

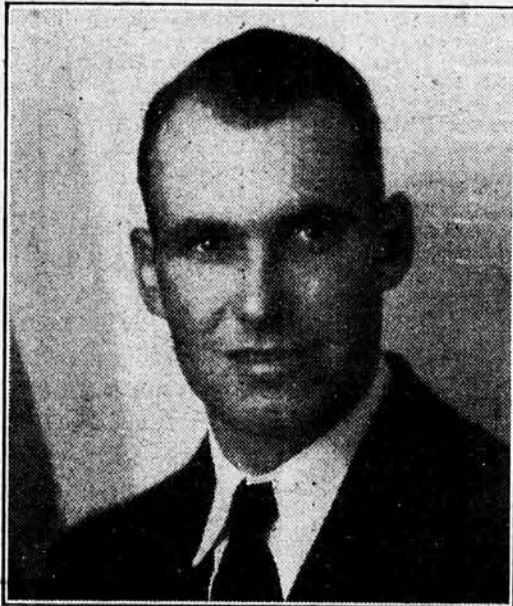
KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 74

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Number 51



For care of permanent short grass pasture, J. R. Painter and his son, W. H. Painter, of Meade county, were given second honors. This is W. H. Painter.



Leo Paulsen, Cloud county, maintained an excellent stand of native grama grass, and carried a heavy load of cattle and horses with the aid of temporary pasture.



Above: A good program of rotation grazing and light stocking was followed by R. E. Frisbie, Rawlins county. Wheat pasture gave considerable supplemental feed. Here are 4 generations of his family, his grandfather, mother, and son.



Among the first 10 was Blaine T. Pletcher, Smith county. He improved native grass by deferred grazing.



At left: The pasture plan of Grider Murphy, Sumner county, is one of temporary grass used to supplement buffalo grass and permanent tame pastures. It is outstanding among other similar programs, and merited third place this year.



With an established pasture rotation, Harold Beam, McPherson county, produced abundant grazing for his Jerseys, and stood in fourth place.



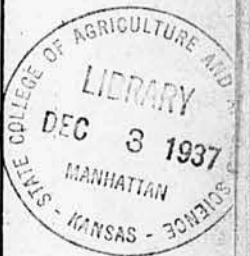
E. A. Stephenson, Kingsdown, whose work was judged most outstanding this year. The young man is his son, Lewis Edward.

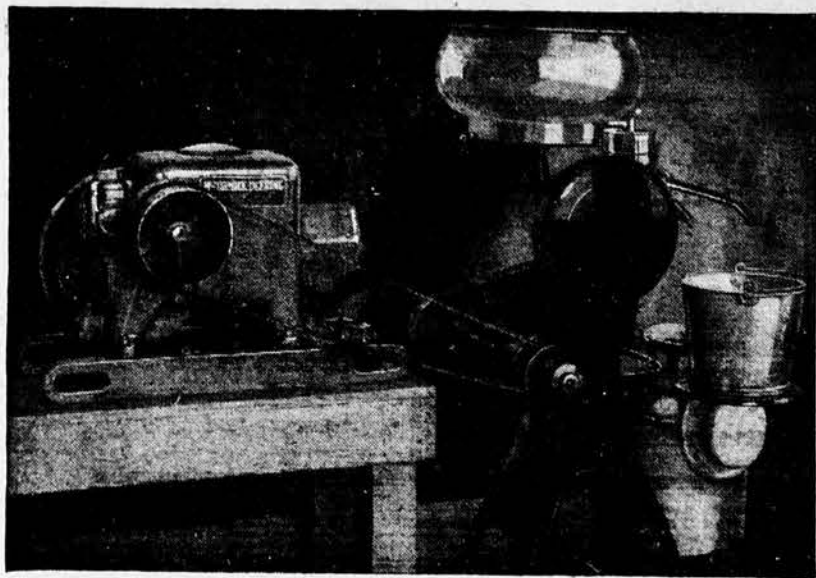
Announcing This Year's PASTURE WINNERS

SEVENTY-FIVE Central and Western Kansas farmers co-operated with Kansas Farmer this year by taking part in the second pasture improvement program. Interest in the work and results attained were definitely far ahead of last year's season.

Ten farmers were selected for placings to receive \$250 in prize money awarded by Kansas Farmer. We present seven of them here.

On page 3 of this issue you can read the stories of the winners, and the better methods they and other co-operators in the program have followed.





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Grange Stresses Sane Thinking

By CORDELL TINDALL

A PROGRAM which is a challenge to the nation for all that is best in agriculture and a satisfying rural life was adopted at the recent meeting of the National Grange in session at Harrisburg, Pa. All of the 35 organized Grange states were present and more than 12,000 farm people attended.

The keynote of the session was unity. In forceful language the National Grange declared its faith in the future and its emphatic belief that a restoration of sane thinking will put the nation once more firmly on its feet.

The Grange believes that specific groups of farmers, such as wheat, cotton, corn or tobacco growers, should determine the program best suited to their needs and the Grange opposes any move that would deprive them of this right.

A 12-point program was adopted covering the broad needs of agriculture. This program included:

Giving the farmer his share of the national income.

Opposition to legislation leading to regimentation of farmers.

Promotion of a home market for our agricultural goods with a minimum of imports.

Continuation of the Soil Conservation Program, as a benefit to soil resources but not as a crop control.

Commodity loans on exportable surpluses after marketing agreements have been voted by farmers themselves with complete control in their hands.

Protection for the family size farm in soil conservation benefits and taxes, always basing taxation on ability to pay.

Co-operation among farmers and farm organizations to solve their problems.

Suggested improvements of the Extension Service by separating this tax-supported service and participation in its benefits from any farm organization; by relieving county agents from the work of administering farm programs to devote more time to their original duties; and by providing more ample funds for education and research.

Appointment of a bi-partisan board for the Farm Credit Administration and revising interest charges and providing low farm credit.

Grange Honors Capper

The National Grange at its convention in Harrisburg, Pa., last week honored Senator Arthur Capper, and John D. Miller of Pennsylvania. The Grangers dedicated a co-operative breakfast Friday morning, November 12, to these two men, who were instrumental in obtaining passage of the Capper-Volstead Co-operative bill.

Senator Capper introduced the measure, which was written by Judge Miller. In a letter inviting Senator Capper to attend the breakfast, which was attended by co-operative leaders from all over the country, L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange said:

"We hope to make this breakfast serve the three-fold purpose of increasing the interest in co-operative movements everywhere; to bring about a better understanding between co-operative movements everywhere; to bring about a better understanding between co-operatives, the Grange and other farm organizations, and to honor pioneers in the co-operative movement and by the same token challenge the Congress to follow methods of co-operation rather than regimentation in new farm legislation."

Balancing the Federal budget thru economy and efficiency, elimination of duplication of public services and protection of the taxpayer.

Advancement of co-operation and good will between government, labor, industry and agriculture with rebuilt confidence for recovery.

A program of world peace, by strict neutrality and avoiding entangling alliances in foreign wars, but by providing for national defense, and by taking the profits out of war by conscription of wealth and industry as well as man power.

Lower Prices for Wool Forecast

MOST factors in the wool situation now indicate lower domestic wool prices for 1938 than in 1937. Wool prices now are rather high in relation to prices of other textile materials. World wool supplies in 1938 probably will be slightly larger than in the present year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics observes. These predictions mean Kansas sheep producers will have to expect slightly less profit from the wool side of their flock next year. Since wool usually pays for the feed of the flock, it should come as near doing it next year as in 1937, for feed probably will be so much cheaper and more plentiful.

More lambs will be fed—principally in the Corn Belt—this winter than last. Marketings of fed lambs should accordingly increase from December thru April, but marketings from sources other than feed lots probably will be less than in this period a year earlier. It is expected that sheep numbers in the United States probably will not change much in the next few years, but reductions in Western sheep states are likely to be offset by increases in the Native sheep states. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics believes that sheep prices the last few years have been less affected by short supplies of hogs than have prices of hogs and cattle. Therefore, they do not expect as much weakening in sheep prices as hog slaughter increases.

The number of horses and mules on farms continued to decline during 1936 altho the decrease in numbers was less than in any year since 1920. The long-continued downward trend in horses and mules is expected to continue, however, until 1940 or 1942, when it is thought the number of colts raised will be equal to disappearance of older animals from farms. The low point in number of animals of working age will naturally occur 2 or 3 years later.

The price of horses is expected to continue along a fairly even keel the next few years, with some downward tendency. Mule prices, however, should remain strong for a longer time than horse prices.

The number of colts raised in 1936 was 4.9 per cent of the total number of horses and mules on farms on January 1, 1937. This represents a gradual increase in this proportion since 1932, when colts under 1 year of age represented only 2.6 per cent of the total number of horses and mules on farms. A continuation of this rate of increase for 3 more years will make it possible for the birth rate of colts to offset the normal disappearance of horses and mules and to maintain a total number of slightly less than 16 million head.

Trend of the Markets

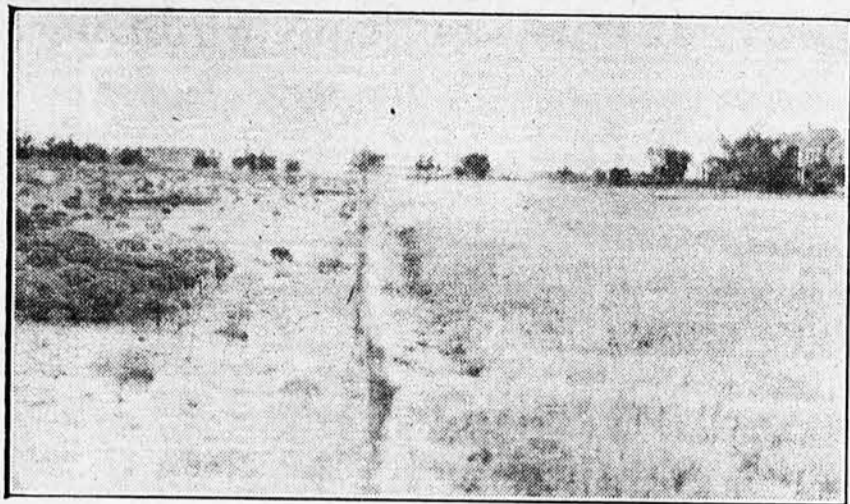
Please remember that prices given here are Kansas City tops for best quality offered:

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$11.00	\$11.50	\$11.25
Hogs	7.75	9.40	9.90
Lambs	8.90	10.00	8.25
Hens, Heavy	.18½	.18½	.14½
Eggs, Firsts	.24	.24½	.32½
Butterfat	.36	.33	.30
Wheat,			
Hard Winter	.95½	1.00	1.28
Corn, Yellow	.55	.58¼	1.17
Oats	.32	.33	.51
Barley	.60	.63	.92
Alfalfa, Baled	24.00	23.00	24.00
Prairie	12.50	9.00	14.50

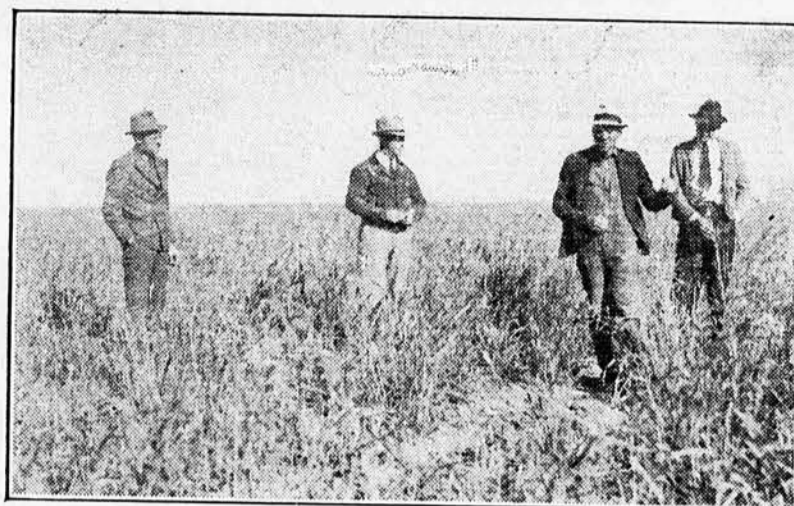
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More Pasture Farrowing

Another convert to pasture farrowing was found in Mitchell county this fall as Leroy Moss covered about 60 acres with the farrowing machine used by Farm Bureau members.



Careful grazing and mowing prevented broom weed from getting a foothold in the pasture on the right, on Walter Pierce, Jr.'s farm, Reno county. Across the fence closer grazing let the weed crowd out native sod.



John Fikan, right foreground, tells the inspection committee how he grew this fine Sudan grass pasture on his Rawlins county farm. The others are L. L. Compton, extension crops specialist; Dr. A. E. Aldous, pasture specialist; and Rawleigh Flanders, county agent.

Honors to Best Grassland Managers

By TUDOR CHARLES

A YEAR of successful pasture competition closed at Colby last Friday night, when Kansas Farmer honored the farm pasture co-operators of Thomas county with a steak supper at which 42 guests were present. This climax to the pasture program came as a result of the efforts Thomas county farmers put forth to improve their pastures. Visible evidence of results secured were shown on lantern slides of Thomas county scenes, described by M. M. Taylor, county agent.

A feature of this interesting pasture gathering was presentation of the two most outstanding individual co-operators in the pasture program, sponsored by Kansas Farmer for 62 counties in the western two-thirds of the state. John G. Bell, extension crops specialist, represented Kansas State College, and discussed recommendations for 1938 pasture work.

E. A. Stephenson, Kingsdown, No. 1 pasture man in the 1937 program, and winner of \$100 in cash awarded by Kansas Farmer, made the drive from his Clark county ranch and was there to tell the group how he managed his grassland to win this honor.

He has been handling a tract of 7,000 acres of pasture for the last 5 years, and has improved the grass despite drouth conditions. The rainfall has been only 10 inches a year, while normal is nearly 20.

All of the Bar-7-Bar ranch has been cross-fenced to divide it into 4 main pastures and several smaller ones. This plan permits rotation grazing and better handling of the breeding methods in the Hereford herd. Another matter which is a problem at first, but results in better grazing management with smaller pastures, is that of water. More wells or waterholes are necessary, but the cattle don't have to travel so

The Top 10 Co-operators

WINNER	AWARDS
E. A. Stephenson, Kingsdown, Clark county	\$100
J. R. and W. H. Painter, Meade	50
Grider Murphy, Corbin, Sumner county	25
Harold Beam, McPherson	15
O. F. McGonigle, Nickerson, Reno county	10
R. E. Frisbie, Beardsley, Rawlins county	10
J. C. Mead, Colby, Thomas county	10
Blaine T. Pletcher, Portis, Smith county	10
Leo Paulsen, Concordia, Cloud county	10
Nathan C. Davis, Gretna, Phillips county	10
Outstanding county recognition to Thomas county— Silver Trophy.	

One style he has tried on his contours is to use a grader and turn the sod and soil up the slope, instead of downward. The idea is to hold all the rainfall back on the sod above if possible, instead of causing it to fill the furrow first. If any water does break over, it will have to fill the furrow below before any can run away.

Competition was keen between all the 75 farmers who took part in the 1937 pasture program, and it required careful study for the committee of judges to decide upon the men who were to take the 10 cash prizes, and then to select the first 4 places. The decision was reached after the committee composed of Dr. A. E. Aldous, Kansas' premier grass specialist; L. L. Compton and John Bell, extension crops specialists; and the writer, had called on all of the likely competitors and weighed their accomplishments with due consideration to weather conditions which prevailed during the season.

J. R. and W. H. Painter, Meade county father and son, were chosen for second place. They also made

far to water and they graze more evenly. In one pasture of 1,500 acres Mr. Stephenson has a watering place at each end. A new well made this possible. Another well provides tank water on a division fence.

Pasture contouring was the subject of much discussion in Thomas county, and Mr. Stephenson assured them he considered it an important and valuable practice in his pastures. He has contoured 500 acres, primarily with a 2-row lister, and is going to do much more as soon as moisture falls. He prefers to do this work when the soil is wet, since the large acreage he has to cover makes it an expensive job even under best conditions.

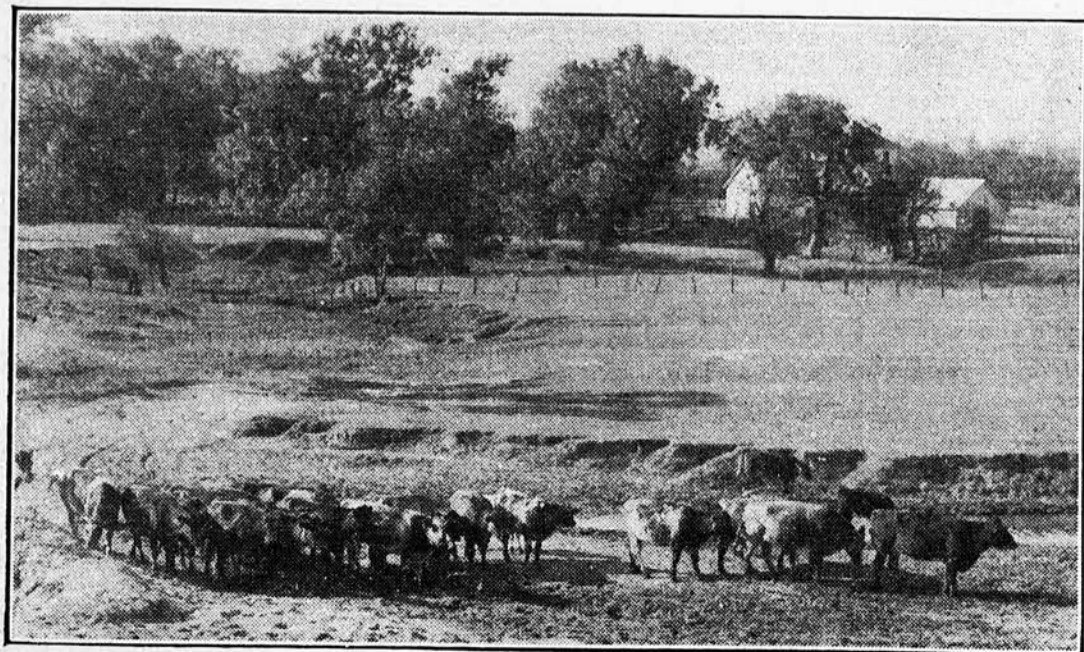
the trip to Colby and explained the system of pasture care they have been following. J. R. Painter has spent his entire life in Meade county and always has considered grass the principal and surest source of farm income. So he and son "Bill" have made a close study of their pastures—3,260 acres in all. In recent years the range has been fenced into 3 large pastures of about the same size. These areas are rotated during the season. During the past 4 years, 1,340 acres were grazed lightly and these supplied plenty of grass for the load of 150 cattle. Another 640 acres was rested all the past summer and it showed much grass headed out and considerable tall growth. Some of the more level land was contoured.

