; that unless livestock feed is shipped into these sections dairy foundation herds will be seriously depleted," were the reasons given by the commission for allowing the emergency rates on intrastate transportation of the feed.

The order further allows carriers to haul livestock from the drouth counties to feeding points in the state at emergency rates not less than 85 per cent of existing rail rates.

The 47 counties listed in the emergency drouth area to which the rates will apply are:

Barton, Cheyenne, Clark, Comanche, Decatur, Edwards, Ellis, Ellsworth, Finney, Ford, Grant, Gray, Gove, Graham, Greeley, Haskell, Hamilton, Hodgeman, Jewell, Kearny, Kiowa, Lane, Lincoln, Logan, Meade, Mitchell, Morton, Ness, Norton, Osborne, Pawnee, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Scott, Seward, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Stanton, Stevens, Thomas, Trego, Wallace and Wichita.

—KF—

Power From K. P. & L.

Signing of a wholesale rate contract between the Kansas Power & Light Co. and the Kaw Valley Electric Co-operative Co. for current to serve the first 191 miles or "backbone," of a 375-mile, 5-county rural electric distributing system in the Topeka area has been announced by G. W. Jones, project supervisor for the co-operative.

Bids on the 191 miles will be asked at once by the co-operative and construction should start within the next few weeks, Jones said. This first stage of the system must be completed by August 1, 1938.

The K. P. & L. Co. undertook to furnish for approximately \$7,000 a year current from its Tecumseh plant for the more than 500 rural homes which will connect with the 191 miles of line.

A retail rate schedule will be submitted to the State Corporation Commission soon. The 191 miles of line will serve all 5 counties in the co-operative project, Shawnee, Douglas, Osage, Wa-baunsee, and Jackson, and along it are approximately 750 potential consumers.

Construction will be financed with \$200,000 which has been made available for immediate use by the Rural Electric Administration out of a \$390,000 allotment for the entire 375 miles of the system. The remaining \$175,000 is to be available some time after the beginning of the government fiscal year on July 1. Congress has authorized the REA to spend \$30,000,000 a year, and the additional funds will come out of a new annual appropriation. Thus it is possible that the second stage of the project will get under way before the first is completed.

—KF—

Poultry House in Corner

East of Beloit, R. D. Hodler built a double deck poultry house in one corner of the barn this fall. One deck is on the ground floor and the other directly above in what was once the hayloft. The arrangements include ventilation by flues and open fronts. Most of the materials for this remodeling job were already on the farm which made the cash outlay very low.

—KF—

A Big Industry

Kansas meat packing plants annually produce approximately 425 million pounds of fresh beef and veal, 243 million pounds of fresh and cured pork, and 54 million pounds of fresh lamb, according to biennial Census of Manufactures figures recently announced by the United States Department of Commerce.

The value of the product of the meat packing industry in Kansas increased from approximately 97 million dollars in 1933, the last previous census year, to about 146 million dollars in the latest such year, 1935. Of the latter amount, approximately seven-eighths (about 127 1/2 million dollars) was paid out for farmers' livestock, and for other supplies and materials, including fuel and power, and nearly 11 million dollars was expended in the payrolls of about 9,300 employees.

There were 33 meat packing establishments in Kansas in 1935. Kansas

ranked fifth among the 48 states in the worth of their packing plant product, producing about 6 per cent of the country's meat values. In 1933, the latest year for which the comparative figures of other industries are available, meat packing was the most important manufacturing industry in the state, on a product-value basis.

In January, 1937, Kansas farmers owned more than 2 million beef cattle, nearly a million hogs, and about half a million sheep and lambs, as compared with the state's human population of nearly two million.

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson, Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas



The Graves Stock Farm, at Atchison, offers some big Mammoth jacks and black Percheron stallions.

Dr. J. A. Beveridge, of Marysville, offers several choice sorrel and roan Belgian stallions at attractive prices.

Harvey Beeler, of St. Marys, describes a Belgian stallion in his advertisement elsewhere in this issue. The stallion is for sale.

P. A. Peterson, of Scranton, asks where he can buy a Galloway bull old enough for service. Anyone having such a bull should write Mr. Peterson.

