

KANSAS FARMER

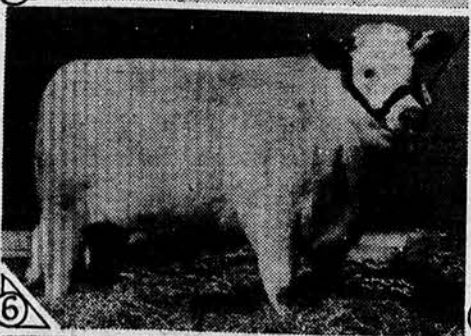
CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE

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Number 26

More Kansas CHAMPIONS FOR 1936



The Pictures:

- 1—Six top steers at the 1936 Kansas State Fair. Beginning nearest the camera, the owners holding the calves are Suzanne Schuler, Dickinson county; Earl Trapp, Russell county; Gerald Marsh, Brown county; Herman Klaassen, Butler county; Glen Fearing, Jewell county; Frank Harshman, Chase county.
- 2—Blackcap Marie, Mike Wilson's grand champion Angus cow at the state fairs, shown at home near Horton.
- 3—The champion Hereford county show herd from Brown county, an honor soon to become one of the most coveted in the state. Owners are William Belden, Al. J. Schuetz, Gordon & Hamilton, F. H. Belden and C. E. Miller.
- 4—The grand champion Jersey bull at the Kansas fairs—Laburnum Blonde Lad, owned by D. L. Wheelock, Holton.
- 5—The 10 healthiest of more than 20,000 Kansas 4-H Club members. From these 10, Anna Louise Roach, Leavenworth county, and Earl Horst, Harvey county, represented Kansas at the Club Congress in Chicago. First row, left to right, Glen Strange, Neosho county; Elmer Ludwig, Chase county; Earl Horst; Quentin Bergling, Rawlins county; Jack Bigham, Wyandotte county. Back row, left to right, Anna Louise Roach; Velta Anderson, Pratt county; Susie C. Smith, Ford county; Veda Brown, Harper county; Theresa Ann Bowran, Brown county.
- 6—The outstanding Kansas livestock winner at the American Royal, White Star, Shorthorn steer bred and shown by Kansas State College and judged grand champion.
- 7—Hazel and Helen Otte, Jewell county girls, came so near winning the national title in the "milk utilization" demonstration contest at the National Dairy Show that they probably would do it next time. Here they are in Dallas.
- 8—The highest honor in the nation for livestock judging is that won by the Kansas State College boys at the International Live Stock Show. Left to right they are: Roy Freeland, Effingham; Clarence Bell, McDonald; Claire Porter, Stafford; F. W. Bell, the coach; Tom Potter, Peabody; Alfred McMurty, of Texas, and Wilton Thomas, Clay Center.

Now turn to the stories about Kansas champions on pages 6 and 20.

Rain Was Worth Dollar an Acre

THE half-inch rain which covered most of Kansas early this month was worth a dollar an acre or more to Kansas farmers, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, estimates. Since there are 15 million acres of wheat, the rain was worth a great deal. Coming at this time of year and followed by a freeze, this half-inch of moisture will stay in the ground a long while because evaporation is low and little will be used for growth. Probably it would be well if warm weather did come and permit much of the wheat in the western counties to make more growth. In some western counties, however, the fall growth has been almost phenomenal. Rooks county has a heavy top covering except where pastured too much, and these fields are not numerous. Frank Smith, Stockton, said he had watched the wheat in his section for 40 years and he never saw it look better. Fall growth, he said, had indicated a good wheat crop more often than any other thing.

Kansas Farmer crop reporters say:

Anderson—Weather ideal for care of livestock so far this winter. Had an inch of rain recently which will be a big help to wheat; wheat looking fine, volunteer oats and wheat pasture great help in wintering cattle. Cattle looking very well considering scarcity of feed. Chickens not laying because feed scarcity. Eggs, 28c; cream, 30c.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Barber—A good rain fine on wheat. Livestock doing well and bringing good prices at community sales. Turkeys cheap this year. Eggs a good price, but farmers aren't getting many of them. Butterfat, 30c; eggs, 25c.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—Received 3/4-inch of rain and several inches of snow. The moisture was beneficial to wheat fields which were getting dry. Butterfat, 27c to 30c; wheat, \$1.17 to \$1.18; eggs, 25c to 26c.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Had rain and snow, about 3/4-inch of moisture, we needed it but not the cold weather. Livestock doing well. Plenty of feed in county for horses and cattle, most hog feed is sacked and trucked in. A few feeding oats and wheat. Most of these make their own mixtures. Milk cows selling well. A lot of plowing and blank listing done. Weanling pigs sell well, \$2.50 up; oats, 54c to 60c; corn, \$1.17 shipped in; native, \$1.10; seed corn, \$1.50 up; eggs, 32c; cream, 32c; springs, 9c.—L. H. Shannon.

Cherokee—Wheat fair but lots of it will be missing, crows and blackbirds dig down and pull up roots. Coal may be scarce. All farm products high. Most farmers not getting enough work to meet prices.—J. H. Van Horn.

Clark—Had 4 1/100-inch snow December 1, also 1 1/4 inches of rain December 5, which helped wheat considerably. Good wheat pasture in most of county. Quite a bit of oil leasing being done around Ashland. Eggs, 28c; cream, 30c.—G. P. Harvey.

Coffey—Had about an inch of rain recently which was very beneficial to wheat; water was getting short. Stock doing well on wheat and rye pasture, also the bluegrass. Corn, \$1.25; wheat, \$1.20; eggs, 30c; cream, 31c; poultry, 7c to 8c.—C. W. Carter.

Franklin—Nice rain recently, followed by cold snap. Moisture needed for wheat but didn't get enough rain for those short of stock water. Barley and early sown wheat made excellent pasture. We ate our last watermelon December 5. Prices paid at the City Feed Yard sale December 5, horses, \$27.50 to \$65; a team of mules, \$72.50; dairy cows, \$25 to \$67.50; stock cows, \$25 to \$47; stock calves, \$8 to \$18; veal calves, \$2 to \$15; sows, \$10 to \$22; stock pigs, \$2.50 to \$10; alfalfa hay, 65c a bale; prairie hay, 10c to 14 1/2c a bale; straw, 15c to 19c a bale. Ottawa markets: Wheat, \$1.15; corn, \$1.10; oats, 53c; kafir, \$1.75 cwt.; butterfat, 28c to 31c; eggs, 28c; hens, 7c to 10c.—Elias Blankenbaker.



John Casteel, Fort Scott, decided to have some fresh pork. The carcass is ready to be sawed down the backbone. And then—get those buckwheat cakes ready.

Gove and Sheridan—Recent snow and rain put wheat in fair condition for winter, prospects fair, acreage about the same as that of 1930. Wheat pasture is and will not be much good until next spring, at the best. Some hay and straw being baled. Baled straw is \$8.50 to \$9 in the field. The freeze in November stopped the grasshoppers and with the rain and snow recently, and freezing up at present, it is hoped they will not be so bad in 1937. We wish you all the best of luck and good health for 1937.—John I. Aldrich.

Greenwood—A nice rain fell recently which will help wheat but made no stock water. Some farms have not been rented for next year, a few farmers selling out. Corn, \$1.25; bran, \$1.85; shorts, \$2.10; eggs, 30c; cream, 28c to 30c; potatoes, 40c pk.—A. H. Brothers.

Harper—About 1 1/4 inches of rain and snow greatly benefited wheat. Much livestock brought in to pasture on wheat. Livestock doing well. Farmers are optimistic. Fewer hogs in the county. Increased interest in dairy stock. Many turkeys were pooled thru the Farm Bureau. Poultry doing well. Wheat, \$1.17; eggs, 28c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—We had a 3/4-inch rain recently which provided moisture for wheat at present. Livestock doing quite well on grazing. Increase in egg production. Wheat, \$1.16; corn, \$1.17; kafir, 95c; oats, 52c; bran, \$1.60; shorts, \$1.80; cream, 30c; eggs, 22c to 25c; heavy hens, 10c; springs, 9c; apples, \$1.50; potatoes, 30c; cabbage, 8c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Needed moisture has been received. Trench and baled straw silos now proving their worth. Not many hogs to butcher. Corn fodder was badly damaged but kafir is all right. Corn sells at \$1.30 at the feed stores, most of it poor in quality.—J. B. Schenck.

Lane—A rain followed by snow, and then a day or two later by more snow and rain, has put the top soil in excellent condition. Feed scarce but of good quality. Hogs and horses difficult to find. Several have had chances to lease land to oil companies.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Rain and snow supplied moisture for wheat and barley. Much plowing done. Eggs still very scarce, hens not getting enough good, yellow corn. Poultry cheap and money scarce with which to pay taxes. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, \$1.30; shorts, \$1.85; bran, \$1.60.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lincoln—Prospects for a wheat crop never were better at this time of year, our acreage is large this fall. Early-sown wheat has afforded considerable pasture for livestock. Recent rains sufficient for the time being. Feed pretty scarce and high. Fewer cattle in country than usual. Hogs pretty scarce.—R. W. Greene.

Linn—We had a good rain which will help wheat and make stock water. Lots of winter plowing being done. Farmers have no corn to husk so are plowing and getting up wood. Good baled hay sells at \$14 a ton. Oats, 53c; corn, \$1.21; eggs, 30c; cream, 30c.—W. E. Rigdon.

Lyon—The rain was good for wheat, as the crop was very dry; wheat not pastured too closely is in good condition. Roads well dragged, costs too much on taxes.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Had a light rain but more needed. Wheat not making much progress.

Accept Increases in Imports in Cause of Peace, Wallace Urges

THE future of national farm legislation—the Government Farm Program—was the subject of discussion at the national meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Pasadena, Calif., last week. Half a hundred Kansas farmers and their wives attended the big convention, which drew 7,000 delegates.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace told the farmer-delegates they must be willing, in the cause of peace, "to accept small increases in imports of certain farm products into the U. S." He said small imports from Pan-America and South America would enable us to export more, but we must know how to say "No," if our home market for any product is seriously threatened. Wallace said the preservation of world peace is even more fundamental than national agricultural conservation.

Following the Secretary's address, Edward A. O'Neal, dynamic leader of the Farm Bureau Federation, presented his official message. He is a strong advocate of production control such as we had under the first AAA. He expressed the belief that if necessary, a constitutional change to allow the right kind of crop control would be demanded by American farmers. The processing tax was called the fairest and soundest method yet discovered to finance a farm program. A majority of Kansas farmers probably would agree with this.

Other things urged by O'Neal are expansion of foreign trade thru reciprocal trade agreements and the lower-

ing of "excessive industrial tariffs"; further regulation of monopolies by the Federal Government; legislation to make it easier for farm tenants to become land-owners; Federal aid for rural roads and rural education; financial support for land grant colleges; further extension of electric service in rural districts; application of the Tennessee Valley Authority in river systems all over the country, and a "yardstick" to apply in fertilizer manufacture.

Resolutions finally adopted by the Farm Bureau delegation included one which demanded a rightful share of the national income for farmers, and said the following would be necessary:

Restoring and maintaining a high degree of soil fertility, a schedule of agricultural tariffs to protect fully the domestic market from competing imports that hold or force American price below parity levels, reduction of excessive industrial tariffs to equalize price levels of industrial and agricultural commodities, aggressive efforts to develop new domestic farm products, state and federal marketing agreements and the holding of surpluses from market channels in the most economical way under a system of federal loans based on warehousing or trust receipts.

Access to the records of meat packers and stockyard operators by the Secretary of Agriculture, for the purpose of studying marketing problems, again was asked. Liberalization of government farm loans, especially to deserving young men and good tenants, is favored, and the Bureau insisted upon an interest rate of 3 1/2 per cent on farm mortgages.

Matanuska "A Failure"

The government's effort to plant a colony in Matanuska Valley, Alaska, was called a failure by Senator Thomas of Oklahoma, recently, who said he was convinced the ambitious homestead project would collapse as soon as Federal aid is withdrawn. However, he said the experiment is "worth every penny" it cost, because it has proved once and for all that Alaska is not suitable for large scale colonization.

"The Matanuska Valley has two seasons—July and winter," the Senator asserted. Vegetables grow so rapidly they are watery and tasteless. One-third of the 400-family settlement is reported ready to quit, while 75 families have already gone.

crop for awhile. Best prospect this county has had for 5 years. Stock doing very well on scarce feed.—James McHill.

Norton—This county has had 2 inches of moisture since last report, all went into ground. Wheat doing fine. Not much work, money scarce. Farmers have to buy grain and some feed. A good corn crop is what we need. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, \$1.25; eggs, 30c; cream, 30c; hogs, \$8.50; straw, \$5 a load; alfalfa, \$20 a ton.—Marion Glenn.

Osborne—A recent rain followed by snow put the soil in excellent condition. Wheat never has lacked moisture to the extent that it was damaging the plants. And at this time wheat is in just about perfect condition. Some fields didn't make the growth that was hoped for, but the root system is very strong and will be ready for a good

Care Lowers Power Cost

Care of farm machinery determines its life on Emmett Clark's farm, Milo. He has a drill he has used for 20 years and he still seeds half of a 300 to 400-acre wheat crop with this machine. It is carefully oiled while in use and is stored in the dry after seeding. Latest model drills are equipped with pressure oiling and there is even less time and work necessary in keeping the machine in tip-top lubrication.

Mr. Clark used horses and mules for years, but now has turned almost entirely to tractors for all field work. He and his son use a heavy tractor for plowing and some wheat work, and a lighter general-purpose tractor for row-crop farming. Both are stored carefully in the dry. Mr. Clark believes the tractor is the answer to modern farm power, altho the horse did a good job.

start in the spring. Have had a wonderful fall and it has taken very little feed so far. Community sales every Thursday continue to get the livestock and buyers together at satisfactory prices. Turkey price very unsatisfactory. This year took a heavy toll of trees.—Niles C. Endsley.

Rawlins—We had some winter weather here with ice and snow, mist and fog. Quite a little stock moving thru the sales pavilions. Lots of hogs, but a loss to the growers as corn is around \$1.10 to \$1.12 and the hog top is \$8.50 to \$9. Wheat very dry, would liked to have seen more moisture before winter.—J. A. Kelley.

Republic—We had a good rain and a soft snow recently. Wheat is mostly O. K. Farmers busy hauling straw and fodder, sawing wood and butchering. Many farm and pavilion sales. Cattle sell cheap except milk cows; horses sell very high. Few farmers have hogs and still fewer are breeding for spring pigs. All sack feed prices going up, with wheat and corn. Annual 4-H banquet was well attended.—A. R. Snapp.

Roos—Have been having cold, damp weather which is hard on all livestock. Farmers not doing much outside of their chores. Quite a few have been taken off relief. Bran, \$1.40; straw, \$6 a ton; wheat, \$1.10; corn, \$1.34; eggs, 30c; cream, 29c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—A rain, recently received, amounting to 3/4-inch, has put wheat in excellent condition for going into winter. Wheat has been at a standstill for several weeks because of lack of moisture. As a result it is providing but scanty pasture. Livestock thin and roughage very scarce. Much hay has been shipped and trucked in and much more will be needed. Wheat, \$1.16; eggs, 25c; butterfat, 33c.—William Crotinger.

Smith—This county got a good inch or a little more of moisture recently; will be great for small grain. A few getting low on feed. Hay bringing \$18 a ton. All grain going higher. Very few eggs going to market. Chickens sold off closely because of scarcity of feed. Prices at community sales keeping up well on all kinds of stock. A few farm sales and prices very satisfactory. Corn, \$1.28; cream, 30c; eggs, 28c.—Harry Saunders.

Summer—We have plenty of moisture now—enough to keep wheat and barley growing some time. Livestock in fair condition, no heavy losses reported. Fewer cattle on feed this winter, not many hogs on farms. Farmers sawing wood and doing odd jobs. Unmatured feed of very poor value. Numerous farm sales, some land-changing hands at fair prices. Eggs, 30c; cream, 34c; wheat, \$1.16.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Wallace—We had a nice snow that stayed on, melting slowly and was a wonderful help to wheat. The prospects for wheat much better than usual. It has been quite cold since the snow.—E. B. Kuhn.

Wilson—Wheat looks good, in need of a little more moisture. Had one light snow. Stock doing well. Several farm sales, machinery and stock bring good prices.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

Wyandotte—Received a good rain and snow which has made wheat and grass look much better. Also provided stock water which was getting low in creeks and ponds. Feed of all kinds scarce and much stock likely will suffer before spring. Some butchering being done. Loose alfalfa selling for \$30 a ton at the stock. Most fall plowing has been done. Farm Bureau making drive for members, membership probably largest it ever has been in this county, held annual meeting at Piper, December 16, with an all day meeting and basket dinner at noon.—Warren Scott.

How Sweet Is Blackstrap?

The blackstrap molasses being offered on the market as livestock feed will approximate 55 per cent sugar, the sugar supplying the same sort of body fuel as the starch of corn. In fact the starch must be changed to sugar before the animal can assimilate it. But corn has more protein and more minerals, which makes the use of protein supplements and minerals of greater importance than where corn is fed.

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KANSAS FARMER

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Wallace Announces 1937 Farm Program

THE 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program will be similar in many respects to the 1936 program, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace announces. It offers payments to farmers who meet specified conditions for shifting land from soil depleting crops to soil conserving crops, and for carrying out approved soil building practices. Most of the changes made were proposed in conferences of farmers and farm program representatives. Great emphasis will be placed on soil building and more money will be available for soil building practices. The 1937 program depends upon an appropriation of a half billion dollars, which it is anticipated Congress will make.