Mr. Painter differs in one viewpoint with the reaction which has been found on most of the pasture demonstrations. He believes it pays to keep a few head of stock on the pastures during the entire grazing season, regardless of weather conditions. These stock keep down the weeds and get different varieties of grass which has a short or seasonal period of growth. This is an observation quite often found among experienced pasture men. I have heard it a number of times in Republic county, and it was ad-



Above: Blue grama grass grew knee high and headed out in J. C. Mead's rested pasture in Thomas county. Lagoons sodded over, because contour furrows held run-off water out of them.

At left: Scene on the Murphy farm, Spring Creek Ranch, Sumner county, where all-year pasture is produced with small grain, brome grass, clover, and Buffalo grass. The Murphys won the 1936 competition and placed high in 1937.



vanced at a pasture tour in Thomas county last summer. Of course in any case of this kind, one must first consider that conditions vary in different pastures. Also, both sides might be right—both having their merits.

The chief argument in favor of complete removal of livestock for whatever period is necessary for revival of the grass, is that weeds and odd varieties of grass will be most quickly overcome, not by attempted grazing, but by allowing the buffalo, grama, wheat and bluestem grasses to crowd them out. This they will do in rather short order as we have seen in numerous cases.

It is argued that livestock won't eat weeds short enough to kill them, (Continued on Page 16)

Cutting Off Gas Tax Exemptions

IT HAPPENS that I am neither an owner nor a driver of any kind of motor vehicle. I am, therefore, free at least from personal interest in the question of taxes on motor vehicles and motor fuel. There now is and always has been since gasoline taxes were first imposed in Kansas, a controversy concerning exemptions from the gasoline taxes.

To begin with it is pretty generally conceded that the purpose of imposing a special tax on gasoline was to collect a fund for the building and maintaining of roads. On no other theory could a special tax be justified. "Those who use the roads should pay for them," often has been asserted, and if that is true it logically followed that those who use the roads most should contribute most for building and maintaining them. A gasoline tax automatically does this, if the gasoline taxes are all applied to paying the cost of such building and maintenance, for the more you use the motor vehicle, automobile or truck or tractor, the more gasoline tax you pay.

The farmer claims, with reason, that the gasoline he uses in providing power for his tractor and other motor-driven machinery, used only on the farm, should be exempt as it is not used on the roads. Every legislature for several years has been trying to fix the law so that the Kansas farmer may have this exemption. No law so far has been a success. It has been abused, not so much I think by farmers as by gasoline bootleggers. But the fact remains that far more gasoline escapes taxation than is entitled to be sold tax free. Finally this is going to result in cutting off exemptions entirely. This will work a hardship on farmers who farm almost entirely with gasoline power. No honest farmer wants to see the gasoline bootlegger flourishing and throwing the blame on him, the farmer, as is the case right now.

I might say while I am on this subject that the most heavily taxed, and I think most inequitably taxed personal property owners in the United States are the owners and users of motor vehicles. One-sixth of all the money gathered in taxes by all local, state and federal units of government is obtained thru levies on ownership and use of motor vehicles. If all the money so collected actually was used in building and maintaining roads and bridges it would not be so bad. But the fact is that more and more of the tax is being diverted to other purposes which have nothing to do with building or maintaining roads.

The average unit value of the 28 million motor vehicles in the United States, according to the estimates of the American Automobile Association, is only \$100.08 while the average tax direct and indirect is \$60 to the vehicle. It also is true that relatively speaking, the tax on the cheap vehicles is much higher than on the best machines. The old, worn-out automobile will burn more gas in traveling a given distance than the fine, handsome, new machine, and the driver of the rattletrap has to pay the same tax a gallon as the owner of the finest automobile. Instead of paying the enormous tax direct and indirect of 60 per cent of the value of the average unit he pays more than 100 per cent of the value of his car.

Machine Vs. Man Again

WHILE Kansas does produce some cotton the amount of our crop is so small that I am not greatly interested in the mechanical cotton picker, except as a matter of curiosity. Sidney McAllister, president of the International Harvester Co., in a recent radio broadcast told an interesting story about the development of this new device. He says that the cotton picker still is in the experimental stage but he thinks it is only a question of time until it will be a success. I am wondering whether it will be a good thing for the cotton country when it is made a success. Picking cotton employs many thou-

More or Less Modern Fables

A FLOCK of chickens were tramping 'round after the mother hen when one of them found a good sized worm and lit out with the worm in its little beak. Immediately all the rest of the flock started to run after the one that had the worm. Then the mother hen called to her offspring saying, "If you little fools would put in as much time digging around here instead of trying to take that worm away from your brother, you wouldn't be so leg-weary and your craws would be a lot fuller."

The moral of this fable is that it is much better to dig up something on your own account than it is to spend your time figuring on how you can chisel somebody else out of what he has accumulated.

The Antique Home

ED BLAIR

Spring Hill, Kansas

The antique clock sits on the shelf,
One taller, on the floor,
Depending on the patterns then—
One hundred years or more!
The dishes, marked by tripods, now
Show they were served with care
Those patterns of the long ago
How precious now and rare!

The settle now has guests again;
The fireplace glows with red;
The doughbox, covered, standing near
Once held tomorrow's bread!
The spinning wheel clicked as it made
Another skein complete;
The drop leaf table's wooden hinge
Swings level on its feet.

The hooked rug shows an old farm scene
Of seventeen ninety-nine;
The corner cupboards—cherry wood,
Or walnut, maybe pine.
The kettle once again now swings
Above the fires that glow
How many hungry it once fed
Long years, long years ago.

Oh, Lovers of the antiques, here
Think of the minds that led,
Who stole long hours from sleep, to toil;
In daylight earned the bread—
Their love for mothers, brides and babes
Who brighten home and hearth,
Urged silently the artist's skill
Who brought Love's dreams to earth!

(Copyright, 1937)

sands of Negroes and also thousands of poor whites in the South. Just what will they do when machines are substituted for hand labor in picking cotton?

That, of course, is just another question raised by labor-saving machinery. I have seen claims that more people are employed now than were employed before there was much labor-saving machinery, which may be true, but that does not fully answer the question. It must be remembered there are more than twice as many people in the United States as there were when there were few labor-saving machines.

Buy Low and Sell High

I DO NOT place as much reliance as I once did on the market forecasts of Roger Babson. He has been mistaken quite a number of times during the depression, and if the readers of his reports followed his advice they frequently lost money. However, it still is true that any reasonably intelligent man who has continually studied the markets for a number of years must have learned some things of importance.

The latest report of his which I have read, issued not long ago is rather bullish. He says, "Don't let the slump in the market frighten you." I will not, Roger. I will not. I never have understood the stock market and never have fooled with it to any great extent for two reasons, first because I never had any great amount to invest, and knew very little about the relative soundness of the various stocks listed. The way to get rich on the stock market is to buy low and sell high. Now, maybe I might look wise when I say that and try to make some of my readers think I have said something smart. I know that I have not. Any man with brains enough to fill an ordinary teaspoon knows that if you buy at a low price and sell at a high price you will make money. But who knows just what is a low price for stocks and what is the high price or just when to buy and when to sell?

Babson thinks this is a good time to buy stocks and he probably is right. But my opinion is that he knows no more about the future than any other ordinarily intelligent and fairly well informed man. Here is a sentence from his latest report which reads as if it were carefully considered wisdom, but is it?

He says: "To complete its program, the Adminis-

tration in Washington needs money. To get this money thru taxes it must have good business. If a depression should develop now inflation is the only alternative. In either event higher stock prices are a certainty."

Is that true? Not necessarily. If there is a decided inflation while stock prices may nominally be higher, the money received will not have the purchasing value of the money before the inflation began, and the seller may be worse off than he was in the first place.

How Railroads Have Improved

NO DOUBT in the past the management of railroads has been subject to much just criticism. Back in the last century in the post-war period there were great abuses, great graft and great discrimination in the building and management of railroads. Some were enriched at the expense of others. Instead of regarding the railroads as necessary public carriers, bound to treat both passengers and shippers of freight with impartiality, as always has been contemplated in the common law, long before there were any railroads, the owners and managers of the roads regarded themselves as having the right to handle these great arteries of commerce as if they were purely private property to be used for their personal advantage and enrichment. They dominated politics; they built up some cities and ruined others. They exacted tribute from the localities thru which the roads ran. In short, the record they made was not one of which we could be proud.

That condition has been changed. Railroads no longer dominate politics to any considerable extent. Shippers generally are treated fairly and the roads are giving better service than ever before. Let me check up a few things that can be said to the credit of railroad management.

Not a passenger lost his life in a train accident during the first half of 1937. The safest place in the world today is on a first-class passenger train on a first-class railroad in the United States.

There was less loss from theft of freight carried on railroads during the first half of 1937 than during any corresponding period in history.

The railroads of the United States are by far the largest buyers and consumers of bituminous coal and oil. One fifth of all the bituminous coal and fuel oil produced in the United States is purchased by the railroads.

Railroads of the country carry about 500 million passengers and 1 billion tons of freight annually. Just consider that in connection with the fact that during the first 6 months of the year in which about 250 million passengers were carried without the loss of a single life.

The number of illegal train riders and other passengers ejected from railroad property, but not arrested in the 6 months period beginning March 1, 1937, was 80,000 less than during the same period in 1936.

While the record made by the railroads in the matter of safety of passengers is remarkable, the announcement is made that the most complete exhaustive research ever undertaken will be conducted by the division of engineering research with the purpose of determining what further improvements can be made in the interest of increased safety. These commendable tests will begin early this month.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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Farm Matters as I See Them

Many Happenings of Import

A NUMBER of things that are happening, or in prospect, these days are of real interest to agriculture. I would include in the list at least the following:

1. The farm bill, intended to meet the fact that the soil conservation and domestic allotment act, which has been of great assistance to our farmers, does not deal adequately with the problem of unexportable surpluses in wheat, cotton, corn, rice and tobacco, when these surpluses come.

2. The trade agreement in process of being negotiated with Great Britain, which can be the most important to agriculture of any of these agreements so far considered.

3. Legislation dealing with the business recession, the seriousness of which I am inclined to believe has been overestimated by a good many people in the last few weeks.

4. Secretary Wallace's views on granting to wheat producers commodity loans such as are allowed on cotton and corn.

5. Gambling in the necessities of life on the Chicago Board of Trade, and the bursting of the speculative bubble on the New York Stock Exchange.

6. Disagreements between the National Grange and the Farm Bureau, brought into the open by the Grange resolution presented by C. C. Cogswell, Master of the Kansas Grange, and adopted at the Grange convention at Harrisburg, Pa.

7. Need for an American foreign policy in the best interest of the people of the United States.

Despite the 2 weeks of delay in getting started on the farm bill at this special session of Congress, it now looks as if the bill might be enacted into law before Christmas. I say it looks possible now; it looked hardly probable when Congress met in special session.

Without going into detail I will say that the measure attempts two things very much worth while. First, it proposes to give agriculture as big a share of the national income as agriculture had in the 5 years preceding the World War. Second, it proposes to store up reserves of principal farm commodities in times of plenty to be used in times of scarcity.

Compulsory control of production is repugnant to me, and to nearly every one. But there is some justification, in fact an economic necessity in the case of commodities produced on an export basis, for a control of marketing of these products when surpluses exist that cannot be sold profitably during years of surplus production. And the bill provides that farmers themselves shall decide, by two-thirds vote, when these marketing controls shall be made effective.

I yield to no one in my opposition to extravagant expenditures by the federal government.

But I do believe that agriculture is not the place where the cutting in expenditures should come.

When farm income drops from 9 billion dollars to little more than 4 billions, the cost to the nation as a whole is much more than 4 billion dollars. If, when that disastrous drop threatens, it can be measurably averted by the expenditure of 2 or 3 hundred million dollars, I say that would be a good investment.

I have not approved the effect of the trade agreements so far negotiated by our State Department. Most of these have been negotiated with agricultural nations, and have sacrificed the American farmer in the interest of the American industrialist.

An agreement can be made with Great Britain which will make it possible to export wheat, flour and pork to the United Kingdom. I hope that is the kind of an agreement Secretary Cordell Hull will negotiate with Great Britain. I appreciate that is the kind of an agreement he wants to make; my criticisms of Secretary Hull have been criticisms of results, not of his intentions.

The business recession was brought about by a number of things. Industry and the securities markets have been expanding on the basis of farm prices of last summer. Then farm prices dropped. When farm prices drop, that means farm income is going to drop; farm purchasing power will be diminished; that in turn means less purchasing power for all consumers.

Whenever that happens, business always lags until better farm prices are in prospect. There also is a jittery feeling in business circles, due in large part to uncertainty as to government's attitude toward business; due in part to the world war scare.

But there is no logical reason why this recession should become a depression—at least not this time. Failure to allow reasonable reserves to be exempted from the undivided profits tax has been a contributing cause of the present recession.

I will support a modification of the undivided profits tax law, but I still believe that parity income for agriculture is the more important insurance against another depression. Historically prosperity rises and falls as prices of wheat, cotton and corn rise and fall.

Secretary Wallace is dubious about commodity loans on wheat unless there is some assurance that wheat production will be reduced, instead of increased, as the results of these loans. He also says that if the loans are too high in relation to world wheat prices, they would tend to keep wheat in the United States

when it should move into export trade. We will be better able to deal with this situation when we see what the new farm bill does for wheat in my judgment. I got the impression from Secretary Wallace that he is not antagonistic to wheat loans, with proper safeguards against too large surpluses piling up.

All three of the great national farm organizations are working for the same end—the well being and prosperity of agriculture. And I feel certain that in the long run the Grange and the Farm Bureau will adjust their differences and present a united front for agriculture.

I wish to congratulate the National Farmers Union upon the election of John Vesecky of Kansas as National President. John Vesecky is a good man, and will provide the Farmers Union with able and unselfish leadership. And it is good to see another Kansan at the head of that great organization.

Both the Grange and the Farmers Union have made formal demand that the government clamp down still harder on the gambling activities of the Chicago Board of Trade and other commodity exchanges. While there has been some improvement in practices on these exchanges, the members still indulge in too many improper practices. It seems to me that there should be more farmer representation on these markets that have so much to do with the fixing of prices on farm products.

I believe one of the duties ahead of this Congress is to insist upon the State Department following the spirit and letter of the Neutrality Act of 1937. The purpose of that Act is to enable the United States to keep out of foreign entanglements, and not allow the country to drift into another war, as we drifted into the World War. Let's mind our own business and let the other countries fight their own wars.

Also I intend to press for action upon the proposed amendment to the Constitution I have introduced, which would give to the people themselves the power to declare war, except in case of actual or imminent invasion of the United States or some place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

The people have to fight the wars. The people have to pay for wars. It is the people who suffer and die in wars. And I say it is the people who should have the say when the United States should make war.



Washington, D. C.

Congress Goes to Work on New Farm Bill

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WHATEVER else it may become or may do, it is pretty evident by now that this special session of the 75th Congress is to be a farm session. Also, it seems apparent that a general farm bill, designed to give agriculture parity income, designed to adjust production of major export crops as nearly as can be estimated to market demand for those commodities—and this thru what amounts to compulsory control—is to be enacted by this Congress. Whether the farm bill will be enacted at the special session, or early in the regular session, is a rather close point.

Odds now seem to be that the bill, modeled on the Pope-McGill bill in the Senate, will be enacted before Christmas. Insistence by the White House, plus opportunist strategy from the White House, seem practically to have assured its passage.

Business as a whole, at least that part of business generally articulate in matters of national legislation, either is opposed to or lukewarm toward the new farm bill. With nothing else at

stake, processing groups and others either would fight its passage actively, or aid and abet in delaying tactics.

But business in the United States today wants tax reform. Especially it wants the corporation undivided profits tax either repealed or very much modified.

When Congress met last week, the cry for immediate action to repeal the undivided profits tax, and if possible also the capital gains tax, swept many members off their feet. Many powerful editorials were written, and plenty of appeals made in person, to the effect that a new emergency had arisen, far outweighing in importance the farm legislation used by the White House as one of the main reasons for calling Congress into special session.

A business recession that threatened to become another depression had taken place in the last few weeks. Con-

gress should postpone action on the farm bill, and take immediate action to revive business and business confidence, by repealing these taxes, was the cry. Many Congressional leaders were more than willing.

But an obdurate President refused to budge. First the farm bill, came the word from the White House. After that, revision of the tax system, "removal of unjust taxes," unless such removal might work further injustices.

The White House does not now have Congress under control as it did 4 years ago, 2 years ago. But the White House still has enough influence to compel postponement of tax revision until the farm bill has had a run for its money.

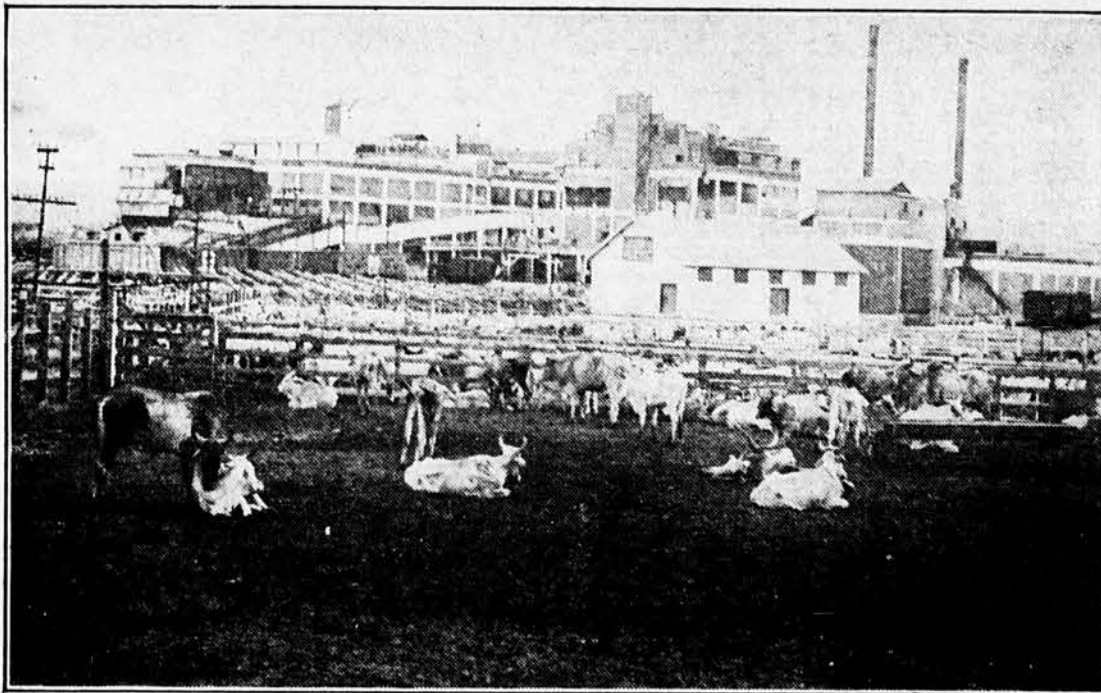
Net result now seems to be that those who want tax revision are almost willing to allow the farm bill to pass, so that tax revision can be taken up.