Frank Young, of Cheney, wants to sell his entire herd of registered Percherons. It consists of mares, colts and stallion. Mr. Young lives 30 miles west of Wichita and 30 south of Hutchinson.

W. L. Brehm continues to breed high class registered Polled Herefords on his farm a few miles west of Woodbine in Dickinson county. The young bulls now for sale are line bred Polled Harmons.

Elmer L. Johnson, of Smolan, recently sold a Hereford bull, Lodestar, of Hazlett breeding, to C. C. Burton, Oklahoma City, owner of the Horseshoe ranch, for \$325. Mr. Johnson also has some fine Hereford hogs for sale at this time.

Fred Zedrick, of Fairbury, Neb., has one of the good herds of registered Hampshire hogs in his state. Just now he offers for sale some bred sows and gilts, also fall boars. His stock is of good quality and there are none better bred.

E. A. Latzke & Son, of Junction City, start the year of 1938 with a herd of about 60 registered Aberdeen Angus females, 45 of them to calve during the winter and spring. The Latzke herd, established over 20 years ago, is one of the strongest herds of the breed in the state.

The Obitts registered Holstein herd located at Herington continues to increase in quality and production. DHIA records are being made

Advertisement for Frank L. Young, Jersey cattle breeder, offering advertising in Kansas Farmer.

and every attention is being given to the care and health of the breeding animals. The milk now being produced is sold to CCC camps. The calves saved for replacement show every evidence of careful attention and feeding.

Elmer L. Johnson, of Smolan, has some choice weanling Hereford pigs and one or two serviceable boars. What he has is of good quality and nicely bred. The supply however, is very limited and won't last long. Mr. Johnson also is a breeder of high class registered Hereford cattle and always has stock for sale. Smolan is in Saline county and the Johnson farm is just a few miles west of Highway 81.

Observer's King Onyx, the Silver Medal tested son of Imported Observer, now heads Rotherwood Jerseys at Hutchinson. He has 11 daughters officially tested with an average yield of 12,757 pounds of milk and 662.30 of fat. This great bull is being mated to daughters of Mr. Oswald's senior Eagle herd sire. The Oswald

Advertisement for DUROC HOGS, Dueros of Royal Blood, by W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

Advertisement for Reg. Dueros, Duroc boars, all ages, bred gilts, fall boars and gilts.

HEREFORD HOGS

Advertisement for Weanling Pigs, Bred Gilts, Serviceable boars. True to Hereford type of hogs, they are especially short legged, well marked and will please anyone looking for good hogs. ELMER L. JOHNSON, SMOLAN, KAN.

Advertisement for Hereford Hogs for Profit, Serviceable boars, bred gilts and weanling pigs. Good type and well marked. None better bred. M. R. PETERSON, ASSARIA, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Advertisement for ZEDNIK OFFERS REG. HAMPSHIRE, Choice Hampshire bred sows and gilts. Exceptional breeding. Also fall boar pigs, of excellent quality and none better bred. For description, prices, etc., write FRED ZEDNIK, FAIRBURY, NEBR.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Welsh Hereford Farm, Bulls

1 double Domino—coming 3 years old. 4 coming 2—sons of a Hazlett Beau Caldo-Beau Blanchard sire.

SPANGLER OFFERS HEREFORD BULLS

All health prevents me from exhibiting my bulls at the Denver show this year as usual. But the buyers' advantage. I am offering some of my best yearlings and calves at very attractive prices.

Bocaldo Herefords for Sale

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

BOCALDOS

Choice young Hereford bulls, priced reasonable by ARTHUR SCHRAG, PRETTY PRAIRIE, KAN.

Registered Herefords

For sale: 4 Reg. Hereford bulls, 20 months old. The low down heavy boned kind. Priced for quick sale. H. F. MILLER, NORCATUR, KAN.

Polled Hereford Bulls

ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD. GOERNANDT BROS., AURORA, KAN.

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 Woorthmore breeding. Good individuals and none better bred. JESSE RIFFEL, Enterprise (Dickinson County), Kansas.