Sallent Points of New Plan

1. The program provides for expenditures not to exceed the 1/2 billion dollars authorized to carry out the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.
2. The plan of establishing soil depleting bases for farms has been continued. These bases will be used as a yardstick to measure diversion from soil depleting to soil conserving crops.
3. Payment for shifts from general depleting crops and cotton, tobacco, and peanuts will be continued in 1937.
4. Crops will be classified as soil conserving and soil depleting. Some changes have been made in the light of experience and conditions brought about by the 1936 drought.
5. The regional set-up for the administration of the program will be virtually the same as for 1936.
6. Administrative expenses of all County Agricultural Conservation Associations will be deducted from the payments to farmers in their respective counties.
7. The range program, which applied only to Western Region states in 1936, will be extended to include range lands in western parts of the Southern and North Central Regions.
8. The allowance which growers of vegetables and fruits can earn thru soil building practices will be increased for 1937.
9. Any producer, no matter how small his farm, will have an opportunity to earn at least \$20. The minimum allowance in the 1936 program was \$10.
10. Producers with sizable acreages in permanent pasture will be given an opportunity for additional participation in the program.

"As Secretary Wallace indicated," H. R. Tolley, administrator said, "the program follows the pattern cut in 1936 but nevertheless many important changes have been made."

"For example, many farms in the Northeast and in parts of the other regions have little need for diversion. They can best improve their land by soil building practices such as pasture and hay land improvement and reforestation. Consequently, the new program provides that producers who have small acreages in general soil-depleting crops will not, in most instances, be eligible for diversion payments but will have an increased allowance for soil-building practices."

"The Corn Belt suffered badly from the drought this year. The program includes payments for replacements and increases of soil conserving crops for the farms in that area. In Western areas, inducements will be offered for the restoration of native grasses in the areas where these grasses are needed to prevent wind and water erosion."

"We have varied the program to conform to regional needs but at the same time we have tried to simplify administrative routine and to place more responsibility for administration upon the farmers themselves."

Outline of the 1937 Program

The soil depleting bases, including the general base, and the cotton, tobacco, peanut, sugar cane, sugar beet



Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture

and rice bases will conform to the 1936 bases, subject to adjustments to correct inequities.

Flax for which a special base was established in 1936 will be included in the general soil depleting base.

The soil depleting bases for individual farms will be determined by the county committees who will take into consideration variation among farms in size, number of crops acres, type and productivity of soil, topography, farming practices, and acreages of the particular crops normally grown. Bases for farms which are similar in these respects will be kept in line and the total bases for all farms in the county will conform to standards established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

In 1937, a limit on corn acreage will be established for farms in those parts of the North Central Region and Kansas where corn is the major crop. This limit will conform to good conservation practices. The aggregate of these limits will be slightly smaller than the total acreage planted to corn in 1936.

"This limit," Mr. Tolley said, "is designed to prevent increases which

might not only defeat the effort to conserve the soil, but with normal yields result in surpluses which would greatly reduce prices."

If the corn acreage limit is exceeded, a deduction will be made for each acre over the limit at the rate paid for diversion from the general soil depleting base.

Normal acreages of soil conserving crops also will be established for farms participating in the program.

"These acreages will constitute soil conserving bases," Mr. Tolley said. "These bases will serve as a yardstick to measure increases in soil conserving crops. They are in line with requests from producers for more rigid standards to measure performance in 1937."

The soil conserving bases for all farms in the North Central and Western Regions will be the total acreage of crop land, minus the total acreage in all soil depleting bases.

The soil conserving bases for other regions is the average acreage of soil conserving crops over a representative period.

Rates of Payment

As in 1936, payments will be divided into two classes: Class 1 payments or diversion payments, and Class 2 payments or soil building payments.

The rate paid for diversion from the general soil-depleting base will average slightly less than the \$10 average of 1936. The maximum acreage for which payment will be made for diversion from the general soil depleting base will remain unchanged. As in 1936, the rate will vary from farm to farm as the productivity of land varies. Two-thirds of this payment will be made for shifts from soil depleting crops and one-third will be made for corresponding increases in the acreage of soil conserving crops, or will be added to the soil-building allowance.

The rates of payment for diversion for the special base crops is the same as in 1936, but the maximum amount of diversion for which payment will be made has been reduced in the case of several types of tobacco and for peanuts.

1. The rate for diversion from the general soil depleting base and the maximum diversion for which payment will be made is:

(a) An average of \$6 an acre for each acre diverted from the general

soil depleting base. The limit on this payment is 15 per cent of the general soil depleting base. On farms for which a corn acreage limit is established this rate will be increased 5 per cent.

(b) An average of \$3 an acre for increases above the soil conserving base. The limit on this payment is the acreage diverted for payment from the general soil depleting base. On farms for which a corn acreage limit is established this rate will be increased 5 per cent.

In the Northeast, East Central and most of the Southern Regions these two payments are combined into one payment of \$9 an acre, with a deduction of \$3 an acre for failure to match the diversion with an increased acreage of soil conserving crops. In lieu of the \$3 an acre payment, for farms in

Will Limit Corn Acreage

A limit on corn acreage will be established in 1937, for farms in those parts of the North Central Region and Kansas where corn is the major crop. This limit will conform to good conservation practices. The aggregate of these limits will be slightly smaller than the total acreage planted to corn in 1936.

This limit is designed to prevent increases which might not only defeat the effort to conserve the soil, but with normal yields result in surpluses which would greatly reduce prices.

If the corn acreage limit is exceeded, a deduction will be made for each acre over the limit at the rate paid for diversion from the general soil depleting base.

the Great Plains Region and in the mountain and Pacific states, \$3 will be added to the practice allowance for each acre diverted from the general base.

2. The rate for diversion from the cotton and tobacco soil depleting bases and the maximum limit of diversion from the base for which payment will be made follows:

(a) cotton, 5 cents a pound; limit 35 per cent.

(b) flue-cured, Burley, and Maryland tobacco, 5 cents a pound; limit 25 per cent. (1936 limit, 30 per cent.)

3. The acre rate for the special crops is also calculated on the productivity of the soil. The rate is arrived at by multiplying the rate a pound by the average yield for the farm.

For example, the payment per acre for cotton land averaging 170 pounds of lint would be 170 times 5 cents, or \$8.50.

Deductions will be made if the 1937 acreage of cotton, tobacco, peanuts or general crops exceeds the base established for these crops on any farm. The deduction for the excess acreage will be made at the rate for diversion.

Taking into account the payments for increasing soil-conserving crops on Corn Belt farms and the changes made in the method of handling county administrative expenses in the Southern and Northeast Regions, the diversion payments will be between 5 and 10 per cent less than those last year on farms on which corn and wheat are the major crops and they will average about 5 per cent less than those of last year on farms on which crops with special

(Continued on Page 15)



A Great Modern Love Story

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

THERE is no connection, so far as I can see, between the love affairs of the recent King of England and Emperor of India, and agriculture out here in the blooming and blowing West. That crisis in England seems to be over. He abdicated his throne and made way for his younger brother.

But readers of Kansas Farmer are just as much interested in a love story as any other class of citizens, and this is one of the most interesting love stories in history.

This former King of England is not a callow youth as might be inferred from a good deal that has been published. He is a man who has passed his 42nd birthday, a middle-aged man in fact, and a man of vastly more experience than the average man. Mrs. Simpson is not an inexperienced girl; she is a woman of mature age, 40 years, and with two living divorced husbands. So this affair which attracted the attention of readers of every continent, every clime and every language in the world, which apparently has shaken a great Empire, to the extent that the Prime Minister of England declared that a false move might destroy the British Empire, is not the result of any thoughtless puppy-love. Presumably the parties directly interested considered the probable, or at least possible, results that might flow from a marriage between an American woman and the head of the greatest Empire in the world.

All the talk and the vast amount of publicity about this affair has given us some information about the matrimonial rights and customs of British royalty that most of us did not have before that story broke. There has been, I think, a very general impression that the King of England has to choose his wife from among the maidens of royal blood, and that I may say, has been the general custom. That custom has been to the great advantage of a number of fourth or fifth rank monarchs who had marriageable daughters. If one of these marriageable daughters could put her matrimonial grabhooks on a bachelor king like Edward VIII, that would put her royal family right on the top shelf. It would be an even better move financially than for the son of the President to marry one of the DuPont girls.

However, the impression that royalty must marry royalty was a mistake. The King of England has the right to marry a commoner if he wishes. He may marry entirely outside of the royal social circle. He may come over here and pick out an American girl if he chooses, but after all this kingly right has a string to it. Away back in the days when religion cut more figure than it does now, and when there was a fierce hostility between the Church of England and the Catholic church, Parliament enacted a law that the King must not marry a Catholic. That law still is in effect and carries an assumption on the part of Parliament that it has the right to put other limitations on the matrimonial plans and desires of the monarch. If the Parliament has the power to prevent the King from marrying a Catholic it would seem to have the power also to say that he may not marry a divorced woman. So far as I know no bill to that effect has been introduced in Parliament, but there is no reason why it might not be.

However, the passage of such an act was not mentioned by the Prime Minister as one of the alternatives facing the King. He mentioned only three courses that could be taken by King Edward. He could declare that he did not intend to marry Mrs. Simpson, or he could abdicate his throne, which he did. In the event he refused to do either, the members of the Cabinet would resign and if the Parliament stood by the Cabinet then the various party leaders would refuse to organize another cabinet.

To us over here in the United States it is difficult to understand why the marriage of the King is such a vital matter to anyone aside from the King and the woman he marries. A generation ago the voters of the United States elected a bachelor President, Grover Cleveland. Thirty years before the voters had elected a bachelor, President James Buchanan. Now, while the voters of the United States prefer that the President should marry, they are perfectly willing to let him do the selecting. Maybe if a President should marry a divorced woman there might be some talk and a good deal

Grit

ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

If you say you will!
You'll do it, pard,
Though, oftimes the hill
To climb is hard.
Push up in the collar
Don't give up and holler
Give a hundred cents of grit
For ev'ry nimble dollar!

Though today's bright sun's
Sinking low, pard;
And a day's work done—
The still night's starred!
Keep your swing and smile on
Though the duties pile on
By and by you'll boost yourself
And then can put some style on!

Winners, swift or slow,
Plod ahead, pard;
Be it weal or woe—
The way's not barred!
Some one's sure to want you
Cheeriness won't gaunt you
Have a faith that's bound to win
And doubts will never haunt you!
(Copyright, 1936)

of gossip in the papers, but Congress certainly would refuse to dictate whom he should marry. Not so in England.

Another thing that is difficult to understand is the standard of morals required of the King. No matter what may have been the relations of the King and Mrs. Simpson that did not seem to matter to the Prime Minister or to Parliament, or to the English nobility generally, or even the clergy, so long as they were private relations. In other words, according to their code, he might do illegitimately what he would not have been permitted to do legitimately. King Edward preferred to have Mrs. Simpson for his wife rather than for his mistress, and it seems to us that his standard of morals is better than that of the Prime Minister or the English clergy or the Parliament.

I guessed before it actually happened that the King would have to yield. Among the long line of English kings whenever there has been a contest between the sovereign and the Parliament which had to come to a showdown, the Parliament has won.

Back in the 17th century, England was ruled by Kings of the House of Stuart. There were four kings of that name and all of them had trouble with their parliaments. James VI held his throne for a short but troubled reign. He was unpopular but was not dethroned. His greatest contribution to the world was a translation of the Bible, known still as "King James' version." Of course, he did not personally do the translating, altho he was a rather distinguished scholar for his day and was designated by an English statesman as "the wisest fool in Christendom." But he was fortunate in obtaining the services of some marvelous men as translators. The King James Bible has stood the test of literary criticism for more than 250 years. No modern version equals it in the beauty and simplicity of its style.

King James VI was succeeded by his son, Charles I. He had trouble with his Parliament right from the start. He insisted on the "divine right of Kings" to have absolute rule. The result was civil war in which Charles was defeated and finally beheaded. Then came the rule of Oliver Cromwell, styled "Protector" of the Commonwealth. His rule lasted only 3 years, but while it did last was one of the most notable eras of history. When he died his son Richard succeeded him, but he had neither the ability nor the metal of his distinguished father and the Commonwealth failed.

Charles II, son of Charles I, who was beheaded, was restored to the throne and held it for 15 years. He was a corrupt profligate, but was personally popular and managed to get along with Parliaments, making promises which he broke, and then he made more promises. He was followed by his brother, James II, who was as corrupt as Charles but nowhere near as popular. He was a religious bigot and after 4 years the English were so tired of him that they invited William of Orange, who had married Mary, the daughter of King James, to come over and chase his father-in-law off the throne. William came. James put up a fight and lost and that ended the Stuart dynasty.

Personally, my sympathies were with King Edward. I utterly despise the hypocrisy of the English aristocracy who would be willing to condone adultery but who were unwilling to permit the King to marry honorably the woman he evidently loved.

Stands on His Own Two Feet

AN EARNEST and evidently puzzled young farmer writes me as follows: "Now that the election is past, we who voted against the present administration have nothing to stand on. But I feel that we haven't sold our birthright for a mess of pottage. I am a young man trying to get a start. I also am a renter. The allotment and Triple-A and the other alphabetical illusions, certainly have made it difficult for the few of us who are trying to stand on our own feet.

"Since the allotment several good men have been moved off of the best farms so the owners of the farms or corporation owners could get the cash benefits. These farmers, due to the fact that there are no farms to rent, are in town working on relief. I still have a place, because it is entirely impractical for a suit-case farmer.

"I think that a man's politics is his own business and I respect his beliefs if they seem to rest on any reasonable foundation. But it seems to me the Democratic party has sold out its high ideals for the New Deal. I sincerely hope that I am wrong.

"People have different ideas, mostly selfish. The man who raises no grain wants the tariff taken off farm products so that grain and flour will be cheap. The man who raises wheat yells in protest when wheat is 25 cents a bushel and demands protection or a bonus, but thinks it an outrage if protection is given the producer of what he has to buy.

"We have raised very little grain here for the last 3 years, but I am not objecting because those who have been fortunate enough to raise crops of grain and have grain to sell, are getting a good price."

—A. H.
Narrow selfishness is the bane of humanity and yet in the end it destroys the one whose acts are always motivated by it. Sometimes possibly we will learn that it is "better to give than to receive," and that bread of kindness and unselfishness cast upon the waters may return three fold.

How the Law Fixes It

A and B have been married more than 30 years. They have no children. They own considerable real estate in Kansas that is all in the husband's name. Can the wife make a will for half of this property before the husband's death to be executed after her death? Can she make a will before her husband's death to be executed after his death, dividing half of this estate? If no will is made by either party and both meet death in an accident at the same time, who inherits the property?—Old Subscriber.

B might make such a will but it would be inoperative until after the death of the husband. In other words, if the wife should die before her husband the will made by the wife before her death would be void.

If no will is made by either husband or wife and they die at the same instant, having no children, the property would go to the parents of the husband, if there are any, for the reason that the statutory inheritance of the wife does not begin until after the death of the husband. If wife survives the husband for even 1 minute and that fact can be proved, then the property will go to the parents of the wife if they or either of them are living, because, having no children all of the property of the husband at the instant of his death descends to his surviving wife. If the parents of the survivor are both dead then the brothers and sisters, if any of the survivor, will inherit.

For an answer to a legal question, enclose a 3-cent stamped self-addressed envelope with your question to T. A. McNeal, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Questions answered only for subscribers.

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Farm Matters as I See Them

Farm Picture Looks Hopeful

I WAS much interested in reading the annual report of Henry Wallace, secretary of agriculture, a few days ago. Gratifying, of course, is the statement that gross income of the American farmers for 1936 will be some \$9,200,000,000 or about \$700,000,000 more than for 1935. Interesting also to note that it still is \$3,000,000,000 below that of 1929, but \$3,900,000,000 larger than for 1932.

Measured in terms of purchasing power, Secretary Wallace figures that the farm income of the United States for 1936 is only 7 per cent less than it was in 1929, due to lower prices farmers have to pay than in 1929. Also he figures that farm purchasing power in 1936 is 60 per cent greater than it was in 1932.

The secretary's report is encouraging, when we compare conditions of agriculture today to those of 4 years ago. Business over the country also is on the upgrade, altho the number of unemployed, and the number still dependent upon public relief for their living, is indeed disquieting.

Also we have to note that the farm income is "spotted," due largely to drouth conditions the last year, and with a hang-over in some sections, including our own, from previous drouths.

An important fact in farm income is, as always, the consumer income. After all, the consumers of the United States are the big factor in farm prosperity. Consumers without purchasing power are just as bad for farmers as farmers without purchasing power are bad for industry and the industrial workers. We are all one big family when all is said and done, and prosperity depends upon a proper economic balance between agriculture and industry.

From the viewpoint of prospective consumer purchasing power in 1937, Secretary Wallace is not entirely discouraging, altho not as encouraging as we might wish. He estimates that consumer income for the country as a whole, during the first half of next year, will increase in about the same proportion as the increase in cost of living, including increases in prices of foodstuffs caused by the drouth.

In other words, the American farmer can look for at least as good a domestic market for his products in 1937 as he had in 1936.

This means that during 1937, if we have good crops, but not so abundant as to bring about surpluses that would cause a decided drop in farm prices, the American farmer will continue to improve his condition in 1937. Also that with

an ordinarily good crop year, conditions in the drouth stricken areas of 1936 will be much better in 1937—and that means business will be better in these areas.