Stripped of verbiage, there are not so many points of difference between the Senate and House bills as have been indicated by the news stories about them.

Both measures propose to pay larger amounts of money to producers of 5 major export crops: Cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco and rice. In return for these payments, which will be on top of the present soil conservation payments, contracting farmers will agree to control acreage when the Department of Agriculture declares it necessary to do so to prevent surpluses piling up.

In addition to these benefit payments—call them what you will—when surpluses or other causes bring prices so low as to threaten loss of farm purchasing power, growers of wheat, corn and cotton who sign the adjustment contracts (and they must sign to get even soil conservation payments) will be entitled to commodity loans to enable them to hold part of their crops off the market to stabilize prices.

(Continued on Page 16)



An American owned packing plant near Sao Paulo, Brazil.

"Zebu" Brazil's Threat to Our World Beef Business

By ROBERT C. VANCE

The fifth of a series of travel articles on South America in which our farmer-traveler looks over Brazil's beef business.

DOS SEGUNDOS . . . un primero . . . tres mas segundos . . ." A man in a white linen suit stood on a narrow plank walk above the sorting chute. A string of cattle filed thru the chute, and as he called "two seconds . . . one first . . . three more seconds . . ." a helper at the end of the chute swung a two-way gate to shunt the cattle into different alleys.

"McCracken is my name. I'll be done here in about 15 minutes." The man in white interrupted his steady flow of segundos and primeros as I had climbed up beside him. I was visiting this American-owned packing plant, located a few kilometers out of the city of Sao Paulo, to learn what I could about the cattle business in Brazil.

"Mind if I take a few pictures?"

"Why should I?" he answered, and I felt that I had come to the right spot, for most real cattlemen have a very direct way of answering fool questions. When another fellow joined us, a man McCracken introduced as Willard Orcutt, I was sure this was the right place, for Orcutt wore high-heeled boots and walked with the spraddle-legged gait peculiar to men who learn to ride before they learn to walk.

The cattle passing thru the chute were a mixed lot, ranging from calves to mossy-horned work oxen walking their last mile. "That's the way we get 'em," Orcutt remarked, and explained that altho the packing companies have buyers who visit the big ranches and buy whole trainloads of graded cattle, 50 per cent of the cattle that pass thru the plant are brought in by small independent buyers.

These independent buyers range the back country and gather their trail herds by buying a few head at a time from the fellows who run 100 to 200 head of cows and are too small fry for the packing company buyers to bother with. Also, reminiscent of our own early Western days, there are many men in the back county of Brazil, who are "on the dodge." These fellows keep themselves in ammunition and other necessities by having a few head of cattle ready for the independent buyer when he comes along.

Nearly all the cattle going thru the sorting chute below us showed some suggestion of the hump over the shoulders that denotes Brahma blood, or "Zebu," as they call it in Brazil. They were a "dogie" looking lot, and I ventured the remark that the American cattlemen need not lay awake nights worrying about the competition from Brazilian "Zebus."

"That's what you think?" Orcutt queried as he climbed down from the chute. "Come over here and I'll show you something else." The something else was 200 3-year-old steers. These cattle, carrying about 50 per cent Zebu blood, were in good flesh.

"These babies go to England as chilled beef," Orcutt told me. "There are a lot of people in England and in other parts of Europe who cannot afford to buy the high priced corn-fed beef of the United States. So they are buying cheaper meat from South America."

"You have corn, alfalfa and cottonseed down here," I said. "What is the reason cattle like these are not fed out?"

"We don't have to," Orcutt told me. He dug out a pencil and envelope and began to figure Brazilian

milreis into U. S. money. "I bought these cattle on an estancia (ranch) down in the state of Rio Grande de Sul. They were on the trail 60 days before they hit the railhead, where they were loaded. They had no feed or water during the 5 days they were on the train, so they were pretty well dried out when they were unloaded here.

"I bought them on a dressed-weight basis, delivered here, and we estimated them at 475 pounds. They cost me \$13.38 a head. After unloading, I turned them into a fattening pasture for 10 months. That cost me \$1.62 a head for the season. I estimate these steers now will dress out at about 710 pounds, which will make them worth \$26 a head. When you can put on beef at less than 2 cents a pound, why feed?"

"But what about that other stuff—those pobrecitas (poor little ones) out there in the yards that are almost too poor to walk, and those old oxen that have shed their teeth? Do they go into fattening pastures or what happens to them?"

"They go into 'charque'," Orcutt said, and led the way to the killing floor. There we followed thru the manufacturing of "charque," the dried salt-beef of the tropics.

At right: These "Zebu" cattle were bought by a packer for \$13.38 a head, fattened on pasture at a cost of \$1.62 cents a head, and then sold for \$26 a head.

Below: "Charque" drying racks. More than a million old oxen which have outlived their usefulness are used every year in Brazil for sun-dried salt meat.

Meat cutters armed with huge knives work over metal-topped tables. They are kept supplied with quarters of beef from handcarts that helpers push along between the tables. Every quarter of beef is first boned and then the meat is cut into large slabs about an inch thick. The slabs are put into pickling vats and allowed to remain in the brine for 5 hours. Then they are stacked in great racks in the packing-house yard, covered with a tarpaulin and allowed to go thru a fermenting period. After the fermentation, the meat is hung on racks and dried in the sun.

The finished product has the appearance of a slab of sole leather, and is not nearly as palatable. It is one of the staple articles of diet in the rubber camps and mines where fresh meat is unavailable and canned meat is too costly.

The American-owned packing plants in Brazil were first established for the export trade. But with the coming of the world-wide depression the export trade vanished and the packers began to develop a home market. Altho their plants are modern in every respect, it has been the manufacturing of salt-dried meat, a product that probably was well known in Bible times, that has kept them going. It is estimated that in Brazil alone more than 1,000,000 cattle are made into charque every year.

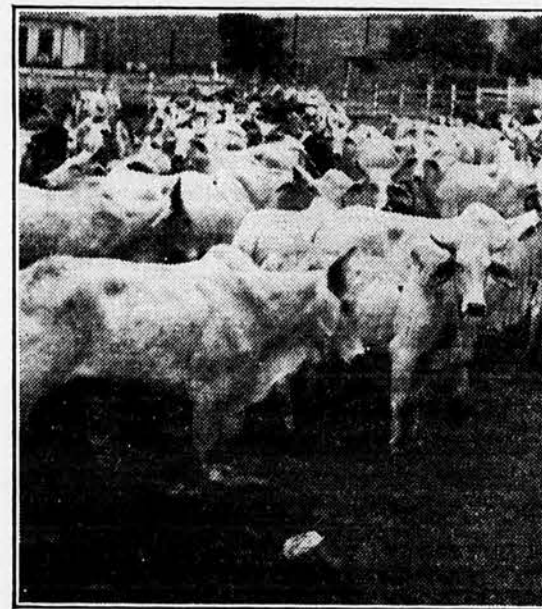
"Has anybody tried Whitefaces or Shorthorns down here?" I asked Orcutt as we crossed the yards toward the company-owned restaurant.

"Sure," he said and pointed to an old work ox with a white face and a faint line down its neck. "In 1916 Mr. Morturner of Leigh, Nebr., shipped 400 purebred Hereford bulls to Brazil. That fellow over there is about all there is left of his experiment.

"The most of my life has been spent with Whitefaces and Shorthorns, but I am now convinced that the Zebus are the only cattle for Brazil. There is a lot of foot-and-mouth disease down here, and the Zebus are practically immune. They have short, thin hair and the fever ticks don't seem to bother them. What we need down here is a 12-month open season on all bulls that do not carry at least 50 per cent Zebu blood."

The noon whistle blew and the employes came trouping out of the plant for lunch. I inquired about their wages. The meat cutters are paid 1 milreis an hour, about 6 cents at the present rate of exchange, Orcutt said. The girl meat-trimmers receive 500 reis, or 3 cents, an hour. Low wages, however, did not seem to depress their spirits, for there was plenty of skylarking and laughter.

While we ate lunch in the company restaurant (Continued on Page 16)



Kansas Farm Bureau Will Voice These Ideals at National Meet

MEMBERS of the 103 county Farm Bureaus in Kansas may be interested in a summary, at this time, of the resolutions adopted by the recent convention of the Kansas State Farm Bureau. The national convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation is convening in Chicago, December 13 to 15. The Kansas delegation will be there to voice the ideals of the Kansas Farm Bureau, as embodied in its recent resolutions.

The first resolution, dealing with agricultural policy, stated that price levels of the products of American industries are largely determined and maintained thru artificial means with the assistance or approval of the government. Therefore, it also becomes the responsibility of the government to assist farmers in obtaining and maintaining a fair standard of price levels and income for agriculture. To bring about these results, the Farm Bureau endorsed the following program:

1. Continuation of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment program.
2. An ever-normal granary, supported by adequate commodity loans, which would insure sufficient supplies to consumers at a fair price.
3. Parity price or income for producers.
4. Commodity loans to co-operating farmers.
5. Production control to assist in controlling unmanageable surpluses.
6. Penalty features as a last resort to control surplus market supplies, including quotas if found necessary.
7. Research into new uses and new outlets, both domestic and foreign.

Other parts of the program:

Monetary Policy—Advocate a dollar with a constant and dependable purchasing power. To this end a monetary commission should be set up with authority to establish a currency based

on the index of commodity values that would constantly reflect fair exchange values.

Interest Rates—Approval of the 3½ per cent interest on land bank loans and 4 per cent commissioner loans, and request for extension of these rates from June 30, 1938, until such time as prices of farm commodities justify a higher or lower rate.

Foreign Trade—Administration is urged to develop to the limit of its ability all possible foreign outlets for farm products, and belief that reciprocal trade agreements should be negotiated primarily to restore agricultural exports by lowering of tariffs on industrial goods imported into this country. Insistence that tariffs on farm products not be reduced if it would reduce domestic prices below parity.

Taxation—Oil, gas, coal and other natural mineral resources should bear fair share of tax burden, and to relieve property tax, present income tax base should be broadened and present rates increased.

Resale Price Maintenance Act—Opposed to any state law legalizing provisions of this act within state, because it would result in increased cost of manufactured articles and would remove competition among retailers.

Horses and Mules—The raising of horses and mules on typical family-size farms should be encouraged.

Rural Electrification—The organization of co-operatives to obtain electricity for rural communities is commended.

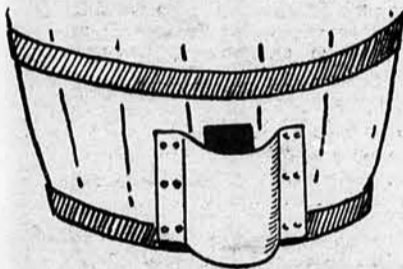
Water Conservation—Enactment of laws for a sound and practical water conservation and flood control program for the state is favored.

The resolutions also commended 4-H work, the Bank for co-operatives, and the organizations enlisted in highway safety work.

Ideas That Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

Feeders From Nail Kegs



I make practical and inexpensive oyster shell feeders from nail kegs and three No. 2½ tin cans for every keg. Cut three 2-inch square holes spaced equally and about ½ inch from the bottom of the keg. Split the cans down the side and cut the sides away from the split about one-sixth of the way around the can. This makes a flap of the sides of the can and leaves one-third of the bottom of the can to be nailed to the keg. I then nail the cans to the keg, being careful to place them in proper relation to the square holes so the oyster shell will run into them but not overflow them.—Lena Bussey.

Wire Cuts Roofing

This is an easy way to cut galvanized roofing. Drive a large staple in the floor and fasten a baling wire to the staple. Fasten a 12 by 1 inch stick to the other end of the wire. Place the roofing over the wire having the wire come just where you wish to cut it. Stand on the roofing and pull up on the wire and the wire will do the cutting.—A. A. Clark.

Rubber Stops Vibration

To make a vibration silencer for a gasoline washing machine cut washers out of an old inner tube the size of a 50-cent piece. You will need 12 of these.

Punch holes the size of a pencil thru the center. Remove the bolts which hold the motor to the frame and place three washers between the motor and the frame of each bolt, then replace the bolts. This will remove 70 per cent of the vibration.—Dwayne Linton.

Scrap Book Ideas

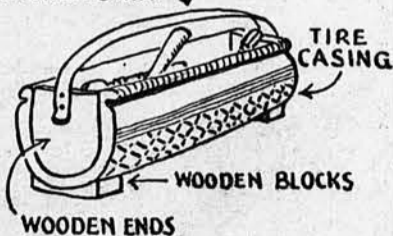
Scrap books on various subjects are invaluable to the farmer and his family. I have made several, using clippings from farm papers. Some suggested subjects are Veterinary, Family Doctor Book, Cook Book, Handy Ideas on the Farm, Fancywork Book, and others.—Opal Wilson.

Broomcorn for Nests

Broomcorn seed is the best and cheapest nest material I ever have found. The more hulls and chaff it contains the better so it does not need to be good seed.—Charley V. Grider.

A Good Tool Box

LEATHER STRAP



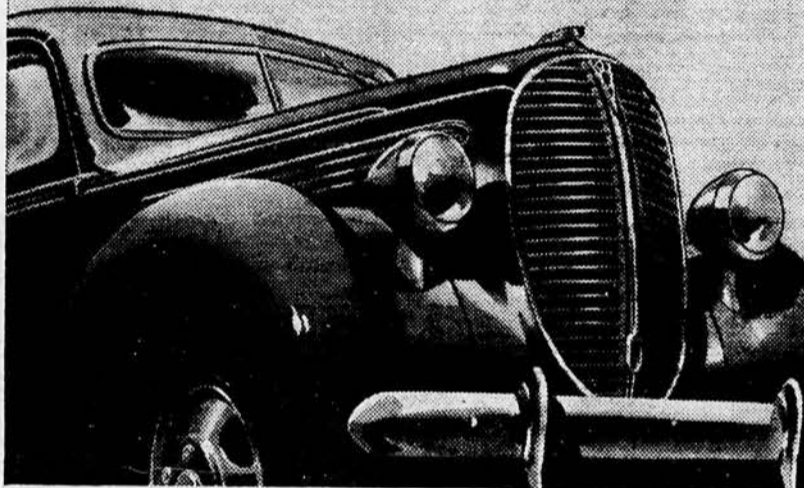
A tool box which is handy to carry about can be made from an old tire casing. Cut the casing to the desired length, fit a block of wood in each end and nail solid. Fasten two blocks of wood in the ends so it will not tip over when set down. A leather strap for a handle makes it complete.—B. E. M.

ANNOUNCING THE 1938 LINE OF

FORD V-8 TRUCKS

INCLUDING A NEW

One-Tonner



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THE Ford Motor Company has built more than four million trucks. With this great background of experience, it means something to say that the 1938 Ford V-8 Trucks are the finest Ford has ever built.

Here is the widest range of types and sizes in all Ford history. The big 134-inch and 157-inch wheelbase Ford V-8 Trucks are designed to do the work of heavier, more expensive units—and do it faster, at lower cost. An entirely new line of 122-inch wheelbase one-ton trucks has been added to bridge the gap between the larger trucks and the new 112-inch wheelbase commercial cars. For practically every hauling and delivery requirement there is now a unit that gives the high Ford standard of dependability and economy!

Other important advances for 1938 are a new 134-inch wheelbase in the big truck line . . . a new frame width for both the 134-inch and 157-inch wheelbase units . . . 7.50—20 dual tire and wheel equipment available at extra cost . . . improved brakes and easier steering . . . stronger construction in vital parts.

The new one-tonners and the commercial cars offer a choice of the 85 or 60 horsepower V-8 engine.

Your Ford dealer invites you to see the new line—and to make an "on-the-job" test with your loads and your driver.

LOW FIRST COST IS ONLY THE START OF FORD ECONOMY



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Wherever You Want Them For Many Farm Jobs

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You have wind! It's FREE! Harness it to make all the electricity you want for lights, water system, washer, iron, and other farm uses! The 32-volt 650-watt Giant Wincharger Farm Power Plant turns FREE WIND POWER into electricity—at a power operating cost of only 50c a year!

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Tell me how I can have all the electricity I want at a power operating cost of 50c a year!

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P. O. Route.....
COUNTY..... State.....
Have you a gas-operated plant?
Save Postage: Paste coupon on penny postal card

SPEAK A GOOD WORD FOR KANSAS FARMER
when writing to advertisers, it helps you and helps us.



These eastern Kansans were among those who participated or helped arrange the Eastern District Farm Bureau program broadcast over Station WIBW in Topeka November 20: Front row, left to right—L. C. Williams, Rachel Markwell, Mrs. A. M. Andrews, Miss Gertrude Greenwood and Raymond H. Gilkeson. Second row—Miss Hallie Heath, A. G. Ziemann, Ralph Gfeller, H. A. Bender and A. F. Gfeller. These men compose the Butler County Farm Bureau quartet. Miss Heath is their accompanist. Third row, L. L. Longsdorf, Miss Rosemary Gfeller, Robert Swartz, Roger Regnier and Frank Blecha.

Farm Bureau Has Radio Meeting

By C. T. WAYLAND

MORE than 75,000 persons, gathered in Farm Bureau groups at "listening posts" in 103 counties of the state, tuned in to Radio Station WIBW, Topeka, on Saturday night, November 20, to hear leaders and members of the 38 counties of the Eastern Kansas Farm Bureau district. The program was in connection with a big 2-week membership drive.

A message from Senator Capper, unable to be present, was read by Ray-

mond H. Gilkeson, managing editor of Kansas Farmer. "To all Farm Bureau members I say with conviction that the principles for which you now are fighting are just," Senator Capper stated. "I not only say you will win, I say you are winning."

Other speakers were Dean H. Umberger, director of the Kansas State College Extension Service; Mrs. A. M. Andrews, representative of the Atchison County Farm Bureau women; Russell D. Shaw, president of the Jefferson County Farm Bureau; Harlan Deaver, director of the State Farm Bureau for the eastern district; and Robert Swartz of Everest, 4-H Club representative from Brown county.

Deaver took the place of Dr. O. O. Wolf, state president who was in Washington. Music was by the 30-piece Shawnee County 4-H Club orchestra, directed by Walter Pence, and the Butler County Farm Bureau male quartet, of Burns.

—KF—

Will Hold Joint Meeting

The annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society will be held at Pittsburg December 8. The meeting will be called to order at 10:30 a. m. at the Hotel Stillwell.

After a business meeting, including the election of trustees for the odd-

numbered districts, the Society will adjourn to meet with the American Pomological Society, and the Missouri State Horticultural Society and the Arkansas State Horticultural Society, at Springfield, Mo., December 8-9-10.

It is the aim of the State Horticultural Society to advance the interests of fruit growing, to assist in growing better fruit, and work to obtain a better market for our products.