ANGUS CATTLE

Laffin Offers Angus Cattle

Choice ANGUS BULLS and FEMALES for sale. L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Nebraska, Box-k

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Shorthorn Bulls

3 dark roans, 1 white 10-month-old, sired by Cumberland Count 1842399. 7 good young cows, all bred to Proud Nobleman 1781931, a red son of Proud Archer. R. R. WALKER & SON, OSBORNE, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorns

We are reducing our herd to 125 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 6 south of Hutchinson. BANBURY & SONS, Plevna, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Whiteway Jersey Bulls

14-month-old bull from dam with 625.9 lbs. butterfat M. E. 17-month-old bull, first prize at Nor. Cent. Kansas Parish show, from dam with 736.8 lbs. butterfat M. E. Sire's dam, 624.34 lbs. butterfat M. E. Priced reasonable. MRS. F. B. WEMPE & SONS, Frankfort, Kan.

ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS

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

Jersey Bull 5 Years Old

For sale, from Chas. Copeland herd at Waterville. Sire a State College, butterfat of Fairies Prince breeding record 425 lbs. fat as 3-year-old. Would consider bids or trade for younger one. Further particulars address Box 125, Hoxie, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Reg. Guernsey Bulls

For sale. Six to 24 months old. Popular breeding. Prices, \$50 to \$150. T. B. and Bang's accredited. TOM COOPER FARM, ARDMORE, OKLA.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Pennhurst Beauty Prince

Sired bulls we now have for sale. Their dams have records up to 400 lbs. butterfat, 2 milkings per day. Baby bulls for sale at \$25 each. Also bred heifers. J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KAN.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Brown Swiss Bulls

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

RED POLL CATTLE

90 HEAD TO SELECT FROM Young bull from calves to breeding ages. 25 choice heifers, some better bred Heavy milking strains. T. B. and Abertons, all recorded. G. W. Locke, DeGraff (Butler Co.), Kan.

herd has been officially classified by F. W. Atkinson, according to the rules of the American Cattle Club.

Maplewood Holstein farms, at Herington, appear to be growing all the time from the standpoint of better individuals and higher production. Better and cheaper feeds fed to dairy cattle that are bred right always give results if the cattle are in the right hands. Mr. Mott, proprietor of the herd, now is selling 110 gallons of milk daily, most of it being consumed on the Rock Island dining cars that go west from Herington.

Anyone in the market for good Percheron and Belgian draft horses should plan to attend Nebraska's Premier Draft Horse Sale at College View sale barn near Lincoln, on Saturday, January 22, at which time 36 head of purebred and high grade Belgians and Percherons, including 19 head Golden sorrel Belgians will be sold. Write or wire for catalog to Charles W. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb. The advertisement appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

The T. L. Welsh herd at Abilene has about 20 head of registered Hereford bulls to select from, differing but little in conformation, markings or breeding, but ranging in age from coming yearlings up to coming 2-year-olds. Most of them are out of strongly bred Domino dams from the herds of S. S. Spangler and Jesse Harper. Most of them are sired by the Bocaldo bull bred by Robert Hazlett. Sixteen coming yearling heifers bred along the same lines will be sold.

M. R. Peterson, milking Shorthorn breeder and Hereford swine specialist of Assaria, says he has the best marked bunch of weaning pigs he has yet offered for sale. Also a couple of extra choice last June boars now ready for service and a few bred gilts. The supply is limited due to the fact that he only has a small herd. However, the surplus stock is now ready to go and will be sold quickly at reasonable prices while they last. Mr. Peterson lives at Assaria.

The Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association is planning a sale to be held the last of March or early in April. The demand for good Holsteins continues strong and it is thought such a sale might be held to the advantage of breeders who have a few for sale as well as buyers wanting high class cattle. The matter of place for selling will be discussed at the February dairy meetings at Kansas State College. Anyone interested may write Grover Meyer, Basehor, or W. H. Mott, Herington.

S. S. Spangler, of Hutchinson, breeder of registered Herefords says that on account of poor health he will not be able to show and sell his Hereford bulls at the Denver show and sale as in former years. He therefore offers them for sale at home. He has his usual choice

Clyde W. Wallace of White City, breeder of Guernsey cattle, writes, "Find enclosed check for advertising, the results of the advertising were very satisfactory. Thank you for the service."

collection of yearlings and calves. They are in nice breeding form and will be sold at prices much below what they would bring if sold as usual at Denver. Mr. Spangler has one of the strong herds of the state and his breeding is of the best.