As an aftermath of the drouth, the Federal Government faces the responsibility of protecting the farmers in those sections. There are thousands of farmers in the drouth area who have exhausted their resources, who have exhausted their credit sources, who will have to be "tided over" by the resettlement administration or the WPA or a combination of these services.

I am bending every energy at my command to see that arrangements are made to take care of these cases. I am hopeful this will be arranged before I leave for Washington, the latter part of the month.

I do not look for serious modification of the present Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act at the present session of Congress. It is my understanding that the next session will be asked to appropriate \$500,000,000 for payments to farmers for co-operating in a national conservation program. And I have no doubt that the appropriation will be made.

More emphasis, and slightly heavier payments, are to be made for planting soil building crops on acreages withdrawn from the production of soil depleting crops—particularly where these crops tend to be produced in excess of profitable marketing demands. In other words, the program seems to be headed toward efforts to attain a balanced production, as well as to conserve the resources of the soil.

In line with this, I would not be surprised to see the date on which administration of the soil conservation will be turned to the states postponed from January, 1938, to January, 1940. While I want to see this as much under local control as possible, it may be necessary to let it go over another 2 years, until more states are prepared to cope with the problem.

Another thing I want to see is a modification of the present program better to protect the dairy and meat animal branches of agriculture. And I believe this can be worked out, and will be worked out.

Also I look for the next Congress to initiate some form of crop insurance, very likely applicable only to wheat, perhaps also to cotton. This will be an experiment, of course, but it is an experiment that I want to see tried out. I expect to devote my attention to this phase of the farm problem in the coming session of Congress.

On the whole, the national farm picture looks hopeful as the year 1936 draws to a close. And with government help to which they are entitled, and which I intend to see that they get, the farmers in the drouth sections will be able to pull thru and share in the national prosperity we are all hopeful is on the way, after these years of depression and grief.

Poor Roads Are Costly

LIKE other valiant defenders of farmers' rights, Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, used forceful words in speaking of highway needs before the recent national session of his great organization. And I agree with what he said. He placed great emphasis on the opposition of the Grange to the diversion of motor fees and like revenues to other than the construction and maintenance of highways, as originally intended.

Frankly, a bad road penalizes the farmer who must use it. Every "high cost" mile he must travel reduces his income from farm products he hauls to market. The higher the cost of transportation, the harder it hits the producer. Also, the harder it hits the consumer. And we cannot forget that the farmer is a consumer. Think of the merchandise the farmer buys in town and hauls back to his farm. Poor roads add much to the total cost the farmer must pay. You see, that fine, all-weather road a few miles away is of little value to a farmer in bad weather, if an impassable road lies between it and his farm.

This important matter isn't going to be buried under other bills and proposals in Washington. I am going to continue my fight for adequate all-weather farm-to-market or farm-to-highway roads. The cost would be relatively small but having such roads actually would add to the farm income; the farm buying power in which other business is so sincerely interested. Another good point is that building this type of roads would provide useful employment for farmers who need jobs.

I should like to add a word here about taxes on motor cars and trucks, and the fuel they use. Transportation of this kind long ago moved out of the luxury class, so far as farmers are concerned. The motor car and the truck are working equipment the farmer must have if he conducts his business efficiently. Burdensome taxes on cars or trucks or on the fuel they use, are a menace to farm recovery and future prosperity.

Arthur Capper

Expect Prices to Climb Into the New Year

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.....	\$12.25	\$11.75	\$10.25
Hogs	10.00	9.40	9.25
Lambs	8.85	8.75	11.15
Hens, Heavy	14½	13	17
Eggs, Firsts.....	31	33½	22
Butterfat	30	29	30
Wheat, Hard Winter..	1.31	1.22½	1.11½
Corn, Yellow.....	1.17½	1.17	.64
Oats57	.50½	.30
Barley90	.89	.49
Alfalfa, Baled.....	25.00	23.00	9.50
Prairie	15.50	14.00	9.00

ing livestock might dull the demand for corn, but it appears now the effect was just to prevent corn from going up into the range of post-war prices.

Steady to higher prices for most grades and classes of cattle are expected during December, because of decreasing shipments of long-fed cattle, a smaller than usual bulge in new-crop arrivals, the tendency to distribute cattle more evenly into market channels when prices are advancing, and a holding tendency by present owners of cattle because they believe cattle will pay their feed bill the next 2 months.

Would Bring Welcome Profit

Medium butcher heifers, cows and steers carrying just a little finish, are in position to continue to advance so long as the present level of prices for hard-finished cattle stays where it is. Since many Kansas farmers are feeding this class of cattle, a price rise will mean welcome profits to them.

Improvement in sheep and lamb prices may be expected into January. In years such as the present when the

price range has been downward from September to December, the December rise usually runs into January. Lambs fattened on wheat will be fewer in number than was thought a month or two ago, and this will tend to hold down receipts during December and early January.

Dairymen will find pleasure in the promise of higher prices for dairy products during the next month or so. Production is expected to decline from the high level reached this fall as pastures and feed crops become abundant. Coupled with a broader buying demand this should result in higher butter prices.

Steady to higher poultry, and lower egg prices, by the end of December appear probable. In 20 of the last 28 years, the price of heavy hens at Kansas City was higher in December than in November. The top price of the month has come most frequently in the last 10 days. Poultry has been cheap and the big storage stocks have had about their full effect on the price.

Due to the short corn crop and unloading of sows and shoats in early fall this year, the hog price is expected to

begin coming back during December, altho this is an unusual direction for hog prices at this time of year. Hog prices are on the upward cycle and are nearly sure to rise during the next 60 days.

Market Barometer

Cattle—All classes are expected to gain the next 30 days with the edge in favor of the lower and medium grades.

Hogs—Count on higher levels for next 60 days.

Sheep and Lambs—Every chance for strength this month.

Wheat—Steady to higher during December.

Corn—Not much change in sight.

Butterfat—Dairymen have reason to expect improvement.

Eggs and Poultry—The peak of egg values likely will soon be past, and with poultry making a come-back.

DESPITE the fact we all looked for a break in corn prices as winter came on, there seems to be none in sight yet. Extremely small supplies of corn, improving business conditions and advancing prices for livestock are factors which tend to prevent seasonal declines in corn prices, and we have all of these things this year. It seemed that substitutes being used for fatten-

Jayhawkers Brought Back High Honors From the International

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

SEVEN acres of exhibit space were crowded to the limit in this year's huge International Livestock Exposition at Chicago. It was a show equal to any held around the globe. B. H. Heide, secretary-manager of the show, delighted in telling that 30 states and 4 Canadian provinces had entered 14,600 head of cattle, hogs, sheep and horses in competition for about \$100,000 in cash prizes.

Kansas sent a fine group of 4-H club folks to Chicago to help open International Week with the National 4-H Club Congress, which is held in connection with the Chicago show. This delegation included:

Leaders—M. H. Coe, J. Harold Johnson, E. R. Holbrook, Kansas State College, Manhattan. Rachel Markwell, home demonstration agent, Girard; Paul Gwin, county agent, Junction City; Christine Wiggin, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

Delegates—David Rice, Athol; John Britt, Milford; Charles Hoyt, Junction City; Leroy Benda, Halford; Ernest Whitely, Perth; Carroll Mogge, Rule-

drickson, Atchison; Mary Joe Linscott, Cummings; Marjorie Pierson, Clay Center; Roberta Keim, Detroit; Mildred Eubanks, Holton; Zelma Collins, Greensburg; Frances Craig, Fowler.

Wilma Evans, Hutchinson; Alma Deane Fuller, Courtland; Velma Lunt, Wichita; Gladys Bell, Dodge City; Hester Jenik, Menlo; Betty Jane Sawhill, Wichita; Maxine Ditzgen, Nickerson; Pauline Schoffner, Junction City; Evelyn Erickson, Junction City; Irene Rogers, Junction City.

The Santa Fe railroad awarded trips to Chicago to 12 of the Kansas 4-H club members for excellence in agricultural projects. Trips also were awarded by the Rock Island railroad and by the Kansas Bankers' Association.

Maxine Ditzgen, 17, of Nickerson, was selected by state club leader, M. H. Coe, as the year's most all-around club girl in Kansas, and won an all-expense trip to Chicago. She has been a club member 7 years and has completed projects in gardening, leadership, room improvement, clothing and food preparation.

Betty Jane Sawhill, Wichita, and Merle Carr, Goddard, won first and second individual honors and top team placing in the meat identification contest, a feature of the 15th National 4-H Club Congress. They had to identify 24 cuts of pork, veal, beef and lamb. Both received gold watches given by the National Live Stock and Meat Board. This is quite an honor when our two Kansans beat all club members from 8 other states.

Anna Marie Potter, Mayetta, was among the winners for cotton school dresses. Marjorie Elliott, Mayetta, won

a top placing in the wool dress and suit class. Kansas girls won 4th in judging clothing, the team including Zelma Collins, Greensburg, and Pauline Schoffner, Junction City. Thelma Wilhelm, Mount Hope, was a blue ribbon winner in the 4-H canning exhibit, and Louise Shaffer, Russell, earned a red ribbon on her canned meats.

In an exhibit of 5 jars of fruit to be used to help solve the winter's salad and dessert problem, Helen Everett, Little River, was a blue ribbon winner. In the preserved foods judging contest, Kansas won 7th with Maxine Ditzgen, Nickerson, and Gertrude Mensch, Independence, representing Kansas 4-H clubs. In judging baked goods, our Kansas girls placed 5th. They were: Mercedes Williams, White City, and Evelyn Erickson, of Junction City.

Kansas girls ranked at the top in home improvement exhibits as blue ribbon winners included: Evelyn Erickson, Junction City, and Joan Miller, Milford. Home furnishing judging winners included Kansas in second place among teams, with Wilma Evans, Hutchinson, the high ranking individual among all the contestants. Frances Craig, Fowler, also did a good job of judging in this contest.

(Continued on Page 15)

Re-Elected



Carl C. Cogswell, of Pretty Prairie, overwhelmingly elected as master of the Kansas State Grange

Grange Favors Crop Insurance, Soil Program, Gas Tax Exemption

AT THE 65th annual convention of the Kansas State Grange, held at Abilene last week, Carl C. Cogswell, Pretty Prairie, was re-elected master of the organization. Cogswell has served at this post for several years, and also is chairman of the Kansas State Tax Commission. Harry Colglazier, Larned, a contributing writer for Kansas Farmer, was elected lecturer of the Grange, and B. M. Ot-

taway, Pomona, advanced to overseer. Important resolutions were adopted by the big meeting of more than 500 farmers. Legislation was urged to give township officers regulatory control over all entertainments such as dance halls. Another resolution commended the gas tax law exempting gasoline used by farmers for farm purposes. There is considerable danger that farmers may lose this big saving in taxes in the next session of the Kansas legislature.

The Grange went on record as favoring crop insurance and soil conservation, but drafted a petition requesting the State Agricultural Conservation Committee and its secretary be selected by a representative farm delegation chosen from each Congressional district of the state.

Economic justice for the family-size farm, was the demand of Carl Cogswell as he opened the state Grange meeting. The Grange is a great champion of the family farm and is definitely opposed to proportionate benefits for big operators under the plan of the first AAA. Cogswell advocated first, a wise land-use policy. "Stop the practice of paying benefits on any basis other than that of the family farm," he said. Second, he asked for an American price for American consumed products, made possible by a tariff equivalent for the farmer. Crop insurance, made available by the government, but eventually handled by farmers, was foreseen as economically sound by the state Grange master.

A number on the program, which was thoroly appreciated by Grange members, was Ed Blair's presentation of poems. Mr. Blair lives at Spring Hill and is an understanding country philosopher, whose views would be sure to find welcome in Grange meetings. Mr. Blair is a regular contributor to Kansas Farmer.

Simplify Listing Payment

There is a change in the program of listing farm lands in Southwestern Kansas, regarding the manner of paying out relief funds for the purpose. All the work must be completed and approved on a certain farm before payment will be made and the only tillage that will be approved for payment is blank-listing. In a number of counties contour-listing demonstrations were held last month to encourage this practice in connection with the blank-listing program.

Low Rates Continued

Officials of four major railroads have announced that emergency freight rates have been extended for 90 days in the Southwest. Under previous agreement, emergency rates were scheduled to expire December 31. Members of the Production Credit Corporation requested an extension.

He's Corn King



Ten perfectly matched ears of yellow dent corn brought the title of nation's corn king to William H. Curry of Tipton, Ind., above, smiling his happiness as he held his trophy at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago.

ton; George Cochran, North Topeka, R. 6; Loren Ridenour, Moscow; Clifford Beyles, Harper; Robert Swartz, Everest.

Gale Woodward, Maize; Eugene Watson, Peck; Marine Kohl, Furley; Laurence Eslinger, Kinsley; Paul Matfix, Monmouth; Merle Carr, Goddard; Joe Helsel, Garden City; Billy Henry, Lecompton; Loweth Pittman, Udall; Fred Lohrding, Coldwater.

Earl Horst, Newton, R. 2; Willis Vann, Carbondale; Russell Vogel, Parsons; Albert Dunbar, Richmond; Rachel Sayre, Burns; LeNore Call, Cedar Vale; Dorothy Beezley, Girard; Anna Mae Jontz, Cimarron; Gertrude Mensch, Independence; Dorothy Mae Horstick, Richmond.

Margaret McCollm, Emporia; Mercedes Williams, White City; Anna Louise Roach, Easton; Dorothy Hen-

Win Nation's Top Health Honors



These six boys and girls, chosen from 50 state winners, drank a toast in milk after being acclaimed national health champions for 1936 at the annual 4-H Club Congress held in Chicago in connection with the International Livestock Exposition. They are, top to bottom, left: Roy Graves, 20, Porter, Okla.; Jerry Cowan, 19, Rogersville, Mo.; C. A. Abbott, Jr., 17, Blair, Va.; Martha A. Ekberg, 16, Wisconsin Dells, Wis.; Mary Flynn Sellers, 16, Letohatchee, Ala.; Margaret J. Topovski, 16, Wooster, Ohio.

Filler Trees Pay—The Fruit Buds' Secret—Strawberry Mulch

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

TEN to 12 years is a long time to wait for profitable returns from a young orchard. The modern plan to speed up the income from orchard lands is the use of filler trees. At the beginning the trees are planted 20 feet apart each way, alternating the apple trees with quicker bearing trees like peaches, cherries, plums or some of the early maturing apple varieties. When planted in this way it gives 109 trees to the acre or 4 trees to bear instead of 1. The filler trees may be counted on to start production at about the third or fourth year. When the orchard is from 13 to 25 years old a part of the filler trees may be removed so those remaining stand 28 feet apart which reduces the number an acre to 54. By this time from 7 to 10 crops will have been taken from the filler trees.

When the permanent trees are 25 to 30 years old they will be quite large and crowding one another for room. At this time the remaining filler trees may be removed, leaving the permanent 40 feet apart each way which is 27 trees to the acre. To further increase the dividends from orchard lands while waiting for the trees to come into bearing, strawberries, potatoes or other truck crops are grown between the rows. The cultivation such crops get does double duty, for such constant stirring of the soil is of much benefit to the growing trees. I have a young orchard, a part of which has been in clover. The other part has grown truck crops for several years. The trees in this part are much larger than those where the ground has not been stirred.

A Job One Must Learn

Pruning an apple tree requires a certain amount of knowledge and some skill. The novice cannot go into an orchard and do a good job right off the bat. It requires time to learn just what to take out and what to leave. Consequently a beginner is slow and cannot prune nearly as many trees in a day as an experienced hand. Whenever a grower finds a dependable workman he likes to keep him, for in this business of growing apples much depends upon conscientious service. Slipshod methods don't go, for a tank load of spray dope carelessly mixed or carelessly applied may do a lot of damage. A tree improperly pruned may be ruined for several years as far as profitable production is concerned.

Would Be a Costly Mistake

In order to know what wood is to be removed in pruning it is important to know something about the buds that are to produce the flowers next spring. The skilled pruner recognizes a blossom bud at sight by its size, shape, position or location. What a mistake it would be to remove all the fruit spurs and blossom bearing twigs and leave only the unfruitful ones. It would take the tree several years to develop those parts again. Just why certain buds develop into fruit buds and others make only leaf or twig buds is a deep, dark

secret known only to the One who guides the growth of that tree. It is during June that the tree makes this decision. The botanists have a big word for it. They talk of "differentiation" when they speak of this formation of flower parts in the bud. This takes place a whole year before the bud is to burst into bloom.

It seems that nutritional conditions have a lot to do with determining whether a bud is to be a blossom bud or a leaf bud. If conditions favorable for the formation of fruit buds do not exist at the time development begins, then only a leaf producing bud is formed. Nothing that can be done after this time will cause that bud to form flower parts. For this reason all practices to increase fruit bud formation, such as pruning and fertilization, must be done before the time for initiation of flower parts.

Why We Mulch Strawberries

Strawberry growers in this country soon will be hauling straw to their fields for mulching. This work always is done just as soon as the ground freezes sufficiently to support a team and wagon. Strawberry men will be more diligent than usual in the care of their strawberry patches this year, because the drouth wrought such havoc with the newly set plants that the acreage is small, and the price next spring is expected to be high.

Wheat straw is the material generally used by the Wathena strawberry growers. Oat straw is used occasionally, altho its tendency to pack down and smother the plants makes it unpopular. The principal purpose of mulching is not to shield the plants from cold temperatures, but to reduce alternate freezing and thawing of the soil that loosens the roots. The straw is useful also in conserving moisture and where the plants are entirely covered it helps to hold back blooming.