—KF—

Ask Emergency Rates

Railroads have been asked to grant emergency rates for livestock feed for Kansas drouth areas by Gov. Walter A. Huxman. The decision was reached in a conference in the executive office at Topeka, attended by Will G. West, State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, members of the State Corporation Commission, and representatives of Kansas State College Extension Division and the State Department of Agriculture.

The application was made by the Corporation commission after information on the numbers of livestock and available supplies of feed was gathered by Dean H. Umberger, of K. S. C., and Commissioner West, so that the counties to which the rates will apply could be determined, Governor Huxman said.

Mr. West pointed out that the situation in some sections, particularly in the far Southwest, is more critical than it ever has been. The drouth continues, adding still another lean year to account of the weather.

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BALL-BAND

Your Support Can Be of Great Help

SENATOR CAPPER has introduced into Congress a proposed amendment to the Constitution which would give to the people themselves the power to declare war, except in case of actual or imminent invasion of the United States or some place subject to our jurisdiction. This would aid in keeping our country out of foreign wars. You can be of great help to Senator Capper in pushing this measure by indicating your support thru petitions, memorials, letters and resolutions.

The following form is suggested for petitions to be circulated among your friends and neighbors. The signed petitions should be forwarded direct to Senator Capper in Washington. Your support will be greatly appreciated.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

We, the undersigned, earnestly believing that the power to declare war, except in case of actual or imminent invasion of the United States or territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, should be vested exclusively in the people of the United States themselves, do hereby petition your honorable body to approve Senate Joint Resolution 223, by Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, which would submit to the states for their ratification the proposed amendment to the Constitution placing this power to declare foreign wars entirely in the hands of the people by requiring a referendum before war can be declared by Congress.

NAME	ADDRESS
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Wallace Says Processing Tax Is Key to His Wheat Plan

By RAYMOND H. GILKESON

SECRETARY of Agriculture Wallace carried his "middle-course" ever-normal granary farm program to wheat growers of the Midwest last week in his Wichita speech. And emphasized the point that revival of the processing tax is the key to its success. Or to put it in his words: "The key to the plan I have outlined would be the tariff-equalizing tax to provide the needed revenue."

This middle-course program which he believes will work includes six points:

First, planning for that share in the world wheat market which will bring wheat farmers their maximum prosperity.

Second, the setting of acreage goals in line with needs of the soil and of the market here and abroad.

Third, protection against drouth thru an Ever-Normal Granary, with reserve supplies of wheat stored on the farm or in elevators.

Fourth, crop insurance.

Fifth, retirement of submarginal land.

Sixth, price adjustment payments, to be financed from tariff-equalizing taxes.

In discussing each of these briefly he said:

"As to keeping our share of the world trade in wheat, I would like to remind all farmers once more that if the producers of the great export crops, especially wheat and cotton, lose their remaining markets abroad, agriculture will have to prepare itself for a degree of control and adjustment far greater than farmers have thought about thus far.

Continue Conservation Program

"The second part of the program, acreage goals for wheat, could be carried out under the present Soil Conservation Act, but additional legislation is needed to make them fully effective.

"The goals probably should be varied in the different wheat regions, according to the needs of the soil and of the market. Fairness would require that amounts paid to farmers would vary according to the extent of the sacrifice involved.

"We should, if possible, continue the provisions included in the 1938 conservation program for assistance to farmers of the Great Plains in diverting wheat acres to uses which prevent the soil from blowing.

"The third part of the program would be the creation of an Ever-Normal Granary for at least the hard wheats. Such a granary would not be needed for the white wheat of the Northwest, of which there is practically always an exportable surplus, or for the soft red winter wheat, which is always available in plentiful quantities.

Granary for Hard Wheats

"But a granary for the hard wheats of the Great Plains would be very useful. The hard red wheats are in demand by the mills of this and foreign countries for mixing with the soft red wheat. But the hard red wheats are raised in areas where the weather is most uncertain and the crop is subject to damage from drouth and rust. For this reason the supplies and prices of these wheats fluctuate widely. In years of short crops, our customers abroad have had to turn elsewhere.

"From every point of view, it would seem to be wise national policy, therefore, to plan on having an average carryover of these wheats perhaps twice as great as the 90-million-bushel carryover of these wheats that we have averaged over the last 3 years.

"One possible way of building up the Ever-Normal Granary for wheat would be thru commodity loans, as I have recommended for corn. But a serious drawback to reliance on this method of building up the granary would be the fact that any loan above the market price might interfere with the free flow of wheat into export. Furthermore, loans made on one or two kinds of wheat would naturally result in demands for loans on other wheat, and the total effect of wheat loans at high rates might easily be disastrous.

"For wheat as for cotton, we want to be able to offer stop-loss loans which would not seriously interfere with exports, but which would prevent utter demoralization of the market.

"Probably a sounder and better way to build up the granary would be thru the proposed plan for crop insurance, which I am suggesting as the fourth part of a wheat program. Such a plan is embodied in the Pope bill, which passed the Senate last spring and is now pending before the House. Under this plan, farmers taking out the insurance would pay their premiums and collect their indemnities in wheat or its cash equivalent. Whenever a farmer's yield fell below some specified percentage of his normal yield—say 75 per cent—he would be paid an amount that would equal the difference between his actual yield and the 75 per cent.

Would Keep Surplus Off Market

"Since the wheat representing the total of premiums paid in would be stored, it would be kept off the market in years of good crops and would be made available in the form of indemnities in years when crops were short.

"If enough farmers took part to make such a crop insurance plan work satisfactorily, it would be enormously useful to the wheat farmers themselves. But it would be of great value also to the millers of wheat and their employees and to the consuming public. It would keep a more uniform supply available for export. It would help to level off some of the peaks and valleys in wheat supplies and prices resulting from weather changes from year to year. Like the proposed Ever-Normal Granary for corn, it would help to stabilize the nation's business.

"The fifth part of the wheat plan would be to continue and expand the present program of retiring submarginal land, especially in the Great Plains area. Lands that nature intended never to be plowed should be taken out of wheat and returned to grass. Families that have been engaged in a bitter struggle to earn a living from such land ought to be, and are being, assisted to find a better opportunity. This program is bound to move slowly, but it will yield big dividends in human values.

Taxes for Adjustment Payments

"The sixth part of the program, the price-adjustment payments, it would seem that with both cotton and wheat, the sensible thing would be to let the commodities themselves bear the load in the form of tariff-equalizing taxes levied at the point of first processing. As under the old Triple A, these taxes would be levied only on that portion of the commodity consumed in the United States, while the portion of the crop going into export would be sold at the world price."

Secretary Wallace told the 3,000 farmers in his audience, and many more listening in over a national radio hook-up, that his 6-point plan wouldn't end their troubles by taking wheat growers to some golden El Dorado. He doesn't believe the future is any too rosy for wheat. But he warned that lack of such a plan as he outlined would bring dire results.

"Lacking such a plan," he said, "the only thing I can see ahead for the wheat industry in case we have a series of years of ordinary weather, is a disorderly retreat thru the harsh application of 'natural economic law.' This would mean that thousands of farmers would have to be starved off from their farms." But he pointed out earlier in his speech that such a heartless doctrine was rejected by farmers and the nation, and this brought applause from his audience.

Leading up to his program, Secretary Wallace carefully traced the history of wheat, the tremendous competition this country has with "each month wheat is being harvested somewhere in the world." How we lost our export market and attempted various means of helping the situation, all of which failed, and then farmers decided the problem was too big to be solved without Government help.

The middle course outlined by Sec-

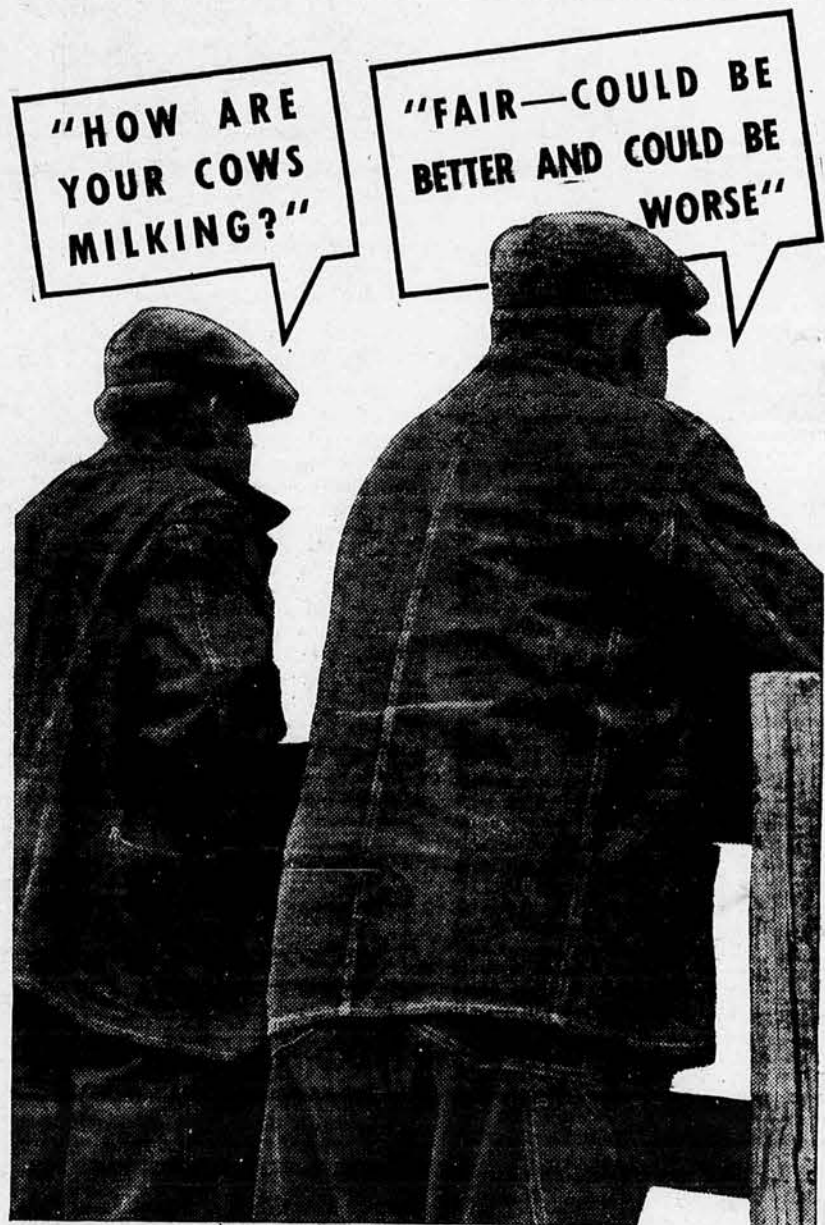
retary Wallace would avoid, he believes, taking the one extreme of saying goodbye to exports and definitely aiming to produce only enough wheat for the domestic market, with drastic acreage adjustments necessary. And also would avoid the opposite extreme of unlimited production of wheat, encouraged thru an export bounty or thru unconditional payments to producers.

The heartiest applause came when Secretary Wallace took a pot shot at the Supreme Court for killing the old AAA, and quoted the President as saying: "I hope and believe that the Supreme Court will not again deny to farmers the protection which it now accords to others."

Wallace was introduced by Governor Walter A. Huxman, while Roy

Wilson, of Hiawatha, state chairman of the Kansas Agricultural Conservation committee, presided at both morning and afternoon meetings. The second gathering of nearly 2,000 was called for discussion of how to handle overseeding, how to take land out of production and what to do if we have a normal yield of wheat in 1938 on 80 million acres of wheat, a situation that is not improbable.

The audience seemed to agree on slicing off the required acreage in one chunk early in the spring, rather than picking out spots here and there; taking "restoration land" out of production where it is found, leaving good land in production, and handling next year's surplus, if any, thru an ever-normal granary plan, and compulsory marketing quotas.



A cow is a milk-producing machine. Any machine going at full capacity will not produce economically unless it gets mighty good care.

Don't just stop at the feed bag. Don't just give a cow a good ration and let it go at that. Look to the condition of the cow. Give her Dr. Hess Stock Tonic to take care of her metabolism—her appetite, digestion, and elimination. It'll cost you only about 2 cents per cow per day. According to our Research Farm tests, it'll

mean $\frac{1}{4}$ pound more milk per pound of feed consumed.

The first and foremost duty of Stock Tonic is to condition the cow. But it also contains plenty of minerals, including iodine. It is a conditioner and mineral supplement that you can well afford to add to your ration, because all cows stay in better milking condition, which in turn means extra production. Get Dr. Hess Stock Tonic from your Dr. Hess dealer, Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Research Farm Tested

LICE cut winter livestock profits. Kill lice on livestock and ticks on sheep with Dr. Hess Powdered Louse Killer. Inexpensive—2½ pounds only 65c. 6 pounds only \$1.25.

The Sweetest Gift of All—Homemade Candy

By LEILA LEE WHITLOW



There's nothing temperamental or tricky about these professional looking candies. In fact, success is certain if you follow the recipes.

A COLD cutting wintry wind outside. That delicious aroma of candies cooking on the stove. What could be more Christmasy! Today I took my cook books from their shelf and started planning my annual "Christmas-Candy Campaign." I was wishing I could make some things just a little different for Maudie Jones who has had to stay-a-bed these many years, for little Mary who can't run and play with the other neighbor children, and for the many others who so appreciate my holiday gifts of home-made candies.

Many of these little goodies can and should be started now and then given those little last-minute touches when you are ready to pack the boxes. But let me first tell you the way I am going to fix my Christmas boxes. For the little boxes—and I must have quite a large number of these—I go to the candy or five-and-ten-cent stores and get plain white boxes about four by six inches. These and dime packages of blue, red or green cellophane with a roll of cellophane ribbon or silver cord make most attractive Christmas boxes.

For those bigger boxes I use the one-pound coffee cans I have been saving all year. With these and a small can of black, red or dark blue paint and a paint brush I soon have my candy boxes ready. When these boxes have been lined with oiled paper and filled with all the Christmas candies you are ready for the finishing touches. Using wide silk or cellophane ribbon place the painted filled can on the middle of the ribbon and bring the ends to the top and tie in a fluffy bow. An-

Stages of Candy Cookery

Thread—230-235 degrees F.
Mixture will spin a 2-inch thread when dropped from a fork or spoon.

Soft ball—235-240 degrees F.
Mixture will form a soft ball, but loses its shape when removed from cold water.

Firm ball—246-250 degrees F.
Mixture will form a firm ball in cold water.

Hard ball—250-265 degrees F.
Mixture will form a hard ball in cold water.

Soft crack—270-290 degrees F.
Mixture will separate into threads when it strikes the cold water and will crack or break when crushed between the fingers.

Hard crack—300-310 degrees F.
Mixture is very brittle and will not stick to the teeth.

Caramel—350 degrees F.
Mixture passes the hard crack stage and begins to brown.

other ribbon coming up the two opposite sides of the can and tied at the top will make it doubly pretty. In the double bow tie pieces of holly, pine or pine cones and you have a truly amazing Christmas candy box. Personally, I'm fond of dark bright blue cans tied with silver ribbon with holly or pine cones fastened in the bows at the top.

Now that you have the cans drying on the shelf you'll want to get your fondant started so you can later work in fruit juice for coloring and shape as you wish. If you are a chocolate-lover you'll want to shape and dip these in melted sweet chocolate. Have you ever shelled peanuts and poured chocolate over them, they're so simple to make and are the grandest filler for

your candy boxes. Another idea especially nice for children is to pop a big pan of corn along with your candy making. Wrap pieces of candy in different colors of cellophane and scatter these around in the can using popcorn as a filler so the candies must be searched for among the corn. This makes a simple inexpensive gift any child will adore.

You needn't be an old hand at the candy game to win the approval and praise of family and friends with your "boxes of sweets." Simply follow the directions given in any reliable recipe, measure the ingredients carefully, and with a little pains and a deft touch here and there—why even a beginner can make bon bons and chocolate drops that have almost a professional look. I hope you'll try a few of these favorite candy recipes of mine. You can't help but like them, and there's no need to wish you luck, for I know you'll have it if you follow the "how much and how" rules.

Penuchi

3 cups brown sugar
1/2 cup corn sirup
1 cup milk

1 1/2 cups nut meats
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 tablespoons butter

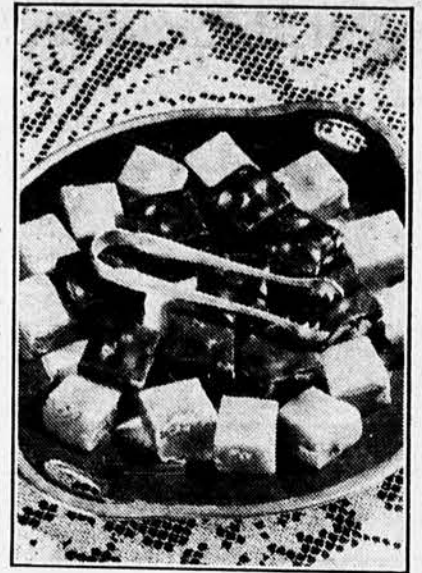
Combine sugar, sirup, and milk in a saucepan and cook, stirring constantly until the temperature 238 degrees F. is reached (soft ball stage). Remove from fire, add butter, and set aside, without stirring, to cool. When lukewarm add flavoring, beat until thick and creamy—add nuts, mix thoroly and pour into a well-oiled pan. When firm cut in squares.

Marshmallow Divinity Drops

2 1/2 cups sugar
1/2 cup water
1/2 egg whites
1/2 teaspoon vanilla extract
1/4 cup candied cherries (cut fine)

3/4 cup light corn sirup
1/4 teaspoon salt
1/4 pound marshmallows (cut in small pieces)
1/2 cup nut meats (broken)

Place sugar, corn sirup, water, and salt in saucepan. Cook, stirring constantly, until sugar is completely dis-



For honest-to-goodness goodness it's hard to improve on nut fudge or penuchi.

solved. Continue cooking without stirring until temperature reaches 265 degrees (hard almost brittle stage.) Remove from flame and gradually pour over stiffly beaten egg whites, beating constantly. Add marshmallows, and beat until melted. Then add vanilla extract, candied cherries, and nut meats. Continue beating until candy will hold its shape when dropped from a spoon. Drop by teaspoons on waxed paper; or, if preferred, turn candy into a slightly greased pan, and cut in squares. Makes about 30 pieces.

Fondant

4 cups granulated sugar
1 cup corn sirup
1 cup boiling water
1/4 teaspoon cream of tartar
Flavor as desired

Combine ingredients in a saucepan and cook, stirring constantly until the sugar is dissolved. Remove the spoon and don't stir again. If when the candy is boiling, crystals form on the side of the pan, wash them off with a wet cloth. Cook until 238 degrees F. (soft ball stage). Remove at once and pour on a wet cold platter. Cool until lukewarm. Beat with paddle or spatula until the fondant becomes white and creamy. Then knead with hands so it will not crumble. Put it away in a bowl or jar. Cover well and let stand 24 hours or longer. Then flavor, color, and shape, as desired. Use for bon bons, mints, etc. The mixture may also be melted and used to coat nutmeats, fruit, etc.