Paul Wilkens, of McDonald, is making ready for a reduction sale of registered Hereford cattle to be held in the near future. The Wilkens herd is one of the largest and strongest registered Hereford herds in the western half of the state. The cattle to be sold will be carefully selected from the herd of over 300 head. Seventy-five to 100 head will be catalogued. Nothing will be sold over 3 years old, the majority being 1937 calves, including 25 coming yearling bulls. The remainder are young females, bred and open. The date of sale will appear in the next issue of Kansas Farmer.

J. L. Griffiths, Ayrshire breeder of Riley, has bulls and heifers for sale sired by the advanced registry college bull, Pennhurst Beauty Prince. This bull has 5 daughters with 5 records that average 8,489 pounds of milk and 340 pounds of fat in 305 days. He has 44 half sisters with 123 records of 352 pounds of fat in 293 days. The bred heifers offered for sale will freshen in January and February. The young bulls are good individuals and one of them was first and junior champion at the Clay Center district show last spring.

H. G. Eshelman says that all is well at Maple Leaf Percheron farm. The 3-year-old imported stallion, Millieu, junior champion at the 1936 International is coming along fine. He weighs 2,100. Several mares now being offered for sale at private treaty are bred to this horse. Mr. Eshelman has a fine collection of stallions and mares for the season's trade. The stallions offered are sons or grandsons of such noted sires as Carino, Oak Forest Synod, and Koncarcalyps. The mares are largely of Laet and Carnot breeding. Mr. Eshelman says there are many show prospects among the mares and stallions.

We recently visited Heidebrecht & Son, who live on adjoining farms near Inman. The elder Heidebrecht has bred registered Percherons on the farm where he now lives for over 40 years. The mares have done the work and surplus stock grown has paid expenses and made profits every year, he says. He estimates that he has sold at least \$25,000 worth of horses since starting and thousands of dollars have been received from stallion services. There are a dozen or more fine mares now in the herd and two stallions. Mr. Heidebrecht's youngest son, Gus, is a rising young auctioneer. He stands 6 feet, 3 inches and already has learned much of the modern methods of selling livestock at auction.

W. A. Love, of Partridge, is one of the most persistent advocates of dual-purpose Polled Shorthorns to be found anywhere. He not only keeps up his own enthusiasm, but is able to transfer it to every member of his family and his neighbors. He has started several herds on a share basis and says it works. Mr. Love recently purchased a young red bull, grandson of the Bert Hanson bull that was grand champion at Chicago for 2 years. The new bull carries the blood of old Meador Sultan and several other noted Polled Shorthorn bulls. The name of Shady Brook Lady also appears in his pedigree. This cow also was shown by Bert Hanson at International and was grand champion both as a beef and milk cow. Another recent purchase by the Love family is a choice heifer purchased

at the Chicago sale and bred by a noted Tennessee firm. She is in calf to the bull Emperor Warden Jr., champion at Chicago in 1936. The heifer is of the Golden Ringlett family.

J. C. "Jake" Seyb and his sons, Floyd H. and George D., farm 700 acres of land, but always have time to lead out the registered Shorthorns for inspection. Their most recent purchase is the fine young roan bull purchased from Tomson Bros. Altho the Seybs have owned many good bulls since establishing their herd 25 years ago, this is easily the best bull they ever have brought to the farm. He is a son of the great bull, Proud Archer, and out of a Rosemary cow. He comes to follow the deep red son of A. L. Prentice 10th and was selected to make the proper cross on the above sire's heifers. It is planned to show the young bull at fall fairs next year if he does well. He is thick and low set and carries unusually good fleshing qualities. The Seyb cow herd is very uniform in conformation and all have good Scotch pedigrees. The senior member of the firm is a master farmer and a careful student of everything that has to do with growing and marketing farm crops.

C. W. (Charley) White and his brothers are making a success of breeding registered Shorthorns on their productive farm near Arlington. The herd was established about 20 years ago and is maintained partly as a commercial breeding establishment, that is, a third or more of the calves are sold for slaughter. This season the calf crop is one of the most uniform bunches I think I ever have seen on the farm. Their sire is an exceptionally heavy boned, low built roan bull bred by Bill Young of Clearwater. The senior bull and sire of the calves last season is a deep red and comes from the Regier herd at Whitewater. To follow this good pair of sires the brothers have bought from Ben Bird, of Protection, what promises to be the thickest and best all around bull ever on the farm. He is a son of the Tomson bull, Modern Star, and his dam is one of the great lovely family of cows in the Bird herd. The Whites also breed registered Ayrshire cattle and have a herd of about 50. Both breeds show care and attention and indicate that their owners know what it is all about.