Contrary to popular belief, the name "strawberry" has no connection with the straw used for mulching, but relates to the behavior of the plant itself. The word is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "strewberie" as it was written in the Fifteenth century, and refers to the spreading nature of the runners which are "strewed" anciently, "strawed" round the plant.

Our West Coast Delegates

Northeast Kansas was represented at the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Pasadena, Calif., December 7 to 11, by two of Doniphan county's prominent apple growers: Delmar E. Mitchell and George W. Kinkead, Sr., both of Troy. By virtue of the fact that Doniphan county had the highest score of the 10 competing counties comprising this district in the recent membership drive, this county had the honor of choosing the delegate to represent the district. Mr. Mitchell was selected at a dinner of the membership drive workers at the close of the drive. Mr. Kinkead went as a representative of the Kansas State Farm Bureau.



This picture was taken in the J. S. Brazelton orchard, Doniphan county. It shows how he and his men pull out dead trees. One more job in which the tractor proves efficient.

Kansas Farmer for December 19, 1936

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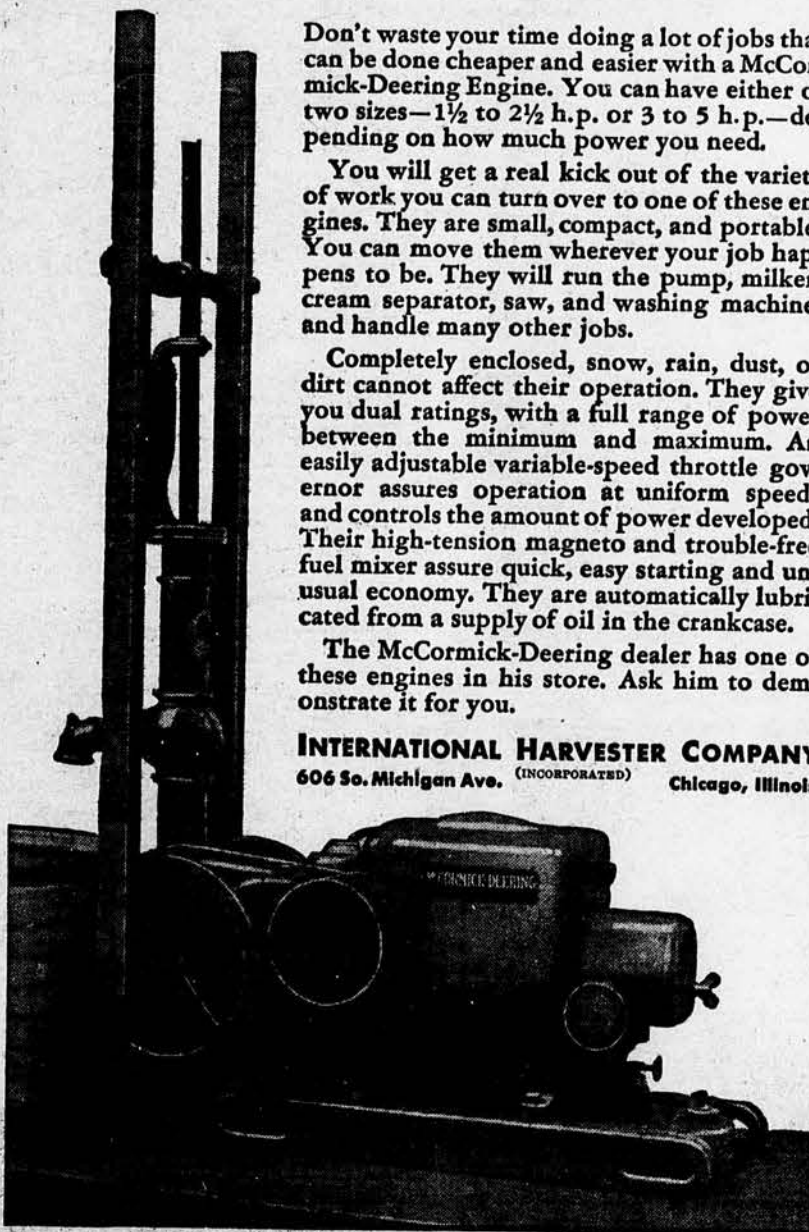
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How a U. S. Farmer Sees Things On the Other Side of the Ocean

ROBERT C. VANCE

Distributive Societies of Sweden, article No. 5, in the travel series by Mr. Vance.

WILL ROGERS once wrote that it is difficult for the average person to distinguish between the nationalities of Scandinavian people—to most persons, a Dane, Norwegian or Swede is just another tall blonde. But since, for purely journalistic reasons, I have looked over a number of brunettes in Stockholm, I would say that a Swede is just another member of a co-operative society.

With a population of only 6,200,000, Sweden has 750 consumer co-operative societies. The societies have a membership of 568,000 and operate 4,000 retail stores. As each member represents an average family of four, the co-operatives embrace more than one-third of the entire population.

The co-operative movement in Sweden has two branches: Consumer co-operatives and producer co-operatives. The consumer co-operatives are made up of local distributive societies. In 1899, these were formed into a central organization, the "Kooperativa Forbundet," popularly known as "K. F." While the Swedish co-operative movement was started as early as 1860, it did not get into full swing until after the K. F. was organized. Its greatest growth took place during the world-wide depression after the war.

Chose the Middle Way

While other nations were trying experiments with Communism or dictatorships, the Swedes chose what they like to call the "Middle Way." In line with the co-operatives, the Swedish government, which is strongly socialistic, has established government-owned industries which compete with private business. Railroads, electricity and lumber are the three largest government enterprises. Limited government monopolies also have been established in liquor and tobacco, the profits of which, above a limited dividend, go to the government. It would seem that the Royal Family, a Socialist government and the co-operatives are working side by side with the capitalistic system.

The consumer co-operatives were first started among the laboring classes of the cities as a means of lowering food prices. It has spread until it now embraces all classes of society. At present, about 20 per cent of the consumer co-op membership is farmers.

This farmer membership is credited with having brought about a much better understanding between producers and consumers. Farmers who belong to these societies seem to have a better understanding of the consumers' viewpoint. For example, they understand the need for better grading of eggs to insure a quality product. They understand that the supply must be regulated in such a way as not to flood the market. Most of the rural distributive societies purchase their eggs direct from the farmers. The Stockholm Distributive Society has made an agreement with an egg marketing society in the west of Sweden providing that all its eggs shall be delivered direct without passing thru the hands of a middleman. Similar agreements now are being perfected with fruit marketing and meat marketing societies. At no place in Sweden did I encounter the ill feeling between town and country that was so plainly evident in the manufacturing centers of England.

More Butter Handled Recently

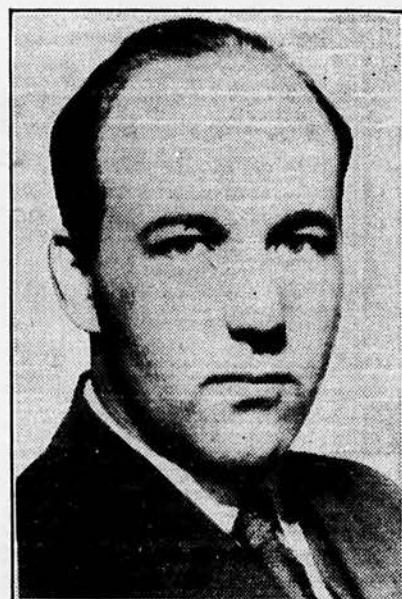
It also was interesting to note that the past few years show a marked increase in the quantity of butter handled by the distributive societies. This butter comes into direct competition with margarine, upon which a monopoly is held by the K. F.-owned factories and which is one of their pet manufacturing enterprises.

In 1925, the domestic consumption of butter in Sweden was 31,998 tons. Since that time there has been a steady annual increase. In 1934, it was 62,510 tons, almost 100 per cent increase. The increase in consumption of margarine for this same period was only

70 per cent. According to dairy statistics, a large share of the increase in butter consumption is due to the fact that the farmers themselves have increased the amounts of butter they take back from the co-operative dairies.

In company with an interpreter, I spent the greater part of a day visiting the co-operative retail stores in Stockholm. A few of them are large enough to be called department stores, but the majority are more on the order of a neighborhood grocery. All of them, however, are standardized along modern lines of merchandising. The window displays were attractive and the store equipment up-to-date. The alertness of the clerks was especially noticeable.

Employment in the co-operative societies is conducted along Civil Service lines. The K. F. conducts a correspondence school that is free to all employees. Students who receive the highest grades are organized into groups for oral lectures. From these groups the managers for the newly formed societies and for executive positions in the K. F. are selected. Employment with the co-ops offers as good a chance for advancement as does employment in private industry. Most of the clerks I

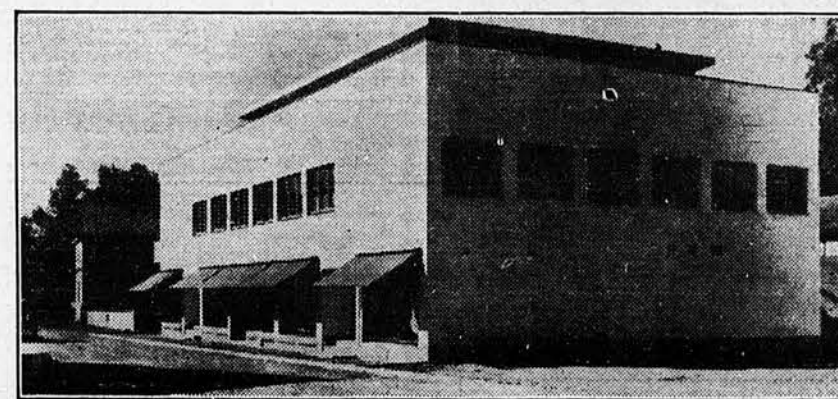


Mauritz Bonow, assistant publicity director, Swedish Co-operatives.

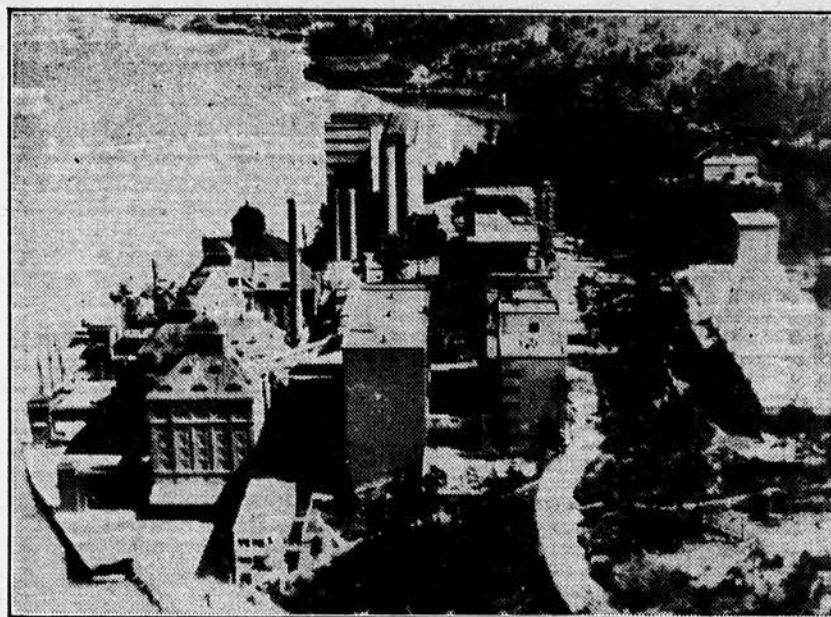
talked with said they had joined the co-operative organization with the intention of making it a life work.

The distributive societies are generally small, having an average membership of 753 persons. This has resulted in small shops thruout the city being located within easy reach of the average housewife who likes to make small purchases daily. Most of the turnover is in food. In 1935, the 4,000 co-operative retail stores transacted a business of \$98,800,000. Ninety per cent of it was in food.

The co-operative producer-manufacturing enterprises are carried on by the K. F., the central organization of the distributive societies. The distributive locals are not required to buy co-operative manufactured goods, and the K. F. claims that no attempt will be made to enter the manufacturing field



Co-operative retail shop in a rural district in Sweden.



View of Mill Island where the co-operatives manufacture oatmeal, macaroni and cornflakes.

in any branch of industry as long as existing conditions remain satisfactory. They issue the warning, however, that any attempt at unjust profiteering by existing monopolies will bring co-operative competition into the manufacturing field.

The first K. F. manufacturing enterprise was a margarine factory purchased at Vanersborg in 1909. Another margarine factory was added in 1921, which has been enlarged several times, and now the co-op factories turn out more than one-third of all the margarine in Sweden. In 1932, the K. F. bought and rebuilt a margarine oil factory at Karlshamn, which delivers the entire amount of oil needed by the margarine factories.

K. F. entered the flour milling industry in 1923 with the purchase of the "Three Crowns" flour mill in Stockholm. In 1924, the K. F. purchased a second flour mill, the "Three Lions" at Gothenburg. Both flour mills gradually have been enlarged and modernized.

On Mill Island, close by the Three Crown flour mill, the K. F. has erected a modern oatmeal factory, a hard bread—Knackebrod—factory, a macaroni factory and a cornflake mill.

Helped Producers and Consumers

Professor Wohlin, who once held the post of Minister of Finance in Sweden, conducted an investigation of the Swedish flour milling industry at the request of the government. His report credits the K. F.-owned mills with having brought about a much smaller margin between grain and flour prices, from both sides. He says that both consumers and producers have benefited. Also, the expansion of the K. F.'s flour milling activity has led to a gradual increase in the production of dairy feeds, as by-products, and has brought about a closer relation with the agricultural problem.

In 1925, the K. F. acquired a shoe factory with a production of 1,000 pairs of shoes a day. In 1934, this factory turned out 215,600 pairs of shoes, which were sold thru 30 co-operative retail shoe shops. The K. F. factory specializes in the production of "everyday" shoes. Work shoes and extra-fine shoes are bought by the co-op retail stores from privately owned factories.

On account of the long northern winters, galoshes and rubber boots are important articles of footwear in Sweden. In 1926, the K. F. bought a rubber factory at Gislaved. A second rubber factory was bought at Viskafors in 1933. These factories now are producing au-

tomobile tires and tubes and carpets, as well as galoshes and boots.

Commercial fertilizer is an important item to Swedish farmers. In 1929, the K. F. purchased a superphosphate factory near Stockholm in order to reduce the price of phosphate. In 1931, this factory was leased to "Svenska Lantmannes Riksförbund"—The National Union of Swedish Farmers. The co-ops claim to have reduced the fertilizer bill of Swedish farmers some two million crowns, or \$520,000 annually.

The K. F. has no bank of its own, but conducts "savings bank operations" by allowing members to deposit savings with the local societies. Insurance societies, carrying life and all other forms of insurance, are federated with the K. F.

The K. F. also has entered several fields that are of great importance in the economic life of Sweden. Formerly, cash registers and scales had to be imported. The K. F. now owns a cash register and scale factory that not only supplies the domestic demand, but has entered the export field.

While Sweden produces one-third of the raw material used in manufacturing artificial silks, it was only manufacturing 1 per cent of the world's supply of the finished product. The K. F. now owns factories producing artificial silks and wool.

"Luma," the co-operative-owned electric lamp factory, is now supplying domestic demand and also supplying the co-operative wholesale societies of Finland, Denmark and Norway.

Reason for Rapid Growth

A great deal of my information about the Swedish co-operative movement was gathered in an interview with Dr. Mauritz Bonow, assistant director of publicity for the K. F.

"What do you consider the greatest single factor that is causing the rapid growth of the co-operative movement in Sweden?" I asked.

"Education concerning co-operative ideas," he answered. "It used to be accepted that, if the leaders of the co-operatives knew their business, that was all that was required. Axel Gjores, who now is general secretary of the Swedish Co-operative Union, promoted the idea of organizing small groups among the members of the distributive locals. These groups meet and discuss new ideas. The editorial department of the union has established correspondence courses for the use of these groups. These correspondence courses cover more than 100 economic, administrative, commercial and technical subjects. They are open to all persons, whether or not they belong to a co-operative local. In April, 1936, there were 73,500 members and 42,000 non-members enrolled in these correspondence courses."

"Your co-operatives have not hesitated to come into competition with private business," I commented at the close of the interview. "You have curtailed profits until no doubt you have eliminated a good many thousand businessmen. What effect has this had on the nation as a whole?"

"The businessmen who have been eliminated have had to adjust themselves to changing conditions," he answered. "By lowering the cost of dis-

(Continued on Page 13)

Multiplying Taxes—Feed Talk —Pour Molasses on the Hay

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

RIGHT now we are very much tax conscious. Our annual tax bill is due, one-half of which must be paid before the first of the year, the remaining half by the end of next June. If all remains unpaid after the first of the new year, then we must pay an interest charge for the length of time it has remained unpaid when we do pay. These terms are about as satisfactory as can be expected. Sometimes the amount of the tax we farmers must pay, in proportion to the property we actually own as compared with those of other industries, is not as satisfactory. For instance, a good friend recently told me of acquiring a farm near here 22 years ago. A comparison of the receipt for the first yearly tax paid with one received last week, on exactly the same farm, shows an amount exactly four times greater than that paid 22 years ago. Completely reversing this order, my friend tells me his income from the farm is four times less this year than it was 22 years ago. "How much longer can I carry on the business of farming under this set-up," is the question he asks.