Mint Wafers

Warm plain fondant in double boiler, one cup at a time. For wintergreen wafers, color pink with vegetable coloring, and add a few drops of oil of wintergreen. For peppermint, leave white or color green, and add a few drops peppermint flavoring. When the fondant is just soft enough to pour, drop from spoon onto wax paper, or if more uniform wafers are desired, drop in slightly oiled muffin tins—preferably the small size.

Peanut Brittle

2 cups sugar
1 tablespoon butter
1 cup peanuts

1/2 teaspoon baking-soda
1/8 teaspoon salt

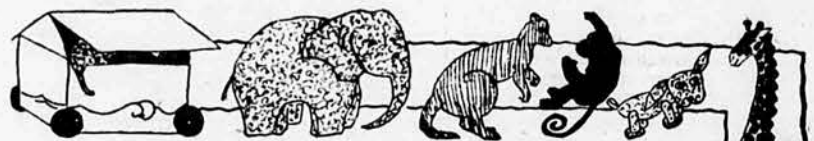
Chop peanuts. Carmelize sugar. Remove from fire immediately. Add salt, peanuts, baking-soda, and butter. Stir only until blended. Pour quickly in a thin sheet onto a well-buttered pan.

Christmas Candles

4 tablespoons unflavored gelatin
1 cup cold water
1 1/2 cups boiling water
4 cups sugar
1/4 teaspoon salt

Red and green coloring (paste or liquid)
1/2 teaspoon peppermint extract
1 teaspoon cinnamon extract

Heat sugar, salt and boiling water to boiling point. Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Add to hot sirup and stir until dissolved. Boil slowly for 15 minutes. Remove from fire and divide into two equal parts. Color one part a delicate red and flavor with cinnamon extract; color the other part a delicate green and flavor with peppermint extract. Rinse two pans (size about 8 by 4 inches) in cold water, and pour in candy mixture to the depth of about three-fourths inch and put in a cool (Continued on Page 11)



Noah's Ark Leads the Parade

MAKE this a stuffed toy Christmas! Only a child can tell you how much nicer these are than any toy you buy, no matter what the cost. And think what making them will save you in money. Can't you just hear Sonny's delighted squeals as he takes from his new toy-box one after another of these cuddly toys? There's an elephant (CA8332), a kangaroo (CA8351), a monkey (CA8352) and a pup (CA8325). The giraffe (CA8353), the pig (CA8344) and bear (CA8354) would make such fine companions. A lamb (CA8355), a zebra (CA8356) and a pony (CA8357), followed by a cat (CA8331) and a dog (CA8330), a duck (CA8358) and bunny (CA8359) and a fierce lion (CA8360), complete the parade.

While the size of the various animals will vary, these toys are comfortable cuddly size from 8 to 20 inches tall or long, according to the kind of animal.

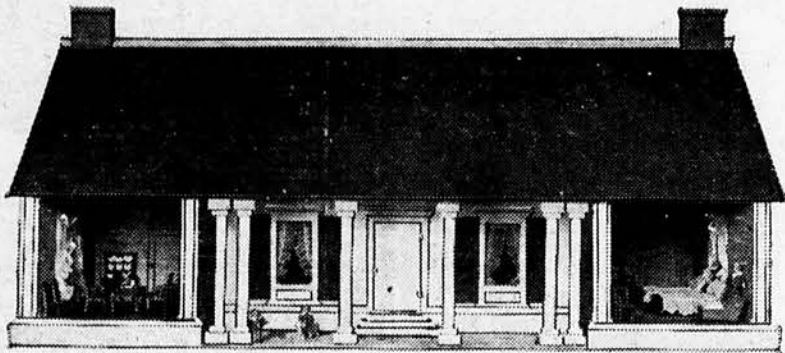
NUMO hot iron transfer patterns, good for three or four stampings, with directions for these various animals may be had for 10 cents each or any three for 25 cents. For pattern orders, just add "T" to the above numbers. With each order for three or more, we'll send you free directions for making a Noah's Ark toy-box that will be a pleasure to you as well as to the children. If you wish to obtain a pattern of each of the 15 animals, and the ark directions order number CAM83T which only costs 75 cents.

If you wish to save time, and obtain these animals already stamped on appropriate colorfast materials, any of these cuddly toys may be had for 25 cents apiece. Just add "M" to the number given above. To insure filling all orders correctly, be sure and add the letter "T" to the proper number if it is a transfer pattern you wish, and the letter "M" if they are to be stamped on material.

A special combination of all of these 15 animals, stamped on good quality material and directions for the Noah's Ark, may be had as number CAM83M for only \$3. Order either patterns or material from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



Doll House for "You-Know-Who"



HERE'S a little girl's dream come true! A spacious doll house—exactly like a real southern colonial mansion—that you can easily make yourself from simple diagrams and instructions.

Roomy? It's big enough for a house party of dolls. The living-room is as wide as the front porch. The entire foundation is 5 feet long, 2½ feet

deep. The house is 26¼ inches to the gable point. On the first floor you have 5 rooms, in the attic you can make more. It's grand fun to put the house together. With the plan to guide you, you can't go wrong. For foundation and framework you use strips of wood. Walls, floors, and ceilings you cut out of wallboard. Before you attach the walls to the framework, cut doors and windows. For back of house make a sliding wall. Also use a sliding wall for front of dining-room and bedroom.

When it comes to furnishing and fixing up, let the little mistress of the house express herself. Show her how to make tiny kitchen towels out of a checked handkerchief. Give her the thrill of making cozy little rugs—out of old silk stockings—for her doll family.

Full details for making this adorable doll house comes in our 40-page booklet, "How to Make a Doll House and Other Hand-Made Gifts." Instructions for gifts, too, that mother can make, a girl can make, a boy can make. Clever door-stops from bricks, infant toys from spools, a porch table from boxes, and many needlework novelties.

It is only 15 cents and may be obtained from Home Institute, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Doll Wardrobe Makes a PERFECT CHRISTMAS GIFT



Pattern KF-9508—Just a short time now, and Santa will be "making his rounds" so why not stitch up this cunning doll wardrobe for your young daughter's new doll, or to dress up one of her old favorites! Perhaps your scrap bag is just full of colorful bits of calico, gingham, or flannel—all waiting for this occasion! It's fun to dress a doll, especially when Pattern KF-9508 is so easy to make, using the accompanying sewing guide. You'll find this wardrobe grand pick-up work, too, with its cute frock trimmed with ric-rac braid, ski outfit that consists of hip-length coat, helmet and ski pants with an overall top. Use the same pattern for the overalls, and the shorter length for a jolly sun suit. Order this pattern and start your sewing today! Designed for 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22-inch dolls. For individual yardages see pattern.

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.

The Sweetest Gift of All

(Continued from Page 10)

place (not a refrigerator), allowing candy to thicken for at least 12 hours. With a wet sharp knife loosen around edges of pan, turn out on board lightly covered with powdered sugar. Cut into cubes and roll in powdered or fine granulated sugar. If lemon flavor is desired, add three tablespoons lemon juice and two teaspoons lemon extract to one part of the candy and leave it uncolored. Any preferred flavoring or coloring may be used.

Black Walnut Taffy

2 cups sugar	½ cup chopped nuts
1 tablespoon butter	1 cup molasses
½ cup sweetened condensed milk	1 teaspoon vanilla flavoring
½ cup water	¼ teaspoon salt

Boil molasses, sugar, salt, milk, water, and butter to hard ball stage (265 to 270 degrees F.). Add flavoring. Spread nuts over the bottom of a well-buttered pan. Pour taffy over nuts. Cool. Pull until stiff and creamy.

Sugared Pecans

1 cup maple-flavored sirup	1 cup pecan or other nut meats
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Cook sirup until a small amount forms a soft ball in cold water (238 degrees F.). Remove from fire and cool to lukewarm (110 degrees F.). Beat until sirup begins to thicken, then drop in one pecan at a time, coat with sirup and remove with fork. Drop on waxed paper. If sirup thickens before all pecans are dipped, thin mixture slightly with a few drops of hot water.

Haystacks

1 cup granulated sugar	¼ cup brown sugar
¼ cup light corn sirup	½ cup light molasses
1 cup milk	½ cup light cream
4 tablespoons butter	4 cans moist sweetened coconut

Combine all ingredients except coconut in saucepan and place over low flame. Cook, stirring constantly, until a small amount of sirup forms a slightly firm ball in cold water (240 degrees F.). Pour about ¼ of mixture into small bowl, keeping remainder soft over hot water until ready to use. Work in lightly as much coconut as

sirup will take up (about 1 can). Divide into equal amounts and drop on greased surface. Shape into cones. Continue until all sirup and coconut are used. Makes two dozen haystacks.

Candy Coated Popcorn

1 cup molasses	½ teaspoon salt
1 cup sugar	1 tablespoon butter
3 quarts popped corn	

Melt butter. Add sugar, salt, and molasses. Boil to the hard crack stage (285-290 degrees F.). Pour over corn, stir while pouring. Spread out to allow coating to harden.

Grape-Nuts Fruit Roll

6 dried figs	¾ cup grape-nuts
½ cup raisins	¼ cup confectioners sugar
12 dried apricots	2 tablespoons lemon juice

Put fruits thru food chopper. Add grape-nuts, lemon juice, and sugar. Knead well. Shape into rolls, 1½ inches in diameter. Roll in confectioners' sugar and slice. Makes two 8-inch rolls.

Glaze Nuts and Fruits

1 cup sugar	½ teaspoon cream of tartar
½ cup water	

Combine ingredients. Heat to boiling. Stir until sugar is dissolved. Wipe all grains of sugar from sides of saucepan with a damp cloth. Boil without stirring to the hard crack stage (285-290 degrees F.). Carefully remove all grains of sugar from sides of saucepan. Remove saucepan from fire. Set pan in cold water to stop boiling instantly. Remove from cold water and set in pan of hot water. Place each piece of fruit or nuts on a fork. Dip into sirup. Drain. Place at once on waxed paper. When sirup becomes too thick, reheat by placing over hot water.

To Relieve Bad Cough, Mix This Recipe, at Home

Big Saving. No Cooking. So Easy.

You'll never know how quickly and easily you can overcome coughs due to colds, until you try this famous recipe. It gives you four times as much cough medicine for your money, and you'll find it the finest thing you ever tried, for real relief.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's no trouble at all. Then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a pint bottle. Add your syrup and you have a full pint of medicine that will amaze you by its quick action. It never spoils, lasts a family a long time, and tastes fine—children love it.

This simple mixture takes right hold of a severe cough. For real results, you've never seen its equal. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membranes, and quickly eases soreness and difficult breathing.

Pinex is a compound of Norway Pine, in concentrated form, famous for its prompt action in coughs and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

LARGE \$1.00 TUBE

TRIAL OFFER—FOR 10 CENTS

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

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

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It produces delicious bakings of fine texture and large volume.

Manufactured by Baking Powder Specialists who make nothing but Baking Powder—under supervision of Expert Chemists of National Reputation. Always uniform—dependable. That insures Successful Bakings.

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KC Economical and Efficient BAKING POWDER

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25 ounces for 25c

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A full 10 ounce can for 10c
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FULL PACK—NO SLACK FILLING

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You can get a copy of this beautifully illustrated book—full of practical, tested recipes that will please you. Mail the certificate from a can of K C Baking Powder with your name and address and your copy will be sent postage paid.

Address: JAKES MFG. CO., Dept. C. B., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

MILLIONS OF POUNDS HAVE BEEN USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

Hog Thieves Claimed They Were Held Up by Farmer

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

AFTER Service Member Henry Brockmeier, R. 3, Herington, had chased two men from his hog lot, October 19, and had followed their car until they stopped it and lined up by its side, at the point of Brockmeier's gun, he was surprised to hear two women in the car he had pursued call to a deputy sheriff, who was passing by, and say they were being held up. The officer, Bob Clark, stopped for an

investigation and got the facts from Brockmeier. Brockmeier had missed hogs from his farm on two occasions and was watching in his hog house when two men entered. One of them was carrying a gun and the other a car crank. Brockmeier asked what they were doing and they said they were transients hunting for a place to sleep. He soon convinced them that this particular hog house would not

be a very comfortable place for them to stay. Following the experience on the highway, the two "would-be" thieves, Bob Matthews and John Martin, were tried and convicted on a charge of an attempt to steal livestock. Matthews was given a 6-months jail sentence, while his partner got off with a fine. The Protective Service commends Mr. Brockmeier for his courage and the efficient way he has of dealing with prowlers. A \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, just about covers the loss he had sustained earlier at the hands of hog thieves.



Henry Brockmeier

Reward to Widow of Victim

A \$50 reward, recently paid by Kansas Farmer, was divided among Sheriff H. S. Nelson, Erie; Deputy Sheriff Brown, of the same address, Roy Neaville, St. Paul, and Mrs. Frank Metcalf, St. Paul, following the conviction of Toby Newkirk, Delbert Gamblain and Fred Magner, who were implicated in an attempted theft from the farm of Frank Metcalf, R. 1, St. Paul, now deceased. Hogs and turkeys had been stolen from the Metcalf farm on former occasions. Mr. Metcalf and his hired man, Roy Neaville, were in hiding watching for the thieves, when they were discovered and Metcalf was shot by the intruders. A capture was made some time later. Newkirk was given a life sentence in the state peni-

entiary, Gamblain a 10-year sentence in the same institution, and Magner 10 years in the state reformatory.

Payment of these rewards makes a total of \$26,425 paid by Kansas Farmer, for the conviction of 1,062 thieves, who have stolen from posted farms.

GIVE an ALADDIN

TO THE FAMILY — TO MOTHER AND DAD



WHAT A JOY!
"My Sunday school class gave me an Aladdin for Christmas. What a joy it has proved! Not only does it illuminate or brighten my study, I can read clear across the room." — Mrs. W. C., Missouri

A BLESSED GIFT!
"We have a wonderful light in our home... an Aladdin... given us last Christmas. It has proved a blessed gift for everyone. Give a smooth, white light. The cost of operation is low." — L. O., Ohio.

The Gift that's Appreciated for Years

Aladdin lamps are beautiful and so practical! When you give Aladdin, you send new brightness, new convenience, a new spirit of happiness into the home.

SAVES 1/2 ON OIL

Aladdin brings economy as well as modern white light into the home. It burns 6% oil, and 94% air. Burns 50 hours on a single gallon of ordinary kerosene (Coal Oil)... protects eyesight by helping to avoid eye-strain, which so often leads to expensive examinations by specialists and glasses.

SAFE AND CONVENIENT

Aladdin is very simple to use. A child can operate it. Lights instantly. No pumping up or pressure to maintain. It's odorless, noiseless, smokeless and safe. Thousands of Aladdin users have written us that for lighting they prefer Aladdin to electricity. The gift of Aladdin prolongs the spirit of Christmas over many years.

Beautiful New Models and Shades at Your Aladdin Dealer's

Drop in to your Aladdin Dealer's and see the latest Aladdins in table, hanging, bracket and floor models. He has a beautiful selection of shades... in glass or handsomely decorated Whip-O-Lite... at reasonable prices.

If you don't know your nearest Aladdin dealer, drop us a line quickly. We'll get the information to you by return mail and send you our latest folder showing the new Aladdin lamps and shades.

THE MANTLE LAMP COMPANY
223 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois

Aladdin Mantle Lamps

Cure More Meat



JOHN, WE NEVER HAD SUCH FINE FLAVORED BACON BEFORE

YOU'RE RIGHT MARY-MORTON'S SMOKE SALT CAN'T BE BEAT FOR GIVING MEAT A FINE FLAVOR

Do it This Easier, Quicker, Safer Way

Morton's Sugar Curing Smoke Salt does the entire job of salting, sugar-curing and putting the appetizing wood smoke flavor into the meat — all in one easy operation. It does it easier and safer and makes good results more certain. And best of all, it does this entire super-quality meat curing job for less than ONE CENT per pound. Ask your storekeeper for Morton's Smoke Salt. Good dealers everywhere sell it. Be sure to get the genuine MORTON'S. Don't take chances. Cure enough meat to have plenty and cure it this easier, quicker, safer way.

P. S. — And don't forget to take home a can of Morton's Sausage Seasoning. A 25c can will season 30 lbs. of the finest pork sausage you ever tasted.



I'VE CURED MY MEAT FOR FIVE YEARS WITH MORTON'S SMOKE SALT AND NEVER HAD A FAILURE

I'VE HEARD OTHERS SAY THE SAME THING, AND BELIEVE ME I'M GOING TO USE MORTON'S THIS YEAR TOO.

MORTON SALT CO., CHICAGO

Make More Sausage



An Old Enemy Is Being Conquered

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

I HAVE practiced medicine in both 19th and 20th centuries, for I began in 1900. At that time the United States was fast in the ravages of tuberculosis, commonly called consumption. Scarcely a family did not suffer in some degree and the disease was called the "Captain of the Men of Death" because it led all other diseases on the death list. Of every million citizens, 2,020 died of tuberculosis every year, which meant an annual loss of nearly one quarter million.

What about tuberculosis now? It is not conquered, but it is giving up its grip. In the last year of statistical record, 1935, less than 70,000 of our people died from that disease. It means that the improvement is so great that lives saved every year would make a city of 150,000 people. Doctors who make a specialty of tuberculosis are so much encouraged that they are now hopefully planning for the eradication of this disease, al-

ready pushed down from first place to seventh.

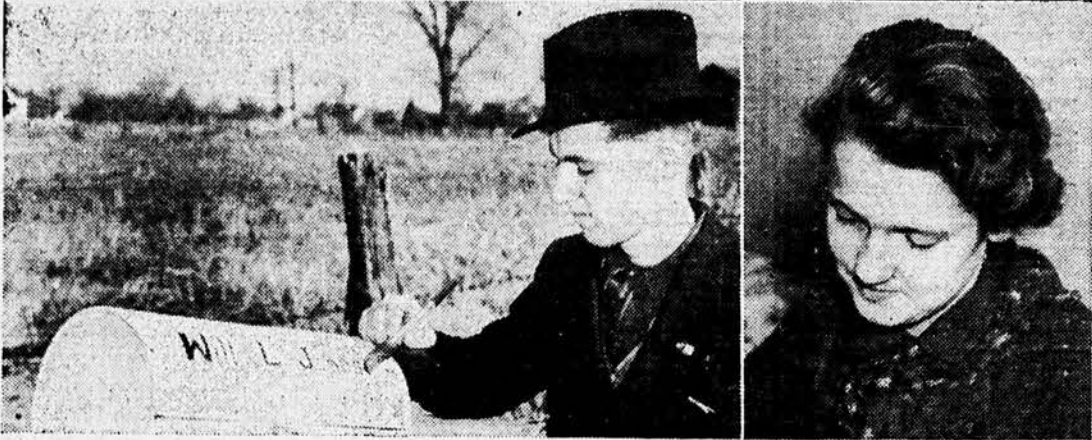
The two advances of greatest importance are in the fields of preventive medicine and surgery. The tuberculin test, by no means a recent discovery, is now becoming accepted as routine procedure among students of schools and colleges. It enables doctors to find early indications in the bodies of youngsters long before the old physical signs upon which they formerly relied would be manifest. The "positive reaction" not only acts as a "red light" in the case of the boy or girl who is tested, but also serves to point out possible "carriers" from whom contagion may have been received by them.