One of the encouraging things connected with the beef cattle industry in Kansas is the large number of small Hereford herds that have been established during the last 2 or 3 years. Several young men of my acquaintance have availed themselves of the low prices that prevailed during the years of depression and drought to secure outstanding good cattle at low prices considering their high quality. One of these, Elmer L. Johnson, of Smolan in Saline county, now has one of the really good herds in the state with animals from Hazlett Farm, Wyoming Hereford Ranch and other noted herds. A choice lot of Domino breeding and a lot of young stock and cows bred to the great Hazlett bull, Lodestar, a son of Morning Star, a Bocaldo bull of merit. Lodestar is out of Bocaldo Lass, by Bocaldo's Beauty. Then he has the dam and granddam of the bull calf that sold in his winter sale at \$200 and the great old Miss Beau Simpson 3d, only three places removed from the noted Beau Brummel on both her sire's and dam's side. She is now in her eighteenth year and will drop a calf soon. Several of her descendants also are in the cow herd. Others carry close up the blood of the noted Hazlett bull Beauquestor. The visitor turns from the white faced cattle to see white faced hogs, for Mr. Johnson also breeds registered Hereford hogs.

The large crowds in attendance at the dairy cattle sales during the last few months and the high prices paid for grade cows, is evidence of the wide spread interest in dairying in almost every section of Kansas. Growing and developing dairy cows promises to become one of the more profitable branches of farming. Many dairymen near the larger cities of the state cannot afford to hold over cows between the freshening periods. This, with the high fat stock markets last fall, resulted in a heavy flow of good cows to market for slaughter. The toll is so great from spoiled udders, barrenness, and disease, to say nothing of the hundreds that are proven unprofitable by the DHIA, that replacement creates a demand we did not once have. Then the demand for good milk, cream and butter grows stronger all the time. About 1,600 pounds of milk (2,000 gallons) is delivered every day in Herington. One buyer supplies 9 CCC camps. The Rock Island takes most of the 110 gallons supplied by one producer. Besides this, there is a cheese factory that buys over 3,000 gallons a day. Most of this milk, outside of what is sold for cheese making is produced by farmers and dairymen living within a radius of between 5 and 10 miles of Herington. Milk purchased by the cheese factory comes from a radius of perhaps 20 miles. It is estimated that something like 2,000 cows produced this milk and as many more are kept on farms where the milk is separated, cream sold to stations and the milk fed to calves, pigs and chickens.

—KF—

Public Sales of Livestock

- Percheron Horses
Jan. 15—Hiett Bros., Haven. Sale at Fair Grounds, Hutchinson.
Shorthorn Cattle
Feb. 22—Buffington & Son. Geuda Springs. Sale in pavilion at Arkansas City.
Public Auction
Jan. 15—Heldenbrand Land & Auction Co., Andale, Kan.
Hereford Cattle
Feb. 28—Paul Wilkens, McDonald, Kan.
Draft Horses
Jan. 22—Charles W. Bryan, Lincoln, Nebr.

KANSAS FARMER
Publication Dates, 1938
January 1-15-29
February 12-26
March 12-26
April 9-23
May 7-21
June 4-18
July 2-16-30
August 13-27
September 10-24
October 8-22
November 5-19
December 3-17-31
Advertising
To insure being run in any issue, copy should be in our office one week in advance of any date given above.

DRAFT HORSES

Nebraska's Premier Draft Horse Sale

at the College View Sale Barn Near Lincoln, Nebr., Sat., Jan. 22

36 Head of purebred and high grade Belgians and Percherons consisting of 19 Golden Sorrel Belgians with white manes and tails and white stripes; four Percherons eligible to registry and a string of big, sound high grade draft mares and fillies and stud foals. Some beautiful matched spans of these young Belgian mares heavy in foal, nicely broken, sound and a good kind to own. The Belgian Stallion, a flash, sure getter and a color breeder, and a black 3-year-old Percheron Stallion sell. Write or wire for the illustrated sale bill to Charles W. Bryan, Lincoln, Nebr.