We Like Good Schools

Our tax is at an all time peak, while the income from our farming operations, due to our short crops, is at an all time low. If the amount of the tax we pay could be figured on the income returning basis of our yearly farming operations, the figures would differ greatly. As my friend states, it would be about one-fourth of what it is. Were this the case, who is there to be called upon to make up the balance? The trouble with our entire tax set-up is we determine what it shall be long in advance of our known income receiving ability to pay. The largest item of our tax bill is for school maintenance. Of course, we like good schools, in the local district, in the high school and in the college. Good teachers all along the line naturally are asking higher wages, and in order to obtain their services we usually are quick to agree to pay their price. All this happens early in the season, before much of our new crops are planted. We bind ourselves to pay the amount long before we know whether we shall have the money to pay it.

A Job for the Legislature

The incoming state legislature should honestly endeavor to obtain some relief from the present situation the land owning farmer is in. An increase of four times in 22 years is leading to confiscation if continued, and to just that if continued at the present rate in years when crops are below normal or when prices are low for the higher yield. There now are many ways of spreading out the tax base in Kansas so the farmer of the future will not be made to pay an unequal portion. The new legislature should dig into the tax problem thoroly and search out the ways of more equitably distributing

Has Good and Bad Points

Farmers in Western Kansas planted a large acreage of Sooner, or "Sixty Day," milo last spring. Many fields of this early variety matured fair crops of grain despite the drouth. Stalks of Sooner milo are slender, heads are rather small, and under some conditions will "gooseneck." This variety tends to lodge or go down when ripe. This is a serious defect where the crop is to be harvested with a combine. In making plans for sorghum plantings in 1937, we should consider both the good and bad points of Sooner milo, in comparison with other varieties of grain sorghum.—John H. Parker, K. S. C.

the levying of tax. Two years ago the people of Kansas voted overwhelmingly "dry" on the liquor question, but the matter of enforcing this mandate of the people seems to have been allowed to drift along unheeded, especially as to the sale of beer. If beer is to be sold freely in our state as at present, yet contrary to the expressed wishes of our voters, then why not tax it? In this respect, we are "wetter" than the "wettest," as here is beer and it is not taxed. But the farmer who is trying to produce food for the nation's table is taxed into selling some of his best foundation herd stock.

Until Our Cribbs Are Filled

Whenever a few farmers meet, sooner or later the conversation is sure to drift into a discussion of the various feeds being tried, and methods of their feeding. Many of us are trying feeds that will be unnoticed when the production of feeding grains gets back to normal—when cribs again are filled with corn. Now, however, it is anything to "get along," at the lowest possible cost for the results to be obtained. Molasses is being shipped in tank cars, purchasers providing their own barrels. Trade agreements with islands to the southeast of our nation, where this product is said now to be in great surplus, has had a tendency to reduce cost to us. A car unloaded yesterday cost farmers \$1.10 a hundredweight. The barrels we had filled averaged 640 pounds. We feed it to the milk cows on prairie and alfalfa hay, and pour it with shelled corn fed to the fattening hogs. Could it be made to replace corn in feeding value, the cost of that bought yesterday would be at the rate of 61.6 cents a bushel for corn, but most tests seem to indicate it lacks 25 per cent of doing what corn will. If this is so, then it still costs us only at the rate of 77 cents a bushel for corn, which is 40 cents less than the last truck load we bought.

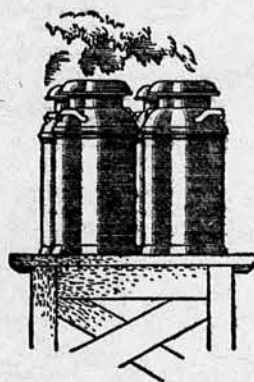
Pour Molasses Over the Bales

How would you go about feeding molasses to stock cattle, using it as a help in connection with poor roughness to carry cattle thru the winter? If your roughness is baled straw or hay, then I believe the plan followed by a Kingman county friend is best. He prepares, immediately after feeding, for the next day's feed by placing the bales on the rack wagon, then he pours the molasses over the bales. This allows about 24 hours for the molasses to thoroly penetrate and saturate the roughness. Bales are not opened until fed the following day. If you care to keep on pleasant speaking terms with the one who does the weekly washing, then I suggest you pull rubberized pants and jacket over your clothes and wear rubberized gloves while feeding. In this garb you can handle the feed anyway you wish and keep your clothes clean. If your roughness is loose, then sprinkle the molasses in as you load for the next day's feed. Water mixes easily with molasses, and you can get an even mix by using as much water as you do molasses.

He Turns to Irrigation

More irrigation is being planned in Kansas. A. G. Cope-land, LaCygne, is going to install an irrigation system on the Marais des Cygnes river bottom. He believes there seldom is a season that irrigation at the right time wouldn't make a crop. He intends to pump water from the river by using a large centrifugal pump.

The number of acres he will irrigate will depend chiefly upon the amount of land that is suitable. One of the first steps to be taken in setting up an irrigation plant is to survey the land and know exactly how much may be watered. Then one can figure the capacity of well and pump needed. The eye is not a safe judge in laying out the ground work for irrigation.



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For 79 years Borden has worked at this highly specialized job of selling. Every day Borden advertising and Borden salesmen in this and other lands are at work selling the products of milk.

Constant year-in and year-out effort to broaden the market is one reason why America has become the world's largest producer as well as the largest consumer of dairy products. The dairy farmer benefits accordingly.

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Famous Udders

Here's an udder that's about as fine as they come. It's the udder of an Ayrshire cow that is particularly well known for her beautiful udder. Think what it would do to the value of this cow if she were to have udder troubles and maybe lose a quarter. Udder troubles are not uncommon, especially in cold and chang-

ing weather. It's good foresight to keep a can of DR. HESS UDDER OINTMENT handy—it will help you avoid udder complications due to an injury or inflammation. It is just the thing for bruises, chapping and caking, and keeps teats soft and pliable. Get UDDER OINTMENT from your local Dr. Hess dealer. Try it yourself for chapped hands, bruises, sprains and burns. Then you'll know it's good!



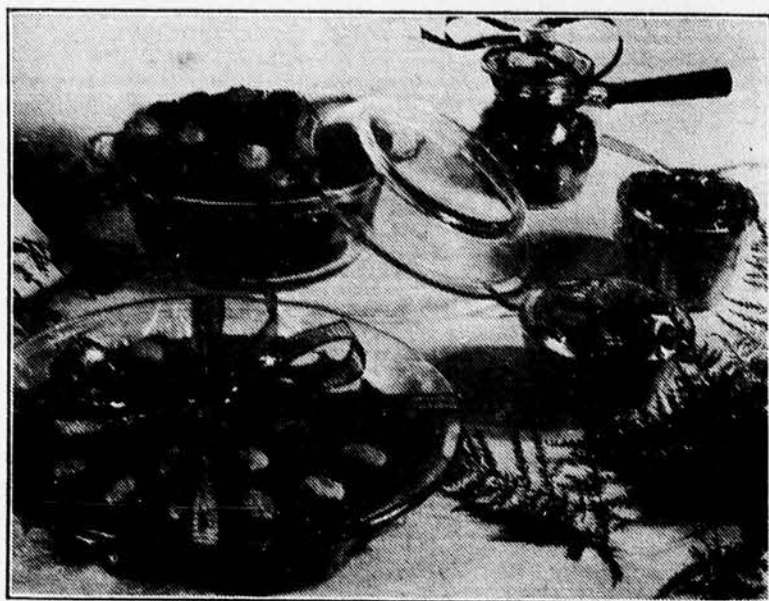
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Sweetest of Christmas Gifts

NELLE PORTREY DAVIS



Gifts sure of a happy reception are brand-new kitchen dishes filled with homemade candy all wrapped and tied to look Christmasy.

I USED to plan to make Christmas candies to eat—not to give. But, of course, it would look mean not to send a box of home-made candy to a nephew away at college, or to a neighbor's daughter who is working in the city and would not get home for Christmas. And so, as I always ended up by giving Christmas candy, anyway, I began to plan that way. Attractive containers are saved up during the year, and when I buy dishes or kitchenware for a matron or for a young girl's hope chest, I do so with the idea in mind that it will make a fine container for my homemade candy.

A glass pie plate is filled with penoche, wrapped in cellophane, and a note tucked in, informing the recipient that the candy may be warmed and freshened by setting it in a warm oven a few minutes. Isn't that a slick idea?

Grandma "dotes" on pretty things for her modern kitchen she has waited for so long, but she also has a sweet tooth. A glass casserole filled with homemade chocolate creams will suit her perfectly. Aunt Sue (who has a career) has a tiny kitchenette, and will like the tiny teapot, filled with fudge. The custard cups, filled with not-too-rich candies will go to small nieces who will use the cups in their lunch pails.

Given a few good recipes, making Christmas candy is a joy, and an inexpensive one, at that. While a candy thermometer is very nice, good results may be had without one. For making the candies shown, my only equipment was a mixing spoon, a wooden spoon, measuring cup, aluminum kettle, a large platter, a roll of wax paper, and a small window screen, for cooling the chocolate creams.

I like to make chocolate creams because they look so intricate, yet are so simple. Following is my recipe for the fondant, which will be smooth and creamy if directions are carefully followed: To 2 cups of sugar add 1 cup of water and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cream of tartar. Cover and cook without stirring, or allowing the kettle to be shaken, until the sirup will form a very soft ball when dropped in cold water. Carefully remove from the fire and set aside to cool. When cooled enough that the hand may be placed in comfort on the bottom of the kettle, it is ready to be stirred. Stir briskly with a wooden spoon, always in the same direction; the candy, if properly cooked, will turn milky, then gradually stiffen until it becomes a thick, creamy mass. Add a teaspoon of vanilla, turn onto the platter and knead. Allow to stand at least 12 hours before forming into creams.

This foundation may be made into balls and coated with chocolate, or topped with nuts. I also use it to stuff dates and prunes.

My method of dipping gives a very professional look to chocolate creams. A small window screen is placed over the back of two chairs, and is covered with waxed paper. The fondant is made out into small balls, and allowed to set for an hour or two, in a cool place, before dipping. A small knitting needle is then thrust into the ball, which is then dipped into a small deep bowl of

unsweetened chocolate, which has been heated over boiling water. Then with the right hand the pin is pushed down thru the screen. With the left hand I reach under the screen, grasp the needle and pull it thru, leaving the

candy smoothly formed on the wax paper. As soon as the dipping is finished the screen is taken to a cold room for the candy to harden.

Another fine thing about these candy-filled kitchen dishes is that they make such fine "Mr. and Mrs." gifts. A salad bowl as a Christmas gift might not be such a howling success, as far as the male part of the family is concerned, but fill the bowl with "his" favorite Christmas candy, and hear the "oh's" and "ah's" of appreciation.

Novel Old Curiosity Shop

MRS. S. F. C.

A useful and inexpensive little gift may be speedily devised for any woman friend. Take a strong, good-looking box, one such as cosmetics or writing paper comes in. If it needs dressing up, cover it neatly with cretonne, or pretty wall paper. Letter it neatly on top—letters cut from gold or silver paper—with the words "Old Curiosity Shop."

Then fill it with such every-day accessories as needles of various sizes, darning cotton, a thimble, some small spools of thread, small pin-cushion filled with pins, card of safety pins, a few buttons in a small box and any other such essentials. Such a box is extremely handy to slip into a weekend case for short trips; is a boon to the student away at school, or the business girl who spends the week in town at business.

Of course, when preparing the box, wrap each small gift neatly and prettily in Christmas wrappings, the mystery of each small parcel adding to its enjoyment at gift-giving time.

Stuffing's Best Part of Turkey

RUTH GOODALL

SO say they all at the Goodall home—stead. In fact it doesn't matter much whether we have turkey or not, just so the dressing is good. An old rooster will fill the bill, or a duck, or a shoulder of veal, lamb or pork, with the bone removed and the pocket filled with dressing.

The best stuffing has a bread foundation with celery, oysters, sausage, mushroom, chestnuts and onions added

according to taste. The seasoning is very much a matter of family preference. Any of these stuffings, with the exception of onion, is suitable for any fowl. Onion stuffing being so strongly seasoned is likely to overpower the delicate flavor of turkey. That happens to be family opinion at our house. If you've other ideas on the subject, go ahead and use them, and more power to you.



We're particularly fond of oyster dressing at our house, but almost everything but onion is good in the stuffing that "stuffs" the Christmas turkey.

The Road to Yesterday

Along the Road to Yesterday
Are quaint, old-fashioned
flowers
Forget-me-nots and rosemary
Recalling golden hours.
And Christmas brings old memories
And longing stirs anew,
To walk the Road to Yesterday
With old-time friends
like you.

Potatoes, either sweet or Irish, rice and crackers sometimes take the place of bread to make stuffings, since they appeal to some palates more than the old-fashioned bread. Personally I use both white and whole wheat breads—half and half—which we think makes a better dressing than when made of just one or the other. Cornbread is good, too, and is a great favorite in the South. I use at least day-old instead of fresh bread, as it is less apt to be sticky. Cut the bread in half-inch slices, spread them lightly with butter and cut into half-inch cubes, then toast to a delicate brown. This insures a fluffy, light stuffing.

Delicious stuffings are not a matter of luck, but the result of fine seasoning, light mixing, and careful packing. The stuffing chosen should be appropriate for the particular meat it is "to dress." A blending of flavor is to be desired rather than the overpowering presence of any particular one. As for consistency, stuffings are of two types: the moist stuffings which hold together well, and the dry stuffings, which are a little crumbly and tend to fall apart.

Use stuffings often, not just for the Christmas turkey or the occasional chicken or duck, but for other meats—between thick chops which have been split to the bone, in the pocket left by removing the bone in a shoulder of veal, lamb, or pork, or spread and rolled up inside an inexpensive steak or cutlet, or in baked fish.

When I read recipes for stuffings calling for 1 or 2 cups of crumbs I feel a great sympathy for the young cook who takes a cookbook or magazine recipe as "gospel" and proceeds to make her dressing accordingly. The proportions of butter and liquid and seasoning may be quite correct, but this amount of stuffing is utterly lost in an 8 or 10-pound turkey. It will take at least 8 cups of stuffing for an 8-pound bird.

I use this bread stuffing as a basic recipe. By adding oysters, mint, onion, or celery I can change "the flavor" to suit my fancy—or rather the meat I happen to be serving. Our Christmas turkey just seems to call for oyster dressing, which I shall make by simply adding 2 cups of oysters, cut in small pieces, to this very same bread stuffing. The proportions given here are enough for stuffing one chicken.

Bread Stuffing

4 cups soft bread crumbs	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon thyme
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon nutmeg	1 egg, slightly beaten
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon sage	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup melted butter
1 teaspoon salt	
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon scraped onion	Dash of black pepper

Use day-old bread. Combine bread crumbs, sage, thyme, nutmeg, salt, pepper, and onion. Add egg and butter and toss together lightly with fork until thoroughly mixed. May be used for stuffing any meat, poultry, or fish.

Scrap Bag Gifts

MRS. N. J. B.

The scrap bag is helping me again this year with my Christmas gifts. For some time I have been saving 10-pound sugar sacks. When Betty and Jean are in school, pieces left from making little dresses are taken from the scrap bag and pressed. A cunning little sunbonnet baby for Betty and a perky butterfly for Jean are cut from each pretty print. These they will applique on the sacks—there's material for the background of two blocks in each sack. Cut in odd moments they are packed, a baby or a butterfly on each block, in gaily painted little work boxes made of odds and ends of wood—Daddy's contribution. Skeins of bright colored thread, tiny thimbles, scissors and needles in perky pin cushions will be added.

Can You Tell Fortunes?

THEY LIVE UP A PARTY



Sometimes a jesting remark turns out to be true. The other evening at a gay little party one of the girls started to read fortunes from tea leaves. She put a spoonful of tea into the cup—poured over boiling water—brewed and then drained the cup dry. She had Ronny, her "victim," place the cup upside down in the saucer; turn the cup around from left to right three times. Then setting the cup upright without disturbing the leaves in it, she told what she saw, as indicated by the symbols in the cup.

In the cup the leaves had formed a decided ring. "I see in the cup a ring and three large dots," the fortune-teller said. "The rule of three is acting favorably in your romance and within a short while you will be married." Three days later Ronny's affair with Lola ended in an elopement.

It's a gay lot of fun and the symbols are very easy to remember. A ring means a new home; a dog means scandal or a new friend; a star, success; three leaves together means you'll get your wish; five, good news in a letter; seven, good fortune is near; tea-leaves "many and dotted fine" bad luck or annoying news.

Fortune-telling is but one bright idea in our 40-page booklet, "Good Parties." It also contains ice-breakers, parlor and magic tricks, riddles, ideas for holidays, including menus. Also Stork Showers, Church or Charity Benefits, Charades, Progressive Parties and many other suggestions for novelties, sure-fire hits and no dull moments. It is sure to come in very handy throughout the year. Send 15 cents for our booklet, "Good Parties," to Home Institute, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Such a Little Bit of Dirt

MISS I. M.

Quiet reigned in the big house. Silver-haired Mother Gordon sat in the living-room, reading. Ann Gordon had just finished sweeping the kitchen floor, after the noonday meal. She smiled as she dusted out the dustpan, and her unuttered exclamation was, "Such a little bit of dirt!"

This started a journey of her thoughts backward to girlhood days spent on a farm, she the oldest of a family of ten—six girls and four boys.

A flood of memories rushed in upon her—such busy, eventful days they were—those days of 40 years ago, when she had been a girl in her teens. The oldest child, she was expected to set a good example for all of the others, yet all the while had dreamed dreams of what she wanted to be and do.