The last decade also has brought surgical advances showing the value of giving artificial rest to the lung tissue of the patient already stricken. The simplest measure is the one known as pneumothorax. Other, more complicated procedures, are possible if that fails. Surgical tuberculosis is curing hundreds.

The annual offering of Christmas Seals reminds us of the great credit in organizing and planning this successful crusade against tuberculosis that is due the tuberculosis societies. Christmas Seals do fight tuberculosis and the fight is being won.



Dr. Lerrigo



Top: The Kaw Valley 4-H club members who made the trip to the national club congress in Chicago as a result of the club winning the national Social Progress contest. Rear row, left to right: Richard Scheetz, Marjorie Jones and Ray Wilkie. Front row: Ruth Cochran, Margaret King, and Mrs. Will Jones, leader. Lower left: George Cochran, president of the club, shows how the club painted mail boxes, part of the work that won the national award. Lower right: Ruth Cochran, who made the reports that won for her club the national contest.

Kansas Club Wins National Prize

By CLAUDE KING

THE Kaw Valley 4-H Club, of Shawnee county, has brought national honors to Kansas by winning the National 4-H Program on Social Progress, sponsored by R. C. A.

Club reports were judged on the general activity record, music appreciation and radio-listening habits, social activities, community welfare and betterment activities, and a radio play writing project.

By winning the national contest 5 members and 1 leader of the club were awarded trips to the National 4-H Club Congress held in Chicago this week. All 35 members of the club will receive gold medals. The club also won a \$100 radio set and a book of opera, and the county will be given a \$450 combination phonograph-radio and \$100 worth of records.

Some of the outstanding accomplishments of the club include: First in the county play contest; first in the county model club contest; grand champion demonstration at the 1936 State Fair; Kathleen Wilkie and Louis Cox won state Danforth Foundation Camp trips to Shelby, Mich., in 1936 and 1937, respectively; two members are attending Kansas State College on scholarships won thru their 4-H work, Ruth Cochran won a Union Pacific scholarship and George Cochran won a Future Farmers scholarship; George Cochran was selected as outstanding club member of the county in 1936.

The club conducts a well rounded program every month with almost 100 per cent attendance; several members have made outstanding competition in county activities including chorus, demonstrations, judging team, exhibits and county orchestra; and the club has contributed many betterment projects including painting all the mail boxes of the community, supplementary projects such as terracing, bindweed control, home beautification, bird conservation or insect study.

The Kaw Valley Community 4-H Club was organized in 1933. It was a growth from a former girl's club, the Busy Bee 4-H Club, organized in 1928. Glen Allen and Mrs. Will Jones, of Route 6, Topeka, have been leaders of the club for several years and have built it up to its present efficiency. Much credit for the report on the club which won the contest is due to Ruth Cochran, a member. She not only wrote much of the report but also wrote the 15 minute radio play.

Members of the present club are: Gene Allen, Olive Buckman, Clyde

Cochran, Dorothy Cochran, Ruth Cochran, George Cochran, Leland Cochran, Louis Cox, Marjorie Dister, Ralph Hubbard, Dwight Jackson, Elmer Jackson,

Marjorie Jones, Willis Jones, Margaret Kelsey, Margaret King, Marilyn King, Stanley King, Florine Lewis, Merle Messenger, Donald Peterson, Ester Rude, Kenneth Scheetz, Richard Scheetz, Bob Scheetz, Lauren Whiteman, Vivian Whiteman, Kathleen Wilkie, Theo Wilkie, Ray Wilkie, Margaret Wunsch, Billy Miller, Ruth Wood, and Frances Kelsey.



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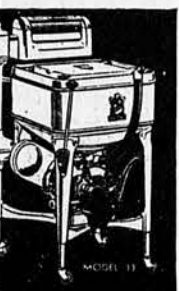
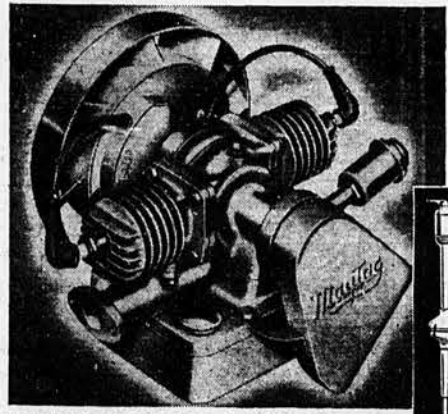
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Black Feather

Concluding Installment

By HAROLD TITUS
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AN HOUR'S start, miles of advantage, had Burke Rickman. As Rodney set his course to the southward to have the strategic shelter of the chain of islands, he made the other out, far, far off. He had learned much, had Shaw, in these past, eventful weeks. In June, he would have driven straight for any man he sought to overtake. But he had come to recognize the limitations of boldness, the hazards of simplicity in combat. So now he went the added distance to put himself on the southern side of the islands, while Rickman traveled in the northern channel.

An hour passed, and two, without further sight of Rickman. The last island of the chain was a full league in length and beyond lay much open water. When they breasted this final shelter he cursed his boatmen and the canoe quivered as they drove blades deeper.

Jacques, in the bow, spoke guardedly:

"They have not passed beyond."

"Turn . . . so . . ." Rodney extended his left hand; the bow swung toward the reed bed at the foot of the island. He picked up a rifle and examined the priming critically.

The sun broke thru as they eased to a halt, the men crouched low and Shaw's bare head cautiously raised. The beams of light were caught on approaching paddles and sent flashing back at him as from moving mirrors.

The channel between island and mainland was narrow. This oncoming canoe would pass within stone's throw.

"Be ready!" he muttered, slowly lowering his head for better screening . . . "Ready, Jacques . . . Now . . . Now!"

The bow swung outward; with stout shoves of the paddles they followed the point of the reed bed, out toward deeper water, out to cross the course of that other canoe.

THEY glided from their shelter into full view and Shaw rose to his knees, swinging the rifle to his shoulder, and in the split instant consumed by this movement he saw a swift succession of emotions sweep Rickman's face: amazement, bewilderment, high fright and venomous hatred.

The bow boatman, yonder, cried out in alarm, lifting his paddle high, and went overboard to escape this menace.

The lurch caught Rickman off balance as he lunged forward and grasped a gun lying on packs before him. He cursed sharply, tried to hold the weapon and clutch for the rail at once; the rifle slid into the water with a splash and the man in the stern dived from his seat for sanctuary.

For a moment they held so, Shaw's gun full on his enemy's breast.

"You are not going on, Rickman," he said evenly. "It's the end of your march! The ma'm'selle proceeds, unpursued!"

The other's eyes were busy, now that a second had elapsed and the hammer had not fallen. He laughed drily.

"So, you would shoot a man down, unarmed?" he asked and the taunt was stinging.

"The end of your march . . . in all things!"

"In cold blood . . . and three to one?"

The taunt struck home. He could see Shaw's mouth settle. He moved a hand, then, significantly toward the knife at his belt.

"For long I've wished this," he muttered. "But . . . man to man, without odds!"

Rodney laughed harshly.

"Man to man! You beg for that now, eh? You, a snake, begging for such? Well, I'll demonstrate to you what decent folk will do, how far decent men will go . . . with snakes."

The muzzle dropped, he squeezed the trigger. Water splashed and the flattening ball ripped crunching thru the canoe below the water line.

Rodney dropped the empty weapon, seized the other at his feet.

"Until I'm sure," he muttered. "Until I know you'll have nothing but the knife, if that's what you ask!" . . . And then,—"as the rent canoe rapidly settled—"it'll be sweet to close with you!"

Silence a moment. He could hear the water gurgling about the other's feet. Lower settled the canoe under Rickman. It lurched and listed; it went awash and the trader, abandoning effort to keep it righted, vaulted to the lake, supporting himself with a hand on the gunwale.

"So!" cried Rodney. "You men,"—to Jacques—"ashore with you! He has no supporters; I'll have none."

Jacques cried out in sharp protest.

"Ashore!" ordered Rodney, voice savage and hoarse. "He's asked for it, at last! I'll take no advantage . . . Ashore, now!"

They went over the side, frightened, and swam slowly for the reeds away from which he was drifting in the breeze, faces over their shoulders, watching him in a sort of terror.

"So!" he cried again and raised the muzzle of his weapon high and fired.

He dropped it with the other, then, slipped his knife from its sheath, clamped it between teeth and seizing a paddle, face dark with fury, drove forward. Two strokes, three. He dropped the paddle, half rising to lunge and pounce upon his adversary.

BUT Rickman could read the plan of attack as clearly as tho it had been written down for him.

He waited that pulse beat until Shaw should be poised for his leap and then, cat-like, he shot out a great hand, grasped the moving canoe, shoved it, twisted it and Shaw, upset by the joggling, sprawled with a splash . . .

Grinning, then, Rickman, supporting himself with a hand on the canoe bow, saw the other break the surface, saw him turn and strike out, swimming for him, heard his rattle of rage thru the teeth set on the knife blade.

"Ha!" he cried, swinging the canoe mightily. "Ha, Shaw! Plans go awry!"

The stern swept toward the swimmer, blocking his way as Rickman drew himself to the far side, leering over at Shaw, now lifting a hand for support.

Rodney breathed rapidly. The excitement, the unexpected plunge, the quick effort to close, had taken toll on his strength. He began working himself hand-across-hand along the canoe to be at Rickman. But, even as he went, Rickman moved on the opposite side, keeping more than an arm's length between them, laughing, laughing . . .

"Dunce!" he cried. "Dunce! The other end to, I'd have drilled you, Shaw! I'd have drilled while you whimpered for fair fight! But now . . . Will you wait for me, or will you come?"

A blind rage swept Rodney, neutralizing for the moment the acute chill of the lake. The man had begged for equal chance and he had given it, wanting even in this encounter to ask nothing from any

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man. He had been duped, swindled, his courage and fairness made stock of by one who valued nothing but ruthless survival.

For an interval they hung there, canoe turning slowly and drifting before the wind. Shaw's knife was in his hand, now, his eyes burning into Rickman's jeering grin. And then those eyes were out of his sight . . .

With a shove on the canoe, he drove himself beneath the surface, curling over in a short, sharp dive, feeling his hip bunt the bottom, lunging with the one hand for a hold on those kicking legs he could just distinguish, slashing with his blade for them as they eluded.

He came up, breathing heavily, shaking water from his eyes and into his ears came Rickman's cool, derisive laugh. The man had escaped, was on the far side again.

Shaw swore hoarsely and started working his way around the canoe, but on ahead went Rickman, laughing until, winded, his pursuer rested again.

"Our trader loses his wit?" Rickman jeered. "Our trader forgets that inland nothing is banned. He plays the gentleman and . . . perishes, eh?"

His blue eyes flared with that frigid fire, now; his thin lips trembled and his voice was hoarse.

"To the depths of hell, for you, Shaw!"

Down the length of the canoe he shouted so and Rodney, stung to blind action, heaved himself upward, shooting his legs out behind, throwing his chest over the rail, struggling to be within.

But his movements lacked vigor and elasticity. Rickman, grasping keel and rail, flung the craft to its side, spilling him out head first and as he came up from the submersion truth dawned that this cold, this struggle, was sapping his strength. Unfit for such combat in the beginning, he was weakening rapidly.

The other understood, and his eyes lighted with an evil joy.

"Wearied? The cold's doing you in!" He nodded. "As I thought, fool! As I planned, when your finger petted the trigger!"

He threw back his head and laughed.

"I'll give you pleasant last moments on your plunge to hell, trader! I'll give you pleasant moments and I'll resume my march for the pleasures awaiting a man below!"

One of Rodney's legs cramped and he grimaced in pain. He was breathing thru open lips, now, failing to recover strength in this snatch of a rest period. His heart thumped heavily and panic surged in it.

"Wearing down!" came that hoarse voice. "Try for me!"—as Rodney edged along "I keep away, see? I let the lake suck the fool strength that's regained since my ball struck you down. . . . Ha! Mine, ay!"—nodding. "I planned it. Those who survive, plan and leave swaggering gestures to those who die early! Those who survive take pleasure in white flesh and dark eyes that might have been another's!"

Minutes counted; seconds, even, were precious. . . . The man across there now had the look as well as the heart of a beast, eyes bloodshot with hatred and lust. . . . Such a face, to stand staring down at Annette Leclere, protected only by *engagés!*

Slowly Shaw worked himself along the canoe as Rickman jeered. The man was confident, over confident, expecting, and with good reason, to see Shaw relax his grip at any moment, helpless thru weakness even to keep his nostrils above water. They were face to face, directly opposite one another.

Shaw drew his knees upward until they touched the canoe bottom. He spread his feet wide, he shot them forward, he brought his heels together.



"Didn't I warn you about swinging too hard in this tree?"



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Almost before his legs gripped Rickman he saw surprise and chagrin sweep the man's face. He hooked his own elbows over the rail. He crossed his feet and jerked his legs inward with all the might left in them, with all the steel and courage in his heart. Rickman cursed sharply, once, a curse that had begun with contempt and ended with fearful surprise. He had not reckoned that in those weakened muscles was a strength like this.

The man let go the canoe with his knife hand and stabbed downward to cut the legs dragging at him. His other hand could not hold him safe. In a trice he was under water, direction of the slashing blade going wrong, dragged beneath the canoe, feeling hands grapple for him. . . .

He turned over, kicking mightily, and caught one of Shaw's knees between his arm and side. He rose, drawing a great sobbing breath as he upended Rodney, but he felt the twist of the body, the gathering for an under-surface blow and broke free, swimming for the canoe. He faced about there, supporting himself with one hand, holding the knife at ready as Shaw swam toward him.

The blade slashed out but Rodney caught the wrist. He closed and they rolled over once and came up face to face, both strangling, free hand of each gripping the knife hand of the other. As by mutual consent Shaw's right and Rickman's left arm thrust across the rail of the canoe and they hung so, quick breaths mingling.

Rickman Cries "Enough"

Their buckskin was laden with the weight of water and the red-haired trader sobbed heavily as he fought the tense body of his opponent. Rodney's head was under his adversary's chin, now, forcing him backward; legs twined about one of Rickman's thighs, binding it close, giving purchase for the boring of that head. His back was gradually forced against the side of the canoe.

That determined skull worked in against Rickman's throat and he squirmed for breath. His left shoulder was wrenched cruelly as Shaw found leverage on the arm. He could not breathe, could not wriggle free. Fingers on his right wrist were slipping down, working over the hand, searching for his knife. He tried to let it go but those other fingers would not permit.

"Enough!" he gasped. ". . . turn back . . . my oath. . . ."

The words carried to Rodney's understanding thru the roaring and pound in his ears. They were sweet, they gave him more than desperate determination to go on. He gripped the tighter with his legs on that thigh, drove his head the harder into Rickman's gullet; began to work on that right hand, drawing it in, forcing it to yield, holding it from driving his way, bending it down and backward to wrench the shoulder until the fingers would flex.

"Enough!" His own right was free, now, and Rickman was sinking beneath him as the hold on the canoe was broken. Shaw went under himself, but still held that thigh close, driving the chest down with his head, pulling that arm up from behind.

An End to Conflict

He slid his knife against ribs, holding it there, seeking for purchase to drive it home and then Rickman, with a last, floundering move, rolled him over, there in the green, suffocating depths. But as he turned, his back pressed the blade point. It held an instant, gritted on bone and plunged. . . .

With a quiver Rickman went limp. His arm flexed, his body twitched. . . . And then Rodney was rising, rising slowly, almost lazily, commencing to swim indifferently, as in a dream. . . . The air was good, but he was wearied. Jacques was staring hard at him and, after a long interval, the man flashed white teeth in a smile.

"It is done, master," he said. "One may now return in peace."

Shaw did not speak for a time. Then: "We do not return . . . we march on."

It was on the second night that they rounded a bend of the great Mississippi to see the point of fire on the dark point of land before them. They approached without hail, silently, but Annette's men had detected them. One was standing there in the half shadows, rifle at ready, as Jacques leaped out.

"Shaw!" "Ay!" He swallowed, as if the next were of tremendous import. "The ma'm'selle . . . She is where?" "Around the point. . . . She walked as I prepared food."

Rodney moved slowly past the small fire, heedless of the stares of the men clustered there. He went on along the narrow strip of stony flat beneath the towering heights, moccasins making no sound while his heart flailed his ribs, unsteady him by its pound.

Lovers Together Again

He stopped suddenly. She was standing there, cloak drawn about her, face uplifted to the shifting parade of light pennants, violet and green, rose and cold white which swept and stretched and faded and flared again across the heavens. She was very still but after a time he could see that her hands worked slowly, caressing something they held.

"Annette?" he said in a whisper, almost timidly. She tilted her head as if the sound had been so faint that she could not distinguish the direction from which it came. It had been faintly spoken, indeed, but not that faint.

"Annette!"—louder. The girl turned and one hand whipped to her throat.

"Rodney? Rodney! It is . . . you?" "Yes." He moved forward across the ledge of bare rock, halting his own length from her. "It is I, Annette."

". . . frightened me," she said in a thin tone and closed her eyes. "You . . . you frightened me. . . ."

He could only nod. Beholding her thru new eyes, with honestly desiring eyes, he had no words. She was so lovely!

"I . . . I found your letter," he said simply.

She waited, silent and motionless. "I followed you to say . . . to say that, in truth, our account remains unbalanced. Not as you thought it but as I . . . know it!"

Still Helpless for Words

He paused and drew a great breath. "So helpless! So helpless . . . a man, depending on words!"

Again a pause. He could hear her breathing quickly.

"I know now, Annette, that the things I believed to be true in my last hours at Mackinac were not true. But even had they been, it would have been just deserts for me. But all the time—the time, I tell you—that I thought these untrue things, you were my friend.

"And I have come this way to tell you . . . to say to you . . . to thank you for my life, Annette. . . . To thank you for . . . my life!"

His voice sank to a whisper. His hands trembled on her arms, on her shoulders. She stood rigidly, however, without response.

"But you came this way, Rodney, just to say these healing words. And you left your establishment with Rickman near? Was that wise? Might he not do you harm?"

"Rickman," he said, "is gone." "Gone?" "Forever."

He felt her shudder and sway, then. Gently, he drew her close with one arm, feeling for her hand with his other. He found it, clasped on a limp and formless shred.