Pair of Fillies

—for sale: 3 years old in April. One Percheron, one Belgian and Percheron. Good pair. CLAUDE GREEN, R. 5, WICHITA, KAN.

BELGIAN HORSES

Reg. Belgian Horses

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

2-Year-Old Belgian Stallion

for sale. Not registered. Red sorrel, silver mane and tall. Plenty of quality, none better. Priced right. HARVEY BEELER, St. Marys, Kan. (Ph. 245)

Beveridge Offers Belgians

Reg. sorrel and roan, 2 years old. Also state registered 3-year-old sorrel and one 12-year-old sorrel. Stallions of quality and priced right. DR. J. A. BEVERIDGE, MARYSVILLE, KAN.

PERCHERON HORSES

Registered Percherons

4 mares in foal to Registered Percheron, 3 yearling mares; 1 yearling stud, 2 weanling colts, eligible. HARVE SHIELDS, EMPORIA, KAN. 8 miles north on Allen road. PERCHERON HORSES

IF YOU NEED A

Percheron or Belgian

stallion in your community write me for particulars about our easy payment colt club plan. STEPHEN A. CARR, COLLINS, IOWA

Reg. Percheron Stallions and Mares

15 stallions and 25 mares. Good individuals with the most popular blood lines. H. G. ESHELMAN, SEDGWICK, KAN.

Percheron Stallions

For Sale: Four Percheron stallions, weanlings to coming 2 years old. Imported Glacis, Lagos and Hillar breeding. GEO. V. COOKE, FREEPORT, KAN.

JACKS

Mammoth Jacks and Percherons

Big Mammoth Jacks with white points, for sale. Also two black Percheron stallions. Stock of good quality. Graves Stock Farm, Box 45, Atchison, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States, averaging 658 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

Bulls from CTA Dams

For sale, bull calves from high producing CTA record cows, and sired by bulls of popular breeding. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, ST. MARYS, KAN.

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AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

COL. H. D. WILLIAMS Livestock and general farm sales auctioneer. Denton (Doniphan Co.), 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

Until Dinner
Is Ready

BY THE EDITORS

Hog Training: Old Toby, Hampshire porker, was too heavy for his class at the Great Western Livestock Show at Los Angeles when he weighed in the day before the show so his 17-year-old master walked him all night, around and around, until he lost the necessary 8 pounds. He took sixth prize as an individual and with a brother and sister won first as a litter.

Whiskered Love: In Chicago recently a bearded lady of the circus, just recently married, went into a doctor's office to have her beard removed so that she would appear more attractive to her husband. But as the beard was being removed her husband rushed into the office to object, saying, "If you sacrifice your whiskers, we're on relief."

Blue Laws: Vermonters poked fun at themselves recently when they carried muskets on their way to church for protection against Indians and police listed names of Sunday yard-rakers, in accordance with old "blue laws" still on the books. It all came up when a theater manager was arrested for running movies on Sunday.

Cow Bumper: Years ago it was necessary to devise a "cow catcher" for trains but now an inventor from Texas has invented a bumper to be worn by the cows themselves, to protect their heads from head-on crashes with one another. It consists of a plate suspended from the horns over the head and between the eyes.

Warring Diplomats: Ambassadors from 54 nations covered up their differences behind smiles at a recent reception at the White House. Both the Chinese and Japanese representatives sipped tea together and the Spanish ambassador had a place in line just behind envoys from Italy, friend of the Spanish Insurgents.

Wrong Number: Mrs. John Roosa, New York City, was recently given President Roosevelt's old New York phone number and she talked herself hoarse in a few days answering her many phone calls. She made merry with callers telling Republican jokes to Democrats who thought they were calling Roosevelt.

Peace at Last: Frank Kellogg, who served as World Court judge, Ambassador to Great Britain, United States Senator, and Secretary of State, recently died. All his life he worked for world peace and died at a time when several major conflicts were in progress among civilized countries.