How often those dreams were interrupted by the call, "Ann, the baby's awake!" There always was a baby to be taken care of, it seemed.

Well, life was strange, so many things she could not understand. The greasy dishes to be washed—in hard water. Big washings, too—and the old "Western" washer—she would never forget that—a boon to women of that day, but pretty hard on growing girls. . . . the little long-sleeved blue calico dresses that the washer wouldn't get clean, and you had to rub until the flowers rubbed out with the dirt. And the ironing—with those heavy flat irons to travel over yards and yards of undershirts—three to a girl. And how poor Mother Gordon did work over those stiff bosomed shirts and collars in the roasting hot kitchen. . . . and then a sudden cry from the yard. . . . little Grace ran a splinter into her

foot. Then the endless mending, with the patching of the unruly faded blue overalls. The scrubbing of the floors, in the midst of which "Bobby" always had to cross the waters, and leave his footprints on the clean floor.

To go down to Aunt Sarah's used to be a real treat for Ann. Aunt Sarah and her maiden daughter lived all alone.

Their home was always spotlessly clean—not a fly to be seen—and when you swept the shining floor. . . . "such a little bit of dirt!" How wonderful that had seemed to Ann.

Years have passed—the little feet in the Gordon home are no more. All grown to manhood and womanhood, with occupations varied, and married—all but Ann. Ann taught school and later entered the business life, and now she and Mother Gordon live in the big house all alone.

Today, as Ann Gordon emptied the dust pan of it's "such a little bit of dirt," she said to herself, "Well, it's not so much fun, after all!" And immediately went to planning with Mother Gordon for a big family reunion at the Christmas holidays.

We Eat Our Decorations

MRS. NEAL BENJAMIN

Our favorite cookie dough is cut in stars, canes, wreaths and Santa Claus men, baked and appropriately decorated with fluffy tinted frosting, glistening cocoanut and decorative candies. Then a piece of fine wire is run thru the tip of each cookie, twisted and a hook bent in one end, ready to slip over the tips of the branches on the Christmas tree. What a distinctive and unusual note they add to our tree!

The candles on our tree are not real ones—just striped stick candy, the cellophane wrapping perkily twisted at one end to resemble a flame. Sometimes we paste on a flame shaped piece of red construction paper to make it more realistic. No fire hazard this!

Heaps of delicious peanut-popcorn balls are wrapped in glistening red, gold and green cellophane and dangle from the tree's green branches.

We enjoy our decorations twice—as we look at them on the tree and when we eat them.

Making An Impression

MRS. S. H. HAYDEN

Mother used to say, "Lecturing a child is a good deal like praying—you never know when you've made an impression!"

I've decided that giving Christmas presents is somewhat similar. Last year my husband and I agreed to give a really nice doll to his niece, Joyce, whose parents were not able to afford one. Our 10-year-old insisted that she include in the package a rag doll she had made herself—a limber-jointed, gingham affair with button eyes.

Our gift lies unnoticed in its crib day after day—while rag "Cuddles" gets taken to bed, taken on joy-rides, petted, doctored, adored.

I once gave a friend a cookie pan for Christmas—and because at the last minute this didn't seem quite enough to give her, I used part of my light bread dough to make cinnamon rolls, baked them in the cookie pan, frosted them with powdered sugar frosting, wrapped the gift in waxed paper and presented it on Christmas morning. I have given this friend much more expensive gifts at other times, but she has never forgotten those rolls.

And so I would advise no one to worry because their gifts seem too small or simple. Those may be the very ones that will make an impression!

Little Dime Store Gifts

MRS. B. D. S.

Knowing that my Christmas shopping this year will have to be done at the dime store, I have been keeping my ears and eyes busy when visiting my sisters and sister-in-law. I heard Sally, for instance, say, "I wish I had a measuring cup with a handle on it! But dimes seem so scarce when we go to town."

I find Mary hunting for a pencil to put down her grocery list. Or Janice peeling potatoes with the butcher knife. Or Elizabeth looking in disgust at her chapped lips. Or Lucy baking her pies in cake pans.

I make note of several desires on

the part of each person on my list. Perhaps Sally has found the dime for that new measuring cup; if so, I substitute the doughnut cutter she wants—and so off to the dime store. For Mary I am buying a grocery list pad to be hung on her kitchen wall, with the pencil safely anchored to a string. For Janice a sharp paring knife. For Elizabeth a white lipstick to prevent chapped lips. And for sister Lucy two new tin pie pans for a nickel each.

Little things, yes. But by observation I know which little things they want. I know how grateful I would be if someone gave me a two-cup flour sifter for the bottom has fallen out of mine.

Up-to-Date Treasure Chest

MRS. P. O. B.

Sometimes women folk—even mothers—have been known to contend that it is harder to play Santa Claus to boys than girls. "Unless one can afford expensive gifts such as a camera, a watch, radio, motorcycle or something like that, what is there but the inevitable ties, shirts, socks, belts, or underwear—?" is a familiar complaint.

Wait a minute! There are very few boys who do not like to "make things." If it is only tinkering with something, they feel at home with a saw, hammer or screw driver in hand. Furthermore, many a family "row" is hatched between father and the boys because Dad's tools are borrowed or misplaced.

So, why not a tool chest? Not a ready-prepared, expensive layout, not that. If he is from 10 to 14, he will revel in one rigged up at home. There are many kits consisting of a heavy metal box, with lock and key, divided inside into sections, sometimes with a tray. They are designed for fishermen's bait kits, I believe. I have bought the smaller ones for as low as \$1.25.

Then a visit to the hardware notions department will reveal numberless little gadgets a boy adores, such as screws, bolts, files, wire, even small padlocks, and a host of others.

Such chests help a youth to keep his possessions put away, and make him feel safe from the inquisitive fingers of younger brothers perhaps.

If he has received a tool chest a previous Christmas, no doubt many of the things are now dulled, lost or broken, so a restocking will bring broad grins to the boy's face on Christmas morning.

For Quick Cough Relief, Mix This Remedy, at Home

No Cooking. No Work. Real Saving.

Here's an old home remedy your mother used, but, for real results, it is still the best thing ever known for coughs that start from colds. Try it once, and you'll swear by it.

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

Now put 2½ ounces of Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of actually better cough remedy than you could buy ready-made for four times the money. It keeps perfectly, tastes fine, and lasts a family a long time.

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

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

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Rarin' to Go

The liver should pour out two pounds of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

Laxatives are only makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those good, old Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pounds of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up." Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills by name. Stubbornly refuse anything else. 25c at all drug stores.



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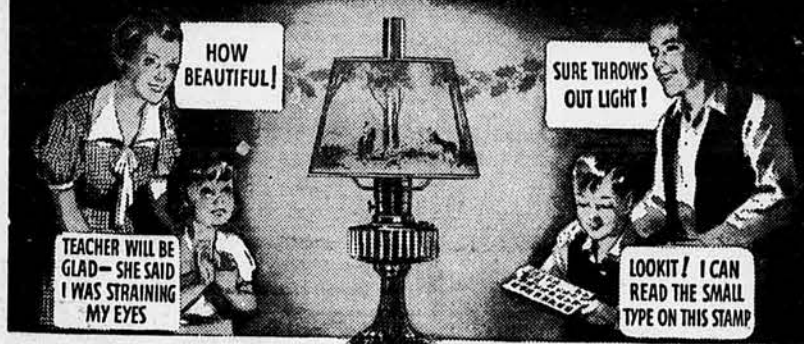
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Kansas Farm Bureau Program for 1937 Broadcast Over WIBW

EVERY Farm Bureau member in Kansas will be tuned in tonight, December 19, at 9:30 o'clock, to hear Dr. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa, state president, outline the program for the coming year of this great agricultural organization. This broadcast will come to you officially over WIBW, the Cap- per Publications station at Topeka.

Senator Arthur Capper, ranking U. S. senator from Kansas, and one of the leading authorities on farm leg- islation, will be one of the main speak- ers on this outstanding farm radio program.

County Farm Bureau organizations in the 38 counties comprising the east- ern district have a membership of 12,884 men and women, and 8,817 boys and girls are associated with the 4-H club activities. The total membership for Kansas includes: Men and women, 32,933; and 4-H Club boys and girls, 20,016.

WIBW Program Schedule

(Daily except Sunday)

Week Starting December 19, 1936

5:00 a.m. Alarm Clock Club.
7:00 WIBW-Capitol News.
7:30 The Gospel Singers.
8:00 Gene and Glenn.
8:30 Unity School.
8:45 Home Hint Harmonies.
9:00 IGA Program.
9:15 Ma Perkins (except Sat.)
10:30 Protective Service.
10:40 Weather Bureau.
11:00 Monticello Party Line.
11:15 Dinner Hour.
12:00 p.m. H. D. Lee News.
12:15 Complete Market News Service.
2:00 Jane Baker, the Kansas Home- maker.
2:30 Harris-Goar's Street Reporter.
2:45 Community Sing.
3:00 Travels of Mary Ward.
3:15 Kansas Roundup.
3:45 Organalties—Jackie McKinney.
4:00 Carl Haden's Hillbillies (except Mon.)
4:15 CMO News (except Sat.)
5:30 Jane Baker's Stories (except Sat.)
5:45 Little Orphan Annie (except Sat.)
6:00 Skelly News.
6:15 Marling Screen and Radio Gossip.
6:45 Harris-Goar's Program.
7:15 Emahizer's Melodies.
10:00 Daily Capital News.
11:30 Trans-Radio News.

Highlights of Next Two Weeks

Saturday, December 19 and 26

6:30 p.m. Chevrolet Musical Moments.
8:00 Kansas Roundup.
9:00 Your Hit Parade and Sweep- stakes.
9:30 Statewide Farm Bureau Program.
10:30 George Olsen's orchestra.

Sunday, December 20 and 27

9:00 a.m. Church of the Air.
10:00 Weather Reports.
10:30 Major Bowes' Family.
11:00 First Methodist Church.
1:00 p.m. The Coleman Family.
2:00 N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony.
4:15 Life of Thomas A. Edison.
4:30 Wesley-Emporia Choir.
5:00 Christian Science program.
5:30 Chevrolet Musical Moments.
6:30 Senator Capper.
7:00 Vick's Open House—Nelson Eddy.
7:30 Texaco Town—Eddie Cantor.
8:00 Ford Sunday Evening Hour.
9:00 Gillette Community Sing.
10:00 News.
10:15 American Legion.
10:30 Radio Forum.
11:00 Performance of the Messiah.

Monday, December 21 and 28

7:15 a.m. Page's Funfest.
7:30 p.m. The Crime Patrol—Part 1.
8:15 The Crime Patrol—Part 2.
8:30 K. P. & L. Musicals.
9:00 Wayne King's orchestra.
9:30 Dream Time—Sheahan and De- gan.
10:15 The Crime Patrol—Part 3.
10:30 Eddie Duchin's orchestra.
11:00 Jack Denny's orchestra.

Tuesday, December 22 and 29

6:30 p.m. Chevrolet Musical Moments— Rubino.
7:00 Waring's Pennsylvanians.
8:30 Camel Caravan.
9:30 Phillips Poly Follies.
10:15 Roger Pryor's orchestra.
10:30 George Olsen's orchestra.
11:00 Abe Lyman's orchestra.

Wednesday, December 23 and 30

7:15 a.m. Page's Funfest.
7:00 p.m. Mosby-Mack Quartet.
7:30 Burns and Allen.
8:00 Nino Martini—Chesterfield.
8:30 Come On, Let's Sing.
9:00 Gang Busters.
9:45 Union Swing Time.
10:30 Roger Pryor's orchestra.
11:00 Ozzie Nelson's orchestra.

Thursday, December 24 and 31

7:30 p.m. True Confessions.
8:00 Major Bowes' Amateurs.
10:15 Roger Pryor's orchestra.
10:30 Christmas Drama—Blessed Are They.
11:00 Christmas Carols.

Friday, December 25 and January 1
10:45 a.m. Rupf Hatchery program.
7:30 p.m. Chesterfield Dance Revue.
8:00 Hollywood Hotel—Dickens' "A Christmas Carol." (Dec. 25)
9:00 Moving Stories of Life.
9:45 Vocals by Verrill.
11:00 Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.



Dr. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa, president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau.

Will Use More Fertilizer

There has been little increase in use of commercial fertilizer in Kansas the last 3 years, due to unfavorable weather, believes R. I. Throckmorton, agronomy head at Kansas State Col-

Insulin After Fifteen Years

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

INSULIN, after fifteen years' trial, is pronounced a success. It does not cure diabetes. The discoverers made no claim that it would. Diabetes Mellitus (sugar diabetes) is not a con- tagious disease like typhoid fever, or even a septic dis- ease like rheuma- tism. It is what is known as a defi- ciency disease. It occurs when cer- tain gland prod- ucts greatly needed for diges- tion of carbohy- drate foods are lacking. The in- vestigators fig- ured out that these important products came from certain glands of the pan- creas. They con- ceived the idea of preparing an extract from animal glands that would supply the deficiency, and insulin was found to do it. The person who lacks the power to manufacture in his own body the insulin needed to digest his food now can use the artificial insulin as a substitute. But he is not cured. If he stops using insulin he soon finds him- self badly off as ever, perhaps worse.

Should insulin be used by every per- son who has diabetes? No! Many di- abetics have power to make in their own bodies enough insulin to digest all the food they need, if only they strictly ob- serve certain rules of diet. These per- sons are much better off without in- sulin. Not only are they spared the ex- pense but they are saved the trouble of taking hypodermic injections every day. There is also one element of dan- ger in using insulin. It is possible to use too large a dose. This danger is easily met by those on the alert, be- cause one or two lumps of sugar will serve as an antidote.

In the fifteen years since it was dis- covered by Doctors Best and Banting of the University of Toronto improve- ments have been made in preparation and administration of insulin. It is still the same as to its principles, but patients who take insulin regularly



Senator Arthur Capper, who will speak over WIBW on the Farm Bureau program.

lege. But when weather conditions about-face and rainfall is abundant, there will be a decided swing to use of phosphorus on such crops as wheat, al- falfa, oats and even sorghums and clover.

Many of the Kaw valley potato growers also could afford to make much greater use of commercial fer- tilizers, Mr. Throckmorton said. Phos- phate fertilizers are about the only kind needed on most Kansas crops, altho the ammoniated fertilizers which contain nitrogen and phosphorus are valuable on lawns and on potatoes where the farmer doesn't wish to put nitrogen in the soil by growing leg- umes.

There are several grades of super- phosphate, the popular fertilizer for Kansas. Some of the most common are 16, 18 and 20 per cent; and the 45 per cent treblephosphate.

should make contact with their doctors now and then to make sure they are getting the compound that is best adapted to their use.

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

Two Kinds of Anemia

Please tell me something about anemia, what causes it and how long it takes to cure it. Can pernicious anemia be cured?—S. R. C.

Anemia means lack of red cor- puscles. It may come from an acciden- tal hemorrhage or a temporary illness. In such cases new blood is quickly made. Pernicious anemia is entirely different in that the blood-making power is seriously diminished. Treat- ment by liver compound gives promis- ing results.

Limit Fats and Sugars

I am bothered with an acid or sour, bitter taste that comes up from my stomach. I am hungry all the time. I eat graham bread three times a day with my other food, such as baked potatoes, poached eggs, plain boiled carrots, turnips and celery, but car- rots seem to agree with me better than the other vegetables. I am 23 years old and work on farm. I weigh 154 pounds.—S. E. F.

I suggest a diet quite limited in fats and sugars. Continue all the vegetables including baked potatoes. Eat a small quantity of bread at each meal. Be quite sparing as to butter and cream. For a time use only the white in eat- ing eggs. Eat lean meat once daily. Drink 8 glasses of fluids a day, part of which should be milk. Ten minutes before each meal drink a glass of hot water. Be careful to masticate all food thoroly and do not "wash the food down."

Better See Your Doctor

Edward M: Pains in the chest that continue for several months are not to be ignored. You must go to a doctor and be examined. I might make a good many guesses and be wrong every time.

Important Farm Matters to Be Considered by the Legislature

KANSAS FARMER herewith presents a brief discussion of some of the more important agricultural legislation which may come up at the new session of the state legislature.

A soil drifting bill will be considered. It already has received the attention of the Kansas Legislative Council, or "little legislature," which is made up of a small group of senators and representatives appointed to serve in this capacity and to thresh out many problems before the legislature meets. This soil drifting bill would take the place of the Act of 1935, which was held unconstitutional by the Kansas State Supreme Court on the grounds it attempted to deal with a statewide problem by delegating legislative authority to county officials. No agreement has been reached as to the most desirable solution of the problem.

Three different types of possible laws are suggested by the little legislature. They range from a relatively simple change in the 1935 law to a comprehensive program for district, state and federal co-operation. Farmers will be interested in watching the development of this matter as the legislature tackles it.

Plans for Water Conservation

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture, thru its water resources department, has drafted a land and water conservancy bill at the demand of interested persons and organizations in the state. This bill confines itself to setting up the legal machinery to provide the state of Kansas with adequate plans for flood control and water conservation. Three conservancy districts would be created, the Northern, Southeastern and Southwestern. The Kaw river and its tributaries make up the first; the Marais des Cygnes, Verdigris and Neosho rivers the second; and the Arkansas and Cimarron rivers the Southwestern.

This bill has every promise of passing the legislature and is one of the widest in its scope to be seriously considered for agriculture in many years. Each district will be given the power of preventing floods, providing for irrigation, preventing erosion of land whether by wind, water or otherwise; of storing or retarding water in streams, reservoirs and lakes for use in low water control, flood control, navigation, irrigation, power, recreation or game purposes.