Symbol of Invincibility

The hand opened, depositing in his what it had held.

"What's this?" he asked, puzzled. "The black feather, Rodney. . . . The plume Crooks gave you on your arrival. Symbol of invincibility!"

She laughed softly at his astonishment.

"You dropped it when they arrested you. I found it, dear Rodney. I have kept it since as a symbol . . . a symbol, perhaps, of hope. That some day you might long for an attainment which cannot be measured in the powers of men's bodies or the depth of their courage or the sharpness of their wits, but instead in the tranquillity of contented hearts. . . ."

"And now I . . . I yield it to you!" A tremor ran thru him. He shook his head.

"No. Keep it, Annette. The thing I now know which is the objective of all men rests in your hands, cupped in your gentle palms. Keep, with my heart, this token. . . ."

(The End)

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TRY an advertisement in the Kansas Farmer Market Place

Work on New Farm Bill

(Continued from Page 5)

More than that, thru what are called marketing quotas, as much as 20 per cent of the annual crop of any of the 5 commodities can be held off the market by proclamation of the Secretary of Agriculture, if and when he finds the percentage above normal supply of a commodity is high enough to threaten market disaster. But before these marketing quotas go into effect, two-thirds of the growers of the commodity, in a nation-wide referendum, must vote to make them effective. After that vote, marketing quotas are compulsory upon contract signers and non-contract signers alike.

The Senate and House bills differ in degree and in language, but the general objectives, and the way of obtaining them, are substantially alike. Both propose to try to assure to agriculture the same share of the national income which agriculture had in the pre-war years, 1909-14. That would be parity income. Both propose to accomplish this by adjusting supply to demand so that prices received by growers of these basic commodities will have the same relative buying power the prices received in the 5 pre-war years had.

The measure also is based on the theory that if too large acreages are planted and harvested, the price will respond to the law of supply and demand and will go below parity. That if not enough is harvested to supply market demands, price might go above parity, and injure consumers.

So the bill attempts to define what should be planted by prescribing a national soil-depleting base acreage. For wheat it is 67,400,000 acres—we seeded some 81 million acres last year.

Also, it is provided that the Secretary of Agriculture, preceding every marketing year for every commodity shall estimate what the domestic market will require during the marketing year; add to that an estimate of what the foreign demand will be, allow 10 per cent carryover for the "ever-normal granary" and call that a normal supply of wheat or corn.

If the actual supply exceeds the normal supply by 1 per cent, contracting producers will be entitled to government commodity loans of 82 per cent of parity on their normal production from the base acreage allotted them; plus parity payments of 16 per cent of parity price on the same, so that the farmer apparently is guaranteed 98 per cent of parity income as previously defined.

If the total (actual) supply preceding the beginning of the marketing year is found by the Secretary to exceed the normal supply by 10 per cent in the case of wheat or corn, then the commodity loan rate will be 62 per cent of parity, and the parity or benefit payment 25 per cent of parity, so the producer is in effect guaranteed 87 per cent of parity income on the normal yield from his base acreage, when the total supply at the beginning of the year is 10 per cent above normal.

At this point both corn and wheat, in the Senate bill, are subject to marketing quotas. In the House bill the total wheat supply will have to be 20 per cent above normal to bring a referendum on marketing quotas.

These marketing quotas mean that if the referendum is favorable, the Secretary proclaims that producers—

whether contract signers or not—must hold whatever percentage he says, up to 20 per cent of normal crop yield, off the market, under penalty. House penalty on wheat is 15 cents a bushel; Senate penalty is one-half parity price.

Authors of the bill believe they have detoured around the Supreme Court decision in the AAA case by not attempting to control production.

But the bill does attempt to regulate and control marketing of these products, on the theory marketing is interstate commerce. Hence there is not compulsory control of production in the bill; there is compulsory regulation and control of marketing when two-thirds of the producers vote for it.

—KF—

Another Leg on Trophy

The livestock judging team of Kansas State College repeated their feat of last year by winning the collegiate livestock judging contest at the International Live Stock Exposition last Saturday. Roland B. Elling, Manhattan, was the highest scoring individual in the contest.

Kansas State has now won two legs on the Spoor Trophy, which must be won three times for permanent possession.

Other members of the team include Charles W. Pence, Topeka; Elmore G. Stout, Cottonwood Falls; Elmer A. Dawdy, Washington; and Waldo W. Poovey, Oxford. They were coached by F. W. Bell.

Roland is 21, a senior at K. S. C. and is majoring in animal husbandry. Back in 1904, C. G. Elling, Roland's father, was a winner in a similar contest at Chicago, that being the first team sent to the International from Kansas State College. This 1904 team was coached by R. J. Kinzer, new secretary of the Hereford Breeders' Association, and C. G. Elling told Kinzer that if he won his 1904 contest, he would name his son after Kinzer.

Rodney McCammon, K. S. C. student, was elected president of the Junior American Society of Agronomy.

Rolly W. Freeland, Effingham, took second on hard red winter wheat in his zone.

Symms Brothers, Atchison, won first on Shorthorn steers under 1,050 pounds.

—KF—

Kansan National President

John Vesecy, Salina, was elected as national president of the Farmers Union at the recent convention held in Oklahoma City, Okla. He succeeds E. H. Everson, of St. Charles, S. D., who did not seek re-election.

The delegates at the convention called for nationalization of practically all industry. They adopted a resolution for government seizure of all railroads, factories, mines, banks, in-

surance companies, public utilities, and other resources.

The resolution also demanded passage by Congress of laws setting up a price-fixing board composed of city and farm workers in proportion to the numbers in various industries. The board would have authority to adjust and fix wages, hours, prices, and conditions of all work. It also would limit individual wealth to \$500,000 and would provide pensions for all persons thrown out of work by labor-saving machinery.

—KF—

Brazil's Beef Threat

(Continued from Page 6)

Orcutt told me something of the estancia (ranch) end of the Brazilian cattle business. Except in the states of Sao Paulo and Rio Grande de Sul, cattle are handled in the most primitive way. Most of the country is covered with dense jungle growth. About the only way to keep check on a herd is to visit the salt licks established in the open spaces. The Brazilian vanquero carries a large horn that he blows to call the cattle when distributing salt. Having them trained to come at the sound of the horn helps in gathering herds.

The calves are taken away from the cows at birth and confined in corrals. They are allowed to feed in the morning and evening when the cows return voluntarily to the enclosure. In many instances a cheese factory is operated in conjunction with the herd, and the cows have to divide their milk between the calves and the cheesemaker. The calf crop, on an average, is about 50 per cent.

In the next story I will tell you some surprising things about cotton in Sao Paulo state.

—KF—

Best Grassland Managers

(Continued from Page 3)

as long as there is desirable pasture grass growing—and until these desirable grasses do get started and make a noticeable growth, they won't advance to the stage of dominance over the weeds.

Farmers attending the steak supper from Thomas county were Harry Weishaar, Harold Sloan, John Pratt, Harry Eicher, J. C. Mead, Ted Bourquin, Alonzo Ketchum, Ray Dible, Roy Kistler, H. H. Goetsch, J. H. Stover, W. A. Englehardt, and O. J. Allen. Business men from Colby were Kenneth Crumley, M. L. Lang, J. P. Phillips, John Peach, J. B. Kuska, and E. H. Coles, the latter two men representing the Colby Branch Experiment Station. M. M. Taylor was in charge of arrangements for the dinner and program and received credit for bringing pasture honors to Thomas county.

Dairymen Consider Herd Health

By TUDOR CHARLES

KANSAS dairymen responded in numbers to the call of the third annual Purebred Dairy Breeders' School, at Kansas State College, November 19 and 20. Every year the meeting is devoted to some particular phase of the dairying. Milk production was the theme the first year. Last year emphasis was placed on merchandising and selling purebred stock. When several hundred of Kansas' leading breeders came together this fall, they were treated with a complete discussion of herd health and disease control as was possible to give them in 2 days.

Two headliners of the program were Dr. R. R. Dykstra, dean of the school of veterinary medicine, and Dr. Fred W. Miller, formerly senior veterinarian of the Bureau of Dairy Industry. Dr. Dykstra gave a discussion of the construction and care of the reproductive organs of the dairy cow.

One of the facts stressed in Dr. Dykstra's discussion of barrenness of dairy cows was that an accurate knowledge of the cause of barrenness is the first essential in treating every case. He said only a man trained in the care of animal disorders could qualify to treat the various cases of barrenness without serious danger of permanent damage to the reproductive organs. He carefully explained the reasons why removal of retained after-birth was a delicate procedure, and should often not be done too soon. As long as the gen-

eral health of the cow remains good, it is better to let nature take its course, altho care should be taken not to allow the inner parts of the reproductive organs to become infected or "immeasurably filthy."

Care of the cow's udder and management of the bull to prevent sterility were discussed by D. M. Seath, extension dairyman; Dr. W. M. McLeod, of the department of anatomy and physiology; Prof. V. D. Foltz, of the department of bacteriology; Prof. H. W. Cave, of the dairy department; and Dr. Miller. The Bangs disease control problem was "sized up" by Dr. C. H. Kitzelman.

As the meeting drew to a close Dr. W. H. Riddell, of the dairy department, summarized the place of proper feeding and nutrition in general herd health, and Dr. John V. Nevitt, dairy development agent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, called upon his experience to explain how the veterinarian and the breeder can co-operate on disease problems. There were also demonstrations of hoof trimming by "Tommy" Greer, college herdsman, and of artificial insemination by Dr. Miller.

Once again great credit is due Prof. F. W. Atkinson, head of the dairy husbandry department at the college, for his leadership in making the annual dairy breeders school an instructive and valuable feature. The programs never have been simple or elementary.

REACH OUT AND FIND A BUYER

A farm woman near Boone, Iowa, sells chickens by telephone. Her customers are glad to pay a few cents premium for quality.

A little more per pound or bushel makes a big difference in profits. Use the telephone for business purposes whenever you can.

But even if you never used it for business, you'd need a telephone to keep in touch with what is going on. And one emergency, one quick call for doctor or veterinarian, places a value on your telephone that cannot be expressed in dollars and cents.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Remember—Beau Questo Herefords

Sale December 10, Beloit, Kan.

Dispersion Sale

40 HEAD—90% sired by or bred to the GREAT BEAU QUESTO 78. Anxiety breeding. Write quick for catalog to
CHAS. F. VETTER, BELOIT, KAN.

Tasker's Dispersion Hereford Sale

To be held in Beverly heated Sale Pavilion on Highway 40, SALINA, KAN.,

Tuesday, December 14

41 HEAD OF ANXIETY 4TH HEREFORDS—
DOMINO-BEAU MISCHIEF Breeding

2 valuable herd bulls—DON DOMINO JR. (grandson of CHOICE DOMINO and a wonder-ful breeder), JR. PRINCE DOMINO 136 (sire of J. P. Osborn champion car load at Denver), 15 cows, 8 yearling heifers, 8 heifer calves, and 8 bull calves. C. K. RANCH consigns 1 proven herd bull (Spartan breeding), 12 yearling bulls and 10 yearling heifers. Write for catalog, mentioning "KANSAS FARMER" to

Russell E. Tasker, Delphos, Kan.

Fred Reppert, Auctioneer

COME! December 6

WILL CONDELL'S SALE WHR Prince Domino Herefords

50 Head TOP CATTLE

Today, the best known Hereford herd in America. WYOMING HEREFORD RANCH selling 25 young bulls, 25 fancy heifers at the old Hazlett Farm—2 miles northeast of Eldorado. Raised and grown in Kansas.

COME!

ELDORADO, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Last Call Warrington's Shorthorn Sale

Leoti, Kansas

Wichita County

Thursday, Dec. 9

57 HEAD FEATURING THE
BLOOD OF the great bull, IMP.
GALLANT MINISTREL. Get
catalog quick.

Alvin T. Warrington
Leoti, Kansas

"CHOICE BULLS"

10 to 18 months old. Reds and roans. The
short legged thick kind. Sired by G. F. Victorious.
E. C. LACY & SONS, MILTONVALE, 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.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

MILKING BRED SHO. BULLS

Reds and roans of quality, and out of heavy production
dams. General Clay and other noted strains of Milk-Beef
bred cattle. \$75 to \$85 while they last.
John A. Yelek, Rexford, Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

12262 MILK—477 FAT
is average record of six dams in first three
generations of 20-month-old bull for \$85. See
Harry H. Reeves, Pretty Prairie, Kansas

AYRSHIRE BULLS—Dams 400 Lbs. Fat

3 serviceable bulls, sired by PENHURST
BEAUTY (heading State College herd). Dams
have 400 lb. fat records, 2 milkings per day.
Also baby bull calves at \$25 each. Inspection
invited. J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KAN.

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Capper Farm Press
Topeka, Kansas



Leonard O. Fowler, Poland China breeder of
Russell, recently purchased from George Gam-
mell a choice gilt, which is being bred to the
Gammell boar before shipping.

A Duroc barrow bred by Andrew O. McIntire
of Duquoin, was grand champion at the recent
4-H Club show held at Wichita. Another also
bred by Mr. McIntire placed sixth in a large
class.

William M. Rogers, Duroc breeder of Junc-
tion City, reports good inquiry and sale of breed-
ing stock. He still has some spring boars, and
fall pigs in both boars and gilts. Everything has
been immunized.

J. L. Griffiths' registered Ayrshire herd was
on test 2 1/2 years and the herd test was never
below 4 per cent. He recently sold his senior
herd bull to the Kansas State College at Man-
hattan. He still has young bulls by him and
out of 400-pound butterfat cows.

The 4 Shorthorn bulls sold by E. C. Lacy &
Sons, of Miltonvale, in the November Wichita
sale averaged \$165 a head instead of the price
quoted in last issue of Kansas Farmer. One
was first in its class and reserve champion in
the show held the morning of the sale.

The Jacob H. Wiebe farm at Whitewater con-
tinues to be headquarters for high producing
registered Guernsey cattle. A few bulls ready for
service are now available, descendants of the
noted foundation cow "Wiebes Ella Oaks" with
five records that average 540 pounds fat on
two milkings a day.

On his Plain View Polled Hereford farm near
Enterprise, Jesse Riffel continues with good
registered Polled Herefords. His herd has come
to be known over a large territory and his buy-
ers come from afar to see and buy his cattle.
He keeps a herd small enough that proper at-
tention and feed does its part.

The Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society is
making an effort to help bring buyer and seller
together. For 25 cents a head they will list stock
for sale by members of the society. Harry H.
Reeves, of Pretty Prairie, is secretary of the
society and will be glad to explain the plan to
any member who will write him.

Mr. W. F. Frerking, Holstein breeder of
Herkimer, has in service in his herd, the bull
Sir Ormsby Pearl Homestead, a double grand-
son of the noted bull Dean and a grandson of
the first and only 1,000 pound-fat cow in the
state. Mr. Frerking keeps his herd tested for
TB and bangs disease and has young stock for
sale.

Buyers took Earl Sutor's offering of Hereford
cattle at a general average of \$70 on the ranch
near Zurich, November 23. Forty head of fe-
males, ranging from aged cows to heifer calves
averaged out at \$52. The bull average was \$103
on 22 calf and yearling offerings. J. F. Seefeld,
Chillico, Okla., and A. H. Furthmyer, Gorham,
bought 2 top bulls at \$150.

If "blood tells," farmers and breeders who
are forward looking and attend the Alvin T.
Warrington Shorthorn sale at Leoti, Thursday,
December 9, always will recall with gratitude
the invitation to attend. Cattle of the breeding
and kind that sell in this sale would cost a
lot more than they can be bought for on Mr.
Warrington's farm. If a catalog has not been
written for, do so at once.

Jesse Riffel, of Enterprise, successful breeder
of Polled Herefords, received much publicity for
his cattle at the Des Moines show and sale.
Among other good places secured was first on
the group class of 3 bulls. It is not so difficult
to breed one good enough to be placed first, but
to have 3 of sufficient quality to place first in
a national show is not so easy. He has young
stock of the same breeding for sale.

Russell E. Tasker will hold a dispersion sale
of good Anxiety 4th Herefords, Tuesday, De-
cember 14, in the Beverly sale pavilion at
Salina. The C. K. Ranch located at Brookville
will consign about 20 head of their choice reg-
istered Herefords. Mr. Tasker established his
herd 20 years ago and has bought some of the
best Anxiety bred bulls to be sold during the
time. Write for a catalog and mention Kansas
Farmer to Russell E. Tasker, Delphos.

The annual meeting of the American Polled
Hereford Association was held in Des Moines,
during the week of the show and sale. Everett
Hodgson, a prominent Illinois breeder, was
elected president, succeeding J. B. Shields of
Lost Springs. John W. Lewis, of Kansas, Wil-
liam Spidel of Montana, and George Irenfield,
of Texas, were the new board members elected.
The annual banquet was attended by 144 mem-
bers from 17 states and 2 from Australia.

L. E. Laffin, who lives just over in Nebraska
a few miles, owns one of the really good reg-
istered Aberdeen Angus cattle herds in the coun-
try. The Laffin herd has been established for
many years and hundreds of breeding animals
have come to Kansas from this great breeding
establishment. The principal bull now in service
is College Irenemere, the champion bull at the
Nebraska state show and sale this year. He is a
son of Eppionan 6th, a three-fourths brother to
the International grand champion last year.

Several of the very best public sales of reg-
istered Herefords are still to be held. No one
of them deserves more consideration than does
the Chas. F. Vetter dispersion sale to be held
on the farm near Beloit, Friday, December 10.
As has already been stated the big feature of
this sale will be animals sired by or bred to
the great breeding son of Beau Questo. This
bull following as he has other bulls bred for
the best of type, has given the herd a general
uniformity and thickness in individuals that
make them attractive to men wanting founda-
tion stock or in need of replacement bulls or
females.

Harry H. Reeves of Pretty Prairie was elected
secretary of the Kansas Milking Shorthorn So-
ciety at the annual meeting held in Abilene,
November 2. A banquet was given, attended
by about 50 members of the organization. Talks
were made by representatives of the Abilene
Chamber of Commerce, representatives of the
Kansas State College, and others. It was voted
to hold district shows again next season. An
executive board was elected consisting of Carl

Parker, Hobart Hunter, James R. Peck, W. A.
Lewis, A. N. Johnson, W. S. Michler and Harry
Reeves. The board selected Mr. Parker for
president, Mr. Hunter, vice-president and Mr.
Reeves secretary-treasurer.

The George Gammell Poland China sale held
at Council Grove, considering commercial hog
prices, was a success. Prices were not quite what
they should have been but the large number
of scattered buyers indicate the general favor
with which farmers, as well as breeders, look
upon the Gammell type of Poland. F. A. Tripp
& Son of Meriden bought the top boar at \$41.
Prices ranged from \$24 dollars a head up to
the top price already stated. There were about
20 individual buyers and almost that many
different counties and towns represented. Leon-
ard O. Fowler, of Russell, was the most distant
Kansas buyer. Leroy Melis, of Coldwater, was
a buyer around the top.