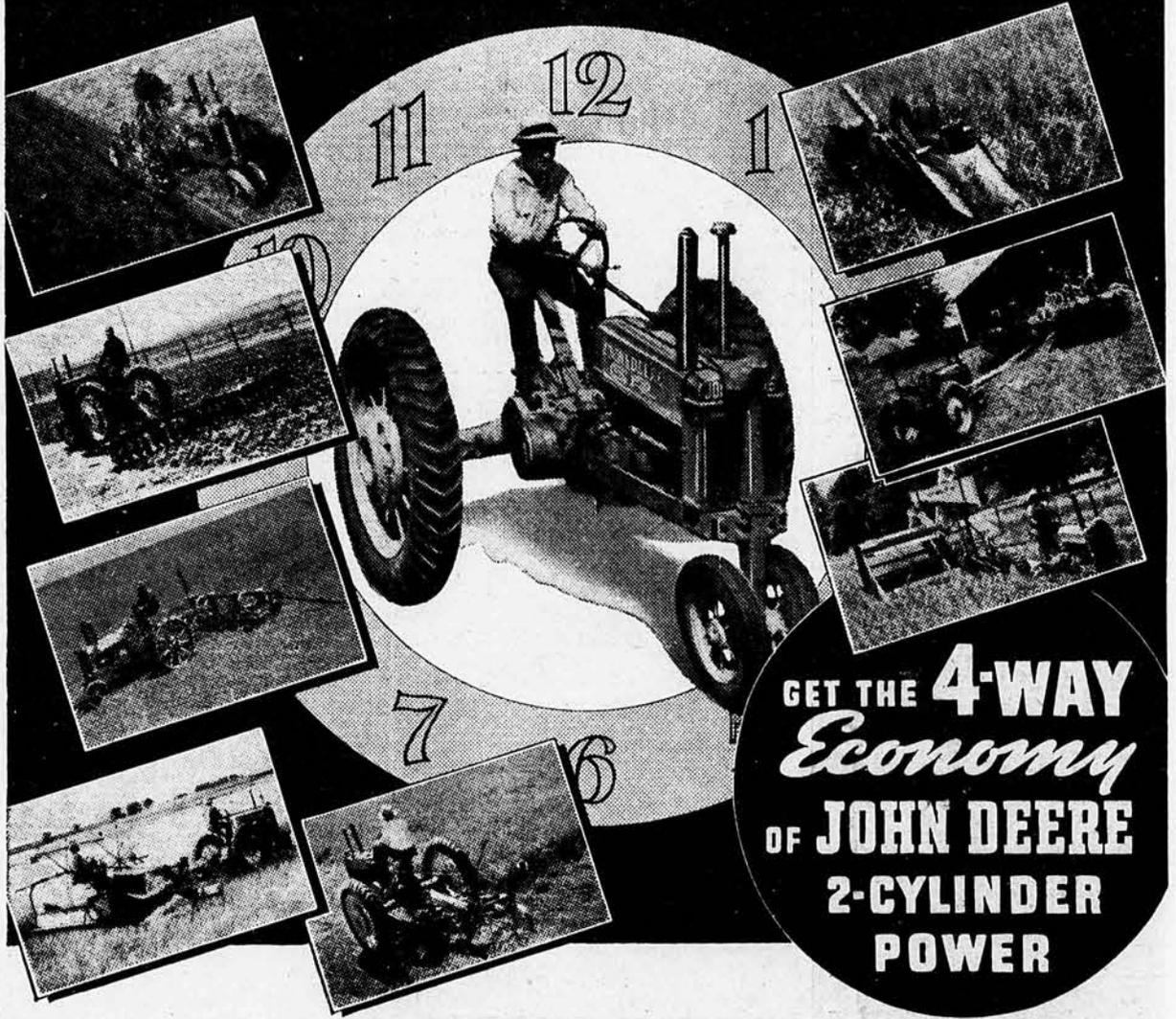
Borrowed Eye: A 19-year-old youth in New Orleans was given an eye by John W. Amos, 68. Doctors report that the remodeled eye has made some progress and the youth can see the number of fingers held before him.

Dizzy Fish: A movement is on foot to abolish round goldfish bowls. The round bowls are said to make fish dizzy and "distort a small, harmless fish into a ferocious denizen of the deep, producing a bad effect on children."



"It isn't? Well, wait till I get that little calf! He told me this was a horse collar!"

ALL AROUND the Farm CLOCK



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