There appears to be an opening in this proposed law for dealing with the

soil drifting problem, since it empowers the districts to prevent wind erosion. This bill has been approved by the Legislative Council and will be referred to the Committee on Farm Organizations next month.

The state will be given power to control bindweed by requiring the co-operation of farmers or land-owners on whose premises it is growing, if a bindweed bill which has been drafted is passed. This really is a noxious-weed bill, but is directed just now at bindweed.

The Committee on Farm Organizations will introduce a bill to regulate the activities of the itinerant merchant who may deal in seeds, feeds, livestock or other farm goods and move from place to place. J. C. Mohler, of the state board of agriculture, who has followed proposed legislation closely, said this bill was partly a result of a move to control truckers so as to check spread of weed seeds, and control unethical sales practices. However, this bill, if passed, should do that and more. It is fostered by the Association of Country Elevators.

Would Control Community Sales

In all probability community sales control legislation will reach a vote this term. The need is to devise methods of preventing stolen and mortgaged property from being disposed of thru such outlets, and also to help hold in control the spread of livestock diseases and to check sale of diseased animals. J. C. Mercer, state livestock sanitary commissioner, is an advocate of this legislation because of the preponderance of livestock in the goods handled by community sales.

Such legislation, the research department of the Legislative Council reports, also might cover licensing and bonding of operators, record keeping and reporting of transactions to a state office, weighing and grading livestock, methods of bidding, regulation of charges or fees, inspection of stock for disease, inspection of seed for compliance with seed laws, strict check on weights and scales, and inspection of trucks hauling livestock and other commodities.

Five states now have laws governing livestock buying or marketing. They are Indiana and Minnesota with regulation of direct buying, and Nebraska, South Dakota, Ohio and Indiana with laws pertaining to livestock auction sales.

A few years ago the Kansas State Board of Agriculture was empowered to inspect and grade potatoes in the

principal producing areas, and it carried on this work with satisfaction to Kansas potato growers. However, low prices and poor crops forced this work to be discontinued. Now there is demand for it again, not only for potatoes, but for fruits, vegetables and other products. The board of agriculture has drafted a bill which is comprehensive enough to handle the entire situation and it has been approved by the various farm organizations.

This bill empowers the board to name a director of the division of markets in Kansas. This director shall act as adviser for producers. He would gather and distribute market and trade information. He would foster standardizing, inspection, grading, labeling and proper storage and marketing of farm products. There are more detailed powers and duties which would come within the work of the division of markets, but they pertain primarily to carrying out the afore-named objectives.

In order to bring any farm product under the supervision of the division of markets it would be necessary for a majority of the producers in a certain area to ask for it. Cattle, sheep and swine used for meat purposes have been excluded from the scope of the bill. However, it is interesting to note that the practice of grading lambs at the farm or the local stockyards, by commission firms, is gaining a great deal and in all probability a majority of progressive farmers soon will be grading their lambs at home, or having them graded, unless they ship in large numbers. Even then it pays to send only the choice lambs and feed the thinner ones on the farm a little while longer.

Other matters which probably will come up for consideration this winter include: A fluid milk bill, homestead tax exemption, a school finance equalization plan, safety regulations for motor vehicles, and the Social Security plan. Farmers will be interested in all of these. Watch Kansas Farmer for reports on what the Kansas State Legislature is doing.

No Mistake Was Made

Senator Arthur Capper: We read your agricultural article appearing in the current week's edition of Kansas Farmer Mail and Breeze relative to formulating and administering National Farm Programs and find that your opinions as set forth in this article, agree with our own ideas 100 per cent.

The article also indicates to us that the farmers of Kansas made no mistake when they saw to it that Arthur Capper, ever a champion of agriculture, will remain in the National Congress.

I commend you for your very definite statements incorporated in the subject article which indicates some very constructive thinking in the interests of agriculture.—M. F. Colter, president, Shawnee County Agricultural Conservation Association, Topeka.

What a U. S. Farmer Sees

(Continued from Page 8)

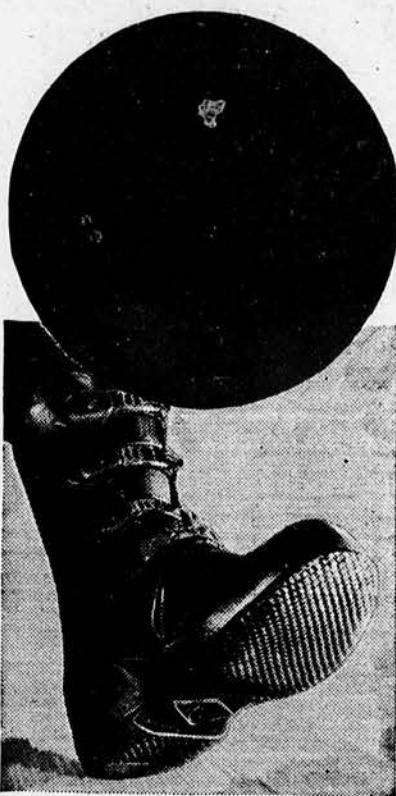
tribution, the co-operatives have brought about a higher standard of living. This means that more goods are being consumed; consequently there is more employment in factories, in transportation and in distribution. This morning's paper carried the announcement that there are only 2,500 unemployed in this city, which has a population of 500,000."

While there can be no doubt of the success of the co-operative movement in Sweden, my impression was that the co-operatives are taking credit for some things that have come about thru a betterment of world conditions.

For example, they credit the co-operative rubber factory with bringing down the price of rubber galoshes from 8.50 kroner a pair in 1929, to 3.50 kroner per pair in 1935. Almost as great a reduction in the price of rubber goods took place in the United States during the same period. Also, when considering the success of a similar co-operative movement in the United States, thought should be given to the difference in temperament of the people. The Swedes are a thrifty people, while we Americans are noted the world over as a nation of spenders.

In my next story, I will take you to Finland where the people are poor but honest.

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every day. We tour the city, visit the beautiful Floating Gardens, the Pyramids and Acolman Monastery, the Desert of the Lions, travel over new magnificent mountain roads to view the volcanoes, cathedrals and dozens of other exciting places. Hundreds of events, rich with the romantic, brilliant life of Old Mexico, make this tour one you must not miss. The trip homeward brings us through San Antonio to visit the Alamo, and to Milano and Fort Worth.

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Sheriff Had a Silent Witness

J. M. PARKS

Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

ANOTHER thief has learned that stealing property marked with the Capper marking system is about as dangerous as holding a lighted match over an open can of gasoline—he was Asa Meeks, who stole chickens from Victor Gabriel, R. 1, Wathena. The chickens were taken on the night of April 10. The following morning, Mr. Gabriel discovered what had happened and made a prompt report to Sheriff W. C. Worman, Doniphan county. Tracks and other clues both led toward the home of Meeks.

A thorough examination of the Meeks' premises could not be made without proper authority, so Gabriel swore out a search warrant and Sheriff Worman made a search of the premises. The stolen chickens were found penned in a small building on the farm. Sheriff Worman examined them and found they were marked with Capper identification mark No. 68, which had been assigned to Mr. Gabriel, by one of the Capper representatives. Meeks, in the meantime, had left for parts unknown, but later was captured by Mr. Worman in Iowa. In recognition of the accomplishments of Service Member Gabriel and the sheriff, working together, Kansas Farmer divided a cash reward equally between them. Meeks will serve an indefinite term in the state penitentiary.

Burglar Made Two Calls

An intruder into the home of J. C. Webb, Chanute, R. 4, stole a watch and some other jewelry. Webb started looking for clues and learned that groceries had been stolen from a neighbor, at about the same time. The information fitted in with the fact that a stranger had been seen near the Webb farm home on the afternoon of the burglary. Report was made to Undersheriff Bob Sample, who followed the trail of the suspect to Parsons and made an arrest. Part of the stolen property was recovered and identified by certain marks. This evidence brought a confession of guilt from Edward Kolar, who now is serving an indefinite sentence in the state penitentiary. Service Member Webb and Officer Sample together were rewarded by Kansas Farmer in the amount of \$25.

Took Refuge Under Bed

Tracks found by G. A. Miller, R. 1, Bucyrus, who was searching for clues when three heifers were stolen from his farm recently, convinced him that the crime had been committed by John Ladish, of the same community. He made a call at the home of Ladish, but

was told he was away. Miller thought the matter over. There were the tracks of the animals, leading direct to the Ladish barn. Miller knew that delay would give the suspect a chance to escape. He had no right to go in the Ladish home without legal authority. So, he called upon the sheriff to make a search.

At first, it appeared that the man of the house really was absent. An inexperienced officer might have given up in despair, but not Frank Moore, sheriff of Johnson county. When Ladish was not found where men are likely to be under ordinary circumstances, Moore began to look for the unusual. He guessed well, for Ladish in fright had taken refuge under the bed. The moral to the story is, when hunting for clues in case of theft, be sure to make a thorough search. Ladish got 5 years in the state penitentiary and Miller got the reward. He may, however, pass a part of it on to the arresting officer.

To date, Kansas Farmer has paid a total of \$24,475 in rewards for the conviction of 966 thieves, who have stolen from posted farms.

It Took Patience to Get Him

Since an all-day and all-night wait near the home of a suspected thief didn't get the desired results for Service Member J. V. Moore, R. 3, Wellington, and Undersheriff Elmer Holt, they decided to go out on the highways and search for their man. There, they had better luck and they picked up Silver Beard, who later was convicted of stealing 100 bushels of oats from Moore's posted farm. He now is serving an indefinite sentence in the state penitentiary. A Service reward of \$25 paid for this conviction was divided equally between Moore and Holt. Kansas Farmer is glad to reward faithful members and peace officers for it really takes persistence to catch up with present-day thieves.

Our War on Thieves

These are the principal features to be carried out by Service members in the war on thieves: First, post your farm with a Service warning sign offering reward for the conviction of anyone who steals from you. Second, mark all your farm property so it can be identified, if it is stolen and found. Third, check up often to see whether any property is missing. Fourth, report theft promptly to local officers and to the Protective Service. Fifth, make thievery still more difficult by installing a Protective Service thief alarm in buildings you wish to be protected.

Until Dinner Is Ready—

The longest telephone call possible entirely within the United States is from Eastport, Me., to Bay, Calif., a distance of about 2,950 air-line miles.

Sickness and accidents cost America \$10,000,000,000 annually. Eat an apple a day and drive carefully.—Wichita Eagle.

A senator tells us the average American is not tax-conscious yet, and this is doubtless so. If he shows signs of coming to, he is struck by another.—San Francisco Chronicle.

One of our local youngsters was wondering the other day what he would be when he grows up. The answer seems obvious. He'll be a taxpayer.—Troy, Kansas, Record.

The hearts of all A. E. F. veterans go out to the warriors of Spain. As shown in the photos, the uniforms still run in two sizes—too large and too small.—Atlanta Constitution.

If Australia could be placed in the Atlantic ocean it would fill all the space between England and the United States, according to the geographers.

Glad it can't be done. We have enough traffic troubles as it is.

"How times do change," remarked M. M. Taylor, Thomas county agent. "My father taught me to list straight, and now I'm trying to get farmers to list crooked."

Just about the time a fellow saves enough money so he can go places and do things, rheumatism sets in.—Salina, Kansas, Journal.

An educational authority thinks that savings bank boxes in the home are likely to make a child miserly. Further observation tends to suggest they also teach parents to become bank robbers.—Montreal Star.

Rotation of crops when properly planned helps eradicate weeds, control insects, control plant diseases, increase the productivity of the soil, and distribute farm labor.

The largest single contribution, I think, which America has made to scientific agriculture is the college of agriculture.—Frank O. Lowden.

Wallace Announces 1937 Program

(Continued from Page 3)

bases are the major crops. These changes in diversion payments were taken into account in determining the increases in the soil building allowances for the different types of farms.

The rates for payments and allowances are based on an estimate of 85 per cent participation. If participation for any region is greater than this estimate, the rates for payments and allowances may be decreased by not more than 10 per cent. Correspondingly, if participation is less than estimated, rates may be increased 10 per cent. A similar provision was included in the 1936 program.

Soil Building Practices

The rates for approved soil building practices such as liming, terracing, reforestation and seeding some soil building crops will be established for states and regions and will be in line with those of 1936. As in the 1936 program, the limit for payment for soil building practices will be the soil building allowance. The allowance, generally speaking, has been increased over the allowance for 1936 to give greater emphasis to soil building practices.

Soil Building Allowance

The soil building allowance for each farm will be determined by adding together several items. For farms not eligible for diversion payments the major item will be 80 cents per crop acre varied by productivity, while for diversion farms it will be \$1 for each acre for the normal or base acreage of the soil conserving crops plus the acres added by diversion. The other items which will be added for farms where they apply are: \$1 an acre for vegetable crops, single-cropped; \$2 if double-cropped; and 30 cents for each acre of non-crop pasture land which meets certain specifications, or an equivalent measured by grazing capacity. Also, for range practices there will be an allowance of \$1.50 to the animal unit of the carrying capacity of the ranch.

The classification of crops and approved soil building practices follow the 1936 program in the main, although there are a number of exceptions. They will be announced later.

Range and Naval Stores

The 1936 range program will be extended to other private range lands in the West.

A naval stores program, similar to that for 1936, will be a part of the 1937 Conservation Program.

Program Improvement

In a few counties, possibly not to exceed 5 or 6 in each region, where farmers as a group indicate they wish to undertake a new and different method of approach in planning and administering the Agricultural Conservation Program, such an opportunity will be given and the results of these alternative approaches will be assembled to serve as a basis for future improvement of the general program throughout the country. Goals with respect to acreages, crops and practices will be established by local and county committees in such counties, subject to the approval of the secretary, as well as allowances, rates, and conditions of payments for individual farms on a basis comparable with those for farms in adjoining counties.

"By working with such counties," Mr. Tolley said, "we hope to find the advantages and disadvantages of different approaches. This procedure should not only help us improve each new program but it should help us also to avoid costly mistakes."

Provision also is made, insofar as this seems practical and within the legal limitations of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, for modifying the application of the program to farms operating under agreements with the Soil Conservation Service and on farms designated by the Resettlement Administration. This is done to better coordinate the Agricultural Conservation program with the programs of these other agencies.

Jayhawkers Brought High Honors

(Continued from Page 6)

In the junior livestock judging contest, the Kansas team ranked 7th in all classes, 4th in judging cattle, 1st on sheep and 10th on horses. Eugene Watson, Peck, was 2nd high man in sheep judging. The Iowa team took 1st place in this contest. In the junior corn show Alfred Hanson, Topeka, won 10th place.

The grand champion 4-H steer was shown by Robert E. Vaughn, Jr., of Chenoa, Ill. Frederick Reichart of Indiana, and Florence E. Erickson, of Minnesota, National Achievement Champions, received silver trophies in the name of President Roosevelt, who is honorary chairman of the national 4-H committee.

For the sixth successive year, an Indiana boy won highest honors in the National 4-H Meat Animal Contest, sponsored by Thomas E. Wilson. The champion is Willard Brainbridge, 17, who received a trip to Chicago and a \$300 scholarship. Gertrude Lindon, 20, of Oklahoma, was named national canning champion in the annual contest sponsored by the Kerr Glass Corpora-

tion, and she received a \$300 scholarship in addition to a trip to the Club Congress. Montgomery Ward presented scholarships valued at \$200 to \$400 to three girls representing the all-around ideal 4-H type. They were Dorothea Stickling, Wisconsin; Faye Miller, Oklahoma, and Ethel McLaughlin, of Montana.

Six students from Kansas State College, Manhattan, won first place in the livestock judging contest for college students at the International. There were 27 teams competing, three more than ever before. The Kansas team included: Roy Freeland, Effingham; Tom Potter, Peabody; Claire Porter, Stafford; Clarence L. Bell, McDonald; Wilton Thomas, Clay Center, and J. A. McMurty, Clarendon, Texas.

The Kansas team ranked 1st on hogs, 4th on sheep, 5th on horses, and 6th on beef. Missouri won the contest in 1935, but Kansas was 28 points higher this year than Missouri was last year, and this was the highest score made in years. Roy Freeland was high man among 135 in judging

horses; Porter was 2nd high man on hogs; Thomas was 4th high man on hogs, and Bell was 6th on judging sheep. These young men won the judging contest at Fort Worth in March this year and were 2nd at Denver in January. F. W. Bell, Kansas State College, is the coach.

Kansas takes a good deal of pride in the senior livestock show since we were represented by: Tomson Brothers, Wakarusa, with Shorthorns. Foster Farms, Rexford; Robert H. Hazlett, El Dorado, and Jenny Wren Company, Lawrence, with Herefords. The Aberdeen Angus shown by James B. Hollinger, Chapman, received considerable attention. H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick, was on hand with nine good Percherons.

In breeding Hereford classes, Robert H. Hazlett won the bull championship on Hazford Rupert 81st, and the female championship on Bonita Zato. Foster Farms, Rexford, won reserve championship with Mabel's Beauty 35th. Both herds took a great many important placings in other classes.

Harold Staadt, Ottawa, placed 2nd on oats in regions 4 and 8; and 3rd on early oats. Earl G. Clark, Sedgwick, placed 5th on hard red winter wheat; Everett L. Copeland, Mullenville, was 7th; Elmer Anderson, Lindsborg, 13th; J. A. Maddox, Anthony, 16th, and George T. Clark, Sedgwick, 18th. Rolly Freeland, Effingham, placed 4th on soft red winter wheat; Alfred Hanson, Topeka, 7th, and Earl G. Clark, Sedgwick, 15th. F. P. Freidline, Caney, took a 7th on kafir, and Alfred Hanson, Topeka, an 11th on kafir. Howard E. Hanson, Topeka, took 10th on milo. Kansas grows quality grain.