G. E. Epp, of Lehigh, indicates that his sale
was just fair, the way Herefords have been sell-
ing. However, Mr. Epp was without doubt en-
titled to more money for his cattle. But it was
his first sale and he was satisfied. The top bull
brought \$114, and was purchased by Gerard
Bacus of Tampa. Prices ranged from around \$50
up. Buyers from the surrounding territory con-
sumed the entire offering. Mr. Epp already is
establishing another herd and at the Ryding &
Johnson sale held at Lindsborg, recently, he
bought the top bull in Mr. Johnson's consign-
ment for \$200. P. A. Hiebert, of Hillsboro, who
owns a good herd of Herefords, was a small
consignor to the Epp sale.

Amos C. Ryding and Elmer L. Johnson, Sa-
line county Hereford breeders, held their first
sale in the pavilion in Lindsborg November 19.
Mr. Ryding dispersed his entire herd. The day
was unfavorable owing to the heavy snow
having fallen on side roads a few days before.
But the sale was one of the best of the season.
Mr. Ryding sold his WHR herd bull for \$200
to E. L. Varmer of Muskogee, Okla., and G. E.
Epp, of Lehigh, took the February bull calf
Comet from the Johnson consignment at \$200.
A wide range of prices were paid owing to the
different ages of animals sold. An encouraging
thing about the sale was the large number of
home buyers. Boyd Newcom was the auctioneer
assisted by Verner Lundquist.

Snow blocked side roads and cattle selling
without the big fat cost King Brothers of Del-
phos quite a lot of money. They offered an un-
usually well bred lot of useful Shorthorns in
their November 17 sale held at Salina. But the
cattle sold too low. Not a single animal sold up
to \$100, and the range of prices was not at all
in line with the kind of Shorthorns the King
boys are breeding. Their herd bull is one of the
best breeders to be found in the country. He
is a son of Proud Archer and Marigold 9th was
a daughter of Village Marshall. For many years
it has been the policy of this firm to cull close
and this practice will be continued. They say
even at low prices that occasionally overtake
the breeder of good cattle, the time will never
come when it pays to keep the poor kind. Kings
have a few young things still for sale.

Will Condell must get a lot of pleasure out
of the fact that he is in a position to invite the
Hereford breeding fraternity, as well as his
many friends among farmer-stockmen of
Kansas and other states to come back to the
Hazard place for another Hereford sale. This
time he offers 50 head of yearling bulls and
heifers, the tops from 85 head out of his 100
cows, sired by the great bulls Whr Star Do-
mino 24th, Whr Jubiter Domino 2nd, and Whr
Real Domino 41st. Mr. Condell has leased the
Hazard place and with his own Whr Herefords
hopes to maintain the high standard of Here-

Ruth Angle of Courtland, Kansas,
writes: "Enclosed find check to pay for
the small advertisement used in Kansas
Farmer on my Hampshire boar March
On. This advertisement did the job. I
sold the pig to head the good herd of
Mrs. F. B. Wempe & Sons, Frankfort."

ford perfection he had such an important part
in creating. In the 35 years he superintended
the Robert Hazlett herd he came to know a lot
about good Herefords and he continues in his
determination to still breed them better. The
date of sale is Monday, December 6.

Held during a regular Kansas blizzard Hos-
tetter Engle, of Abilene, proved to the public
on sale day that good Holsteins always will sell.
One buyer came in his truck 200 miles and
stayed until the sale was over, taking home
many of the better females. Forty-two head,
cows young and old, together with 8 baby
calves figured in as individuals, \$3,500. The 25
head of cows and heifers in production averaged
\$106. The cattle were really purebred but sold
without pedigrees. Fifteen buyers took the en-
tire offering. W. H. Boos of Independence bought
3 head for a total of \$362. The Hillside Dairy
at Strong City, took 3 head at a total of \$247.
W. E. Shoalter, Rose Hill, 3 head at \$237.
W. H. Mott, Herington, 11 head, mostly baby
calves, at \$372 and Leo Shoemaker also of
Herington 2 cows at \$235. Jas. T. McCulloch
was the auctioneer.

The persistency with which Sam Gibbs, of
Manchester, has continued with his great herd
of registered cattle suggests the type of man
he is. Only breeders who have been careful
buyers of the best care enough about them to
carry on when they are losing money. The man
who sticks thru adverse periods is more sure
to have the right kind of cattle than the one
who is in when prices are high and out when
the slump comes. So I am glad to call attention
to the Sam Gibbs sale to be held right at In-
dustry, on Monday, December 13. The inland
town of Industry is on Highway 15 about half
way between Abilene and Clay Center. He has
been a consistent buyer of straight Anxiety bred
bulls ever since the herd was established over
20 years ago. He has culled close and given the
herd the kind of care and attention a breeding
herd must have to do good in new hands. Mr.
Gibbs talks to the point and can be depended
upon to always state his position. He sees de-
fects as easily as he does the good points and
does not hesitate to point them out in his own
herd. Anyone wanting to secure catalog or other
information, must write Sam Gibbs, Man-
chester.

The Miller & Manning Hereford sale held at
the ranch near Council Grove, early in Novem-
ber was disappointing from the standpoint of
prices paid and lack of interest shown by Here-
ford breeders. The offering was too good from
the standpoint of breeding and individual ex-

cellence to sell for a general average of \$79 a head. The rainy day possibly kept many buyers away and the further fact that breeders are fairly stocked already most likely cut down the number of buyers. Commercial buyers and farmers took most of the offering at prices below what breeders like Miller & Manning should be obliged to sell their good cattle for. The top bull sold for \$150, going to C. A. Pray of Hope. The highest priced female went to Curtis Bros. of Toronto, for \$125. F. O. Frunty of Blackwell, Okla., was the only buyer outside of Kansas. He took several females and a March bull calf at \$135. Among the best buyers were: Robert Thomas, Cedar Point; Massey Bros., Sun City; Paul Juno, Vermillion; Eck Bros., White City; Nate Russell, Bazaar; John Rhodes, Tampa; Cecil Paul, Eskridge; R. A. Baker, Dunlap; Chas. Burnett, Council Grove; Floyd Sowers, Vesper; Julius Parks, Coldwater; H. C. Thebald, Yates Center; R. R. Dillon, Hope; and David Campbell, Council Grove.

Council Grove, December 13, will be the place and time of the next sale for the Morris County Hereford Breeders' Association. This sale is limited to young cattle, especially selected from 10 of the best herds in the county. There will be five 2-year-old bred heifers that are sired by a son of Prince Domino. Several others are also sired by other WHR bulls. The heifers are a fine lot containing a number that were consigned with 4-H and Vocational Agricultural boys especially in mind.

The bulls will range from 8-months-old calves to short 2-year-olds. Two of the heifers consigned to the sale are owned by Ralph Deewall who was declared 4-H beef champion for 1937 and was the highest scoring individual in the state judging contest and a member of the Comanche County judging team representing Kansas at the International. Ralph is moving to Morris county and will be in charge of the J. J. Moxley herd after March 1. The two heifers he is consigning were in the Comanche County Show Herd that took first at Hutchinson. Among the females are 10 excellent 2-year-old bred heifers some due to calf in January and February.

The following breeders are represented in the sale: Thomas F. Doran, J. B. Pritchard, Miller & Manning, V. E. Schoof, O. R. Gillespie, B. H. Bicker, J. A. Herpich and Son, J. J. Moxley, Ralph Deewall and G. I. Godwin.

-KF-

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle

Dec. 4—Norton S. Sanders, Miller
Dec. 6—Wm. Condell, Eldorado, Kansas.
Dec. 10—Chas. F. Vetter, Beloit.
Dec. 13—Sam Gibbs, Manchester.
Dec. 13—Morris County Hereford Breeders Association, Council Grove, Kan.
Dec. 14—Russell E. Tasker, Delphos. Sale at Salina.
Dec. 13—Morris County Hereford Breeders, D. Z. McCormick, Sale Mgr., Council Grove, Kansas.

Shorthorn Cattle

Dec. 9—Alvin T. Warrington, Leoti, Kansas.

Holstein Cattle

Dec. 6—John C. Bell, Abilene.

Poland China Hogs

Feb. 9—I. E. Knox & Son, South Haven, Kan.

Percheron Horses

Dec. 4—Holbert Importing Co., Greeley, Iowa.
Jan. 15—Hiett Bros., Haven. Sale at Fair Grounds, Hutchinson.

-KF-

Mention Kansas Farmer when writing to advertisers—it identifies you and insures service.

DUROC HOGS

Durocs of Royal Blood

33 years a breeder of heavy boned, shorter legged, easier feeding, medium type. Bred Glits, Sows, Boars, all ages for sale. 300 in herd. Immuned. Registered. Shipped on approval. Come or write me your needs. Catalog.
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

DUROC BOARS—EASY FEEDERS

Sound feet, short straight legs, deep red. Blood of breed's best boars and sows for 30 years. All ages, reg. Immuned. See them before buying. Kansas' oldest herd.
G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Purebred Poland Boars

Few gilts and weaned pigs.

JOHN D. HENRY, Lecompton, Kan.

PUREBRED BLACK POLAND PIGS

Sept. pigs of choice breeding, \$10 each. Also several young, tried, reg. sows, bred for March farrow. Pedigree with each animal. Leonard O. Fowler, R. 3, Russell, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester Whites Private Sale

Choice selection of medium big type hogs. 25 boars, 40 gilts, 8 sows to farrow soon and 30 weaning pigs. Priced reasonable. Telephone 5411. MARTIN CLAUSSEN, RUSSELL, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE BOARS READY

April boars, good ones, sired by second prize boar at Hutchinson. \$25 each while they last.
C. B. PALMER, WILSEY, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Reg. Hampshire Hogs

For sale: senior yearling boar, spring boars and gilts. Peter Pan, Rosedale and Idealist breeding. Good individuals. Jas. F. Shea, Quinter, Kan.

HEREFORD HOGS

Choice Hereford Boars

Bred sows and fall pigs for sale. None better bred. Hereford hogs reduce feed costs. Come and see them.
O. R. Cunningham, Formoso (Jewell Co.), Kan.

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

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Livestock and general farm sales auctioneer.
Denton (Doniphan Co.), Kan.

GUS D. HEIDEBRECHT
General auctioneer, Graduate Reppert Auct. school. Imman, Kan., R. F. D. 1

'Hopper Eggs Escape Grass Burning

By E. G. KELLEY

There seems to be considerable agitation now for burning grasses along fence rows and in fields for the purpose of destroying grasshopper eggs. Experience and tests have shown that burning the grass does not kill grasshopper eggs. It is my opinion that a widespread campaign for burning grass in any area would result in many mistakes.

It would destroy wintering places for game and songbirds. Also, it undoubtedly would increase the possibilities of soil blowing, and that certainly is not advisable.

Grasshopper eggs are in more or less well-defined areas on the farm. You will find them in and among the roots of stools of grass such as foxtail, tickle grass, sandburs and bluestem. Sometimes these grasses grow in abundance in the headlands, turn-rows, and fence rows of corn fields, sorghum fields, and fields of other crops. Often these infested areas are not more than 15 feet wide. The use of a moldboard plow to turn under these grass clumps so as to bury the eggs deep enough that the 'hoppers cannot escape when they hatch next spring will be a much better plan for destroying grasshopper eggs than burning the grass clumps. In fence rows and other areas along creek banks where the plow cannot be used, then by all means use a disk. More than one operation may be required. Disking out the eggs will merely expose them to weather and birds; it will neither destroy nor bury them.

-KF-

Modern Machinery for Kafir

Joe Mickley and Ansel Shannon, of Burden, as well as many other farmers, used up-to-the-minute methods in harvesting their kafir crop. With a small combine they did the job right in the field and are only handling the bundles once. With this equipment they threshed from 10 to 15 acres a day and harvested up to 400 bushels of grain a day.

Special construction on the little combines permits the cutter bar to be tipped up and this adapts the machine for kafir threshing. The combine is pulled up by a shock and then a crew of men, usually 5, drop the bundles on the cutter and off comes the heads. The heads are cut off instantly with no delay and from there on the combine does the rest.

A man to haul the grain away and another on the tractor to operate the combine and pull it from shock to shock completes the crew. As Jay Williams, prominent young Burden farmer, says, it takes a lot of the work out of kafir threshing and eliminates much of the dust so objectionable around a kafir threshing job.

Cowley County Agent Daly says that kafir is a fine livestock feed. When ground it has fattening qualities almost equal to corn. One big objection to kafir in the past has been getting the crop headed, stacked and threshed. It looks like modern machinery now has offered a solution to this problem.

-KF-

Kansas Cattle to Chicago

Symns Brothers, Doniphan county, had a consignment of their good Shorthorn cattle at the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago this week. These cattle had been fed since February 15. Other longer fed cattle were sold in the early fall when it appeared it would be more profitable to take the high market price and forget the honors of the show ring. P. K. Symns reports that he has plenty of feed and can buy all the corn he wants at 50 cents a bushel.

-KF-

Milk From Clean Cow

Bacterial contamination of milk during milking may be reduced by brushing all dust and manure particles from the cow's sides and belly, moistening her udder and flank with a damp cloth dipped in chlorine rinse solution, milking dry handed, and milking in small top milk pails. This advice is from G. H. Beck, of the dairy husbandry department at Kansas State College.

GIBBS Purebred Hereford Sale

On farm 18 miles South and 2 West of Clay Center; 16 miles North and 2 miles East of Abilene, Kan.—40 rods West of Industry, Kan., High School.

Monday, December 13

90 Reg. Anxiety Herefords

Offering consists mostly of yearlings, young bred heifers and cows. 40 SPRING CALVES and my herd bull ADVANCE PRINCE 4TH. 2226330 from the Mousel herd at Cambridge, Neb. (a wonderful sire, most of the spring calves were sired by him). They have everything desirable in conformation. Many herd bull prospects and some extra good 4-H club calves. Everything tested for Bang's disease within the past 30 days. Veterinarian's certificate will be furnished each purchaser.

Sale will be held in heated tent and visitors made comfortable.

Sale begins at 12 o'clock sharp.

For catalog address

Sam Gibbs, Owner, Manchester, Kan.

Aucts.: Jas. T. McCulloch, Ben Stewart

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

NOTE: This is one of the good herds of the state, founded over 20 years ago mostly with Gudge & Simpson cows and nothing but straight Anxiety bulls have been used since herd was established. This will be a good place to buy dependable Herefords.—Jesse R. Johnson.

Hereford Sale

22 Heifers—Registered—28 Bulls

Mostly Calves and Yearlings

Show 10:30 a. m.

Sale Pavilion

Sale 1:00 p. m.

Council Grove, Kan., Dec. 13

SELECTED FROM 10 HERDS

STRONG PRINCE DOMINO OFFERING

This group is about evenly divided between bulls and females. It contains some herd bull prospects that you should see. The females were consigned with the idea that they would make excellent foundation stock. Some especially suited for 4-H and vocational work.

For catalogues write:

Morris County Hereford Breeders' Association
or D. Z. McCormick

Council Grove - - - Kansas

Auctioneers: Fred Reppert, Les Lowe

HEREFORD CATTLE

Reg. Herefords

DOMINO BREEDING.
30 BULLS—20 HEIFERS
ALBERT SCHLICKAU, HAVEN, KAN.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Riffel's 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. LAFFIN
Crab Orchard, Nebraska, Box-k

BELGIAN HORSES

Dispersion of Herefords and Belgians

(Private Sale)
Entire herd of Belgian horses, 13 head stallions and mares, 17 reg. Hereford cows and one herd bull. Anxiety breeding. The prime of my old herd. Priced right.
LEON LALOUTE, FLORENCE, KAN.

Reg. Belgian Horses

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

JERSEY CATTLE

Fresh Jerseys For Sale
Cows, young heifers and bulls. Hood Farm breeding. World champion ancestors on both sides of pedigrees. Bulls \$50 up. Yeoman Jersey Farm, La Crosse, Kan.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Brown Swiss Bulls

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

RED POLL CATTLE

90 #LEAD TO SELECT FROM
Young bull from calves to breeding ages, 25 choice heifers, none better bred. Heavy milking strains. T.b. and abortion tested. All recorded.
G. W. Locke, DeGraff (Butler 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

Bad Food: Enrique Gonzales, Mexican, a professional glass eater, lodged a complaint that his jail food was bad.

Kansas Royalists: A movement recently was started at Independence to get the Duke of Windsor and Wally as our king and queen.

Honesty Costs: An honest driver of Kansas admitted on his application for a driver's license that he used liquors "excessively." The license promptly was denied.

Sad Ending: A tear gas bomb accidentally went off in the pocket of Harry Massey in Liberal. He was in a theater at the time and the crowd made a hasty exit, weeping.

Gas Culture: Women of Buhler have raised a fund for a public library. The only vacant building suitable to use was an abandoned filling station which was given to them, rent free.

Modern St. Patrick: Armed with a small legislative appropriation and backed by public sentiment, a South Dakota man has turned snake hunting into a full time job. He has killed thousands of rattlesnakes.

Farm Art: John Steuart Curry, Kansas artist, recently stated that the farmer is changing his attitude toward art and is showing more interest in cultural pursuits such as music, the drama and painting.

Surplus Prosperity: John Abbot, Muskogee, Okla., Osage Indian, told 500 tribesmen who were complaining of short allowances that "young folks now get drunk, cuss, act bad. Money do good, but money poison, too. We don't need so much money. We need more boys who work—not play."

Working Music: John P. Harris, Hutchinson, Ottawa and Chanute publisher, recently told the federal communications commissioner that Kansas farmers are equipping their tractors with radio sets. He was seeking permission to operate a small daytime station in Hutchinson.

—kf—

Tenancy Committee Named

The Farm Security Administration has announced the appointment of the State Farm Security Advisory Committees for Kansas. These committees, consisting of 9 persons in every state, will aid in administration of the Bankhead-Jones farm tenant act by advising the Secretary of Agriculture in the selection of counties in which loans to tenants should be made and in the selection of county committees within their respective states.

The appointees for Kansas are: Ed H. Hodgson, farmer, stockman, Little River, Chairman; H. Umberger, Dean and Director of Extension, Manhattan; R. J. Laubengayer, owner and publisher of Salina Journal, Salina; Alva B. Stryker, farmer, stockman, Blue Rapids; E. G. Tharpe, farmer, Protection; H. J. Seidel, farmer, Glen Elder; Hal Robinson, farm owner, bank director, Olathe; George Reinhardt, farmer, Parsons; Charles Campbell, banker, farmer, Norton.



"I don't know what I'm ever gonna do—everybody gone South and me with all these empty apartments on hand!"



1938 STANDARD RED CROWN
STARTS YOUR CAR



*IT'S READY NOW... and you
get the same fast gasoline from
every STANDARD OIL DEALER and
AGENT... Try it for QUICK STARTS and
LONG MILEAGE*

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

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