It is interesting to know that Herman Trelle, Wembley, Alberta, Canada, for the fifth time, was named wheat king at the International. He also was named oats king. Canada had a large per cent of the grain exhibits at the International. The title of corn king was earned by William H. Curry of Tipton, Ind., with his exhibit of Reid's Yellow Dent.

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Irrigated Atlas Sorgo Was a Success



THIS irrigated Atlas sorgo was grown on Walnut creek water by Ed Kraisinger, Rush county, Kansas. No other feed crop raised on "atmosphere" in this vicinity during the summer of 1936, was worth harvesting. Friends and relatives assisted in shocking this field merely to keep in practice. Grasshoppers ate up garden truck by the side of this field but did not destroy the sorgo. A final irrigation late in August finished the crop, making both forage and grain.

Taming Fierce Elton

Fourteenth Installment

By KATHARINE EGGLESTON
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A PANIC seized Smith. He had no superstitious fear of Elton. He knew he was a live and angry man who might attack him any moment. Everything had taken a bright color to Smith when he thought the mine-owner out of the way. Now his native cowardice came over him, and his hand went to his gun.

With a leap that was so sudden it completely overthrew him, Elton landed on Smith. They twisted and wrenched, trying to get the upper hand of each other. Every backward step brought them nearer the edge of the cliff on which Elton had been reconnoitering. He did not notice it. Suddenly Smith's foot slipped. He reeled, and for the first time Elton saw how near the brink they were.

He grabbed at Smith's belt. He had no desire to send the loiterer to his account in the stream.

The belt gave way. Smith fell. The belt dangled in Elton's hand. He leaned forward and saw Smith hit the water, disappear, rise, and float down-stream out of his range of vision.

One of the watchers on the opposite side, but quite a distance from the point where Smith had fallen, saw the dark figure swinging in the current. He shouted. Half a dozen men made a chain and reached Smith just as his strength gave out. They thought they were rescuing Elton or recovering his body. Smith was helped to a bunk.

Elton, meantime, examined the belt. It was filled with gold coin. He believed he had destroyed the person who might have accounted for the disappearance of the gold from the trunk in Ferguson's shack.

He was certainly the man who had hung about the camp under pretense of interest in the engineer's health. He had known about the gold in the trunk.

When Ferguson had been left alone he must have taken advantage of the occasion to help himself to the coin. That explained the empty trunk into which Elton had asked the officers to look, confident that the gold hidden there would be a clue to the real robbers of The Kitty and other mines.

HE WOULD have given a good deal to know whether he could risk a return to his own camp. But the fear that he might only run into the deputy marshal and lose the freedom he had won so dearly prevented him going.

If the man had not drowned he would hardly get away while the rest of the gold was hidden somewhere about, and he was without the funds that the belt contained.

As the day wore on, and he watched from his hiding to see Jake or Sam come to the stream so that he might signal them, he was impressed with the fact that no search was made for him among the rocks on the side of the canon where he was hidden.

He wondered if his death was considered certain, and began to think it must be so when he saw how persistently the men loitered along the stream.

Jake was crossing the plateau from the shack where Ferguson lay looking so ghastly that he had sent word down to the lady doctor to come if she could, when a little figure, as silent and swift in its light motion as the breeze itself, appeared suddenly before him.

"How?"

"Hello, Necanatha!" Jake exclaimed.

The Indian girl slipped her blanket back from her smooth black hair, and the light of pleased greeting shone in her big eyes.

"Where Big Man, my brother?"

Jake shifted uncomfortably, trying to avoid her intent gaze.

"He—why, he—" Jake blundered, his big heart and his stiff tongue at war.

"He dead," the girl said, as if she read his thoughts.

Jake nodded.

Without a word the Indian girl turned toward the stables. Jake followed her. Sam rose from a bale of hay as she entered the building. Going as directly as if she had come to the camp for that one purpose, she approached Elton's big bay.

The horse whinnied in recognition. Sam cast a questioning glance at Jake; but the miner was watching Necanatha.

Slipping the rope halter off the bay, she bridled the animal.

She did not glance at the two men as she led the horse from the stable. They followed her across the plateau toward a rough descent from the camp toward the west.

"Say, Jake; you ain't a goin' to let her—"

Necanatha uttered the weird death-lament of her people. Freighted with the burden of woe that had sung itself thru the melancholy measures for hundreds and hundreds of years, the wail dominated the plateau and echoed from the rocks.

Ferguson heard it, and shuddered even in his apathy. The men at the bunk-houses heard it, and were silent. Elton, across the stream, heard it, too.

"Lord, that's Necanatha!" he exclaimed under his breath. "They think I'm dead."

"Jake, she'll break his legs!" gasped Sam.

"Shut up!" Jake warned. "She knows what she's doin'. Her an' Elton's bin like brother and sister since they was kids!"

To Sam's utter amazement, Jake stood at the top of the rough trail and let the Indian girl lead the splendid bay down the mountainside.

Fierce Elton had done a good deal of thinking while he watched the opposite shore of the stream.

Dorothy would consider him a coward to have given up the fight that seemed to have gone against him.

If she loved him—and the memory of that sunset meeting on the ledge came to him assuringly—she would suffer, both in her pride and her love, when she learned of his supposed death. He must find a way to let her know that he was alive.

He saw Willis come down to the office with Jake. His impulse was to signal to them as they were alone at the moment.

But he knew Willis slightly; and he felt certain that the acquaintance of the night before, when he had carried the girl he had hurt into the engineer's cottage, would not incline him in his favor. He might consider it an act of justice to report him to the authorities.

HE PEERED from behind his rock as Jake and the engineer moved about the work, wondering if he had hurt Dorothy so that she could not go East on her journey.

Then he remembered the letter he had picked up on the ledge. He dived into his pocket, where it had lain forgotten. He spread it out on the rock in front of him and managed to make it out in the waning light.

"Good Lord! Who's Binx?" he muttered, swept by a hot jealousy that hurt like physical pain.

He leaped up, striding back and forth, as his mind went over all she had ever said that might enable him to solve the identity of this man who wrote her with such evident love and who spoke so feelingly of the sacrifices she had made for him.

She had come West to work and to forget something! He remembered that from their first interview. Was this Binx a man she wanted to forget? Had he summoned her back to him, and had she gone believing it her duty? Was he a lover? Was he her husband? Who was he, anyway?

Elton's love and jealousy tore at him while he watched night fall. He had resolved that the moment it was dark enough he would make his way to the stables, secure his horse and, at any risk, go into town to find out whether Dorothy had gone East and who Binx was.

He felt he would never know another moment's ease till he assured himself that the future held the possibility of winning the lady doctor.

It was easy for him to reach the plateau. He crossed it unseen and entered the stable. The bay's stall was empty.

Elton's anger rose as he thought that someone, thinking him dead, had dared to ride the bay.

All at once the memory of the lament that had flooded the plateau and reached him across the stream came to him. Necanatha! He had broken the horse at the reservation where she lived with her foster-people, the Cheyennes. She had taken his words about the horse very much to heart.

He had told her that he would rather have the animal dead than owned and ridden by anyone else.

Quick as the thought came to him Elton seized a bridle and flung it over the head of the grey. A little later he was making for the trail down which Necanatha had gone with his horse.

DOROTHY received the word that Jake sent her in regard to Ferguson's condition. But her own aching body and the prospect of her brother's arrival made the trip up to the camp impossible. Then the necessity of seeing Ferguson, of learning positively to whom the money in the trunk had belonged, came to her.

"But I couldn't get up the trail from the garage!" she cried out, continuing aloud the thoughts that had been racing thru her mind.

"Would it hurt him to bring him down here?" Willis asked. "Elton's machine is out at the gate; I came down in it. If he could be carried down to the foot of the trail and—"

Dorothy interrupted him eagerly.

"No, no; I wouldn't risk it! But I could be carried up the trail, couldn't I?"

Molly protested; but Dorothy looked straight at Willis.

"I've got to find out all there is that Mr. Ferguson can tell about that money!"

The engineer realized the importance of what she said. Already Frisco was off with one of his men on

the hunt for the two who had taken the express.

Nothing had come up to explain the murder of Callahan; but Willis felt certain that he had been hand and glove with the escaping men and had, in some way, made himself a burden to them.

If the two men were caught they might afford some kind of a clue that would start the mystery that shadowed Elton's name to untangling itself. Ferguson might furnish a hint positive enough to give them reason for insisting on a further investigation by the deputy marshal, who had already sent a wire to headquarters reporting the capture and death of the ring-leader in the robberies.

"I'll go up in the morning," Dorothy said. "I'll feel better then."

It was midnight when Fierce Elton, reaching the stretch of rolling prairie, could make anything like the speed his desire urged.

He had run beside the little grey to spare her in the rough descent, riding only when a smoother bit of going justified him in risking her legs and his own neck.

He swung on her back and dug his heels into her side. With an ambition bigger than her frame, she set herself to covering the ground at a rate which was a credit to her, considering the weight of the man on her back.

Elton knew that Necanatha had a big start; but he suspected that she would not mount the bay. The horse, in her eyes, was sacred to him; she knew how to measure a man's affection for the animal he has trained by her own love for a horse she rode as if she were a part of it.

THE little grey was beginning to weaken under the strain and speed when out ahead of him on the moonlit prairie Elton saw a group that brought a shout to his lips. It was the Indian girl leading the big bay.

"Necanatha! Necanatha!" he called as he rushed toward her, the feet of his horse unheard, but sound of his voice reaching her.

She stopped as if she had been turned to stone. Used as she was to loneliness, to the companionship of the night and the stars, she was afraid. The voice that called her was that of the man they had told her was dead.

"Little friend, little friend!" it came again; and it spoke her name in the white man's way.

The bay whinnied suddenly. The girl turned quickly, reassured by the sign that the horse gave of recognition.

Across the plain, dashing toward her like the very spirit of life and energy, came Elton.

"It is Elton—your brother!" he called.

Stoic as she was by training, the girl dropped the bridle-rein she held and flew back across the short grass toward the oncoming figure. With a leap she flung herself into his arms.

He spoke to her in her own tongue, half amused by the unwonted extravagance of her emotion.

"I didn't know you were so fond of your brother, little friend!" he laughed.

The girl slid down from his clasp and stood silently beside him. She had been taken away from the reservation by one of the collectors for the Indian schools; but no one had displaced her playfulness in her affections.

"What were you going to do with the horse?" Elton asked.

Necanatha answered simply that she was taking him away to kill him that no other might ever ride him.

"I'm glad I overtook you!" the man exclaimed, rubbing the velvet nose that was thrust against his knee. "What brought you to the camp?"

With a dignity that refused to tell anything but the plain truth, she answered:

"Since I have been to school and learned the ways of white men I am no longer welcome in the tents of my people."

"Well, I'll be—"

Elton stopped the word before it was said; his mind had leaped to Dorothy. And the thought of her brought an immediate solution of the difficulty before him in the shape of the Indian girl and suggested a plan that would settle the uncertainty that worried him.

"Look here, Necanatha, you ride the bay—yes ride him, I tell you!"

The obedience to the man which her breeding taught her and another obedience which Elton did not suspect sent her around the grey and to the big horse.

She threw the bridle over his head, and, clutching his mane, she flung herself lightly on his back.

Elton had taken a small writing-pad from his

(Continued on Page 18)



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Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
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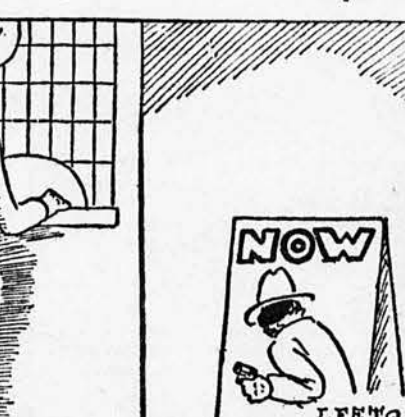
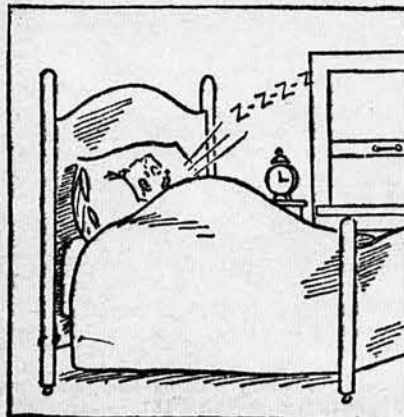
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Taming Fierce Elton

(Continued from Page 16)

pocket, and, in the clear light of a moon that could do herself justice, he was writing. But what he wrote did not suit him. He tore it off and flung it aside. Then he tried again. This time it took him but a moment; his faculty for saying much in little seemed to have dominated his momentary uncertainty.

"There! You ride to town and give that to Dr. Mills—the lady doctor. You understand?"

The girl nodded, substituting action for word, according to her nature. She dug her little moccasined heels into the flanks of the bay, and he leaped off, restive under the unaccustomed if light weight of a woman.

Elton watched his messenger and knew what his horse was feeling. But the speed that the bay was making insured the delivery of his note before morning, as Necanatha had galloped off toward the most direct route into town.

He had not warned his little friend to say nothing, because he knew that every natural instinct to silence that she possessed was accentuated in her till speech was almost unnatural.

Lifting himself in the saddle and urging the spent grey forward in the direction from which he had come, he called to Necanatha. He saw her twist about to look back at him, and he pointed toward the Phoenix camp and went thru a pantomime of hurrying his horse toward the mountains.

The Indian Girl Understood

The Indian girl sent back a call that told him she understood and would come to him at the camp. With the certainty of knowing, within a few hours, whether Dorothy had suffered too much from his blow to go East or not, he let the grey take her own time on the return to camp.

Jake had had his difficulties. It irritated him to have the men pour down to town in their excitement and eagerness for information about the events which had culminated in Elton's death. It worried him to see Ferguson lying like a dead man in his bunk.

He was leaving the engineer's shack when he saw a man disappear behind the shack where Dorothy had stayed.

It was understood among the men that the north side of the plateau was sacred to the mine-owner and the engineer, so Jake was sure none of his own outfit was lurking about. More than once he had regretted not obeying Elton more strictly about watching. He hurried now to be certain whether the man he saw had any right to be where he was.

He went around the shack, expecting to meet him; but he did not. When he reached the back there was no one in sight. When his eyes became accustomed to the shadow, however, he saw a figure half-way in the window. He was reaching for something inside.

Jake grabbed him. He hauled him out and shoved and pulled him around into the moonlight.

"Hello! It's you?" he exclaimed as the man turned his head. "Thought I put you in the bunk-house to git over yer duckin'?"

"It's too confounded noisy. Them men'll come rollin' in any old time uv night. I jes' thought as this here place don't seem to be occupied."

"March!" Jake ordered, and Smith obeyed.

He saw the gun in the miner's hand. He stumbled ahead of Jake down to the office building. The door was opened, and he was told to go in. The key in the lock told him that he was a prisoner.

Locked the Horse Outside

Sam came up from town with the rest of the men. He noticed that the engineer's shack was dark for the first time in weeks. He carefully locked the stable door as he passed.

In the morning when he went to feed he was amazed to see Jake's grey standing there.

"Well, how'd you git out?" he exclaimed in his wonder.

He looked her over carefully. She had on a bridle and was wet with sweat.

"She must 'a' bin gone when I locked up las' night," he muttered.

Sam was not the only one to whom the morning brought a surprise. Dorothy was startled from the light sleep into which she had fallen by the entrance of Molly in a kimono, followed by a little creature who looked as if she had stepped from a melodrama or a dream.

It was Necanatha. She had inquired till she found her way to the lady doctor. Molly had waked to see the dark young face staring thru the screen. The wonderful eyes had held her fascinated for an instant.

Startled, she had put out her hand to wake her husband, who slept soundly beside her on the double lounge, to which they had come in order not to have Dr. Mills go back to her own lonely little house.

But the brown, deep eyes were hypnotic in their steady regard, and little Molly was impressed with the peaceful nature of their look.

"Lady doctor here?" Necanatha asked, after the long silence which took the place of a greeting.

"Yes. What do you want?"

An Early Morning Visitor

Molly had hardly got into her kimono when Necanatha, with the Indian's disregard for conventions, walked noiselessly into the room.

"Well?" Molly exclaimed.

"Where lady doctor?" the girl asked. "Well, what do you want?" Molly demanded.

Necanatha had seen that one of the doors from the room opened into the kitchen, another into a store-room. The closed one must be between her and the lady doctor. She made straight for it.

Molly ran ahead of her, but Necanatha's silent determination was not changed. She put her hand on the knob and entered the room. Molly was obliged to submit. She hurried to the bed while Necanatha waited like a small dark image of patience.

But the moment Dorothy's lids lifted from her brown eyes in response to Molly's touch the girl darted toward her and thrust a bit of paper in her hand. Dazed by waking to see the two women in her room, and one of them so unusual in appearance, Dorothy opened the paper slowly with her well hand.

She stared at the writing, then lifted the paper to catch the dawn light coming through the window at the head of her bed.

"Dorothy, who is Binx? Do you love him?" she read, as if she needed to speak the words which filled her with wonder and a kind of frightened joy.

"Did Fierce Elton write this?" she asked, scarcely able to speak, and sitting up so that her loose brown hair fell all about her shoulders and across the pillow.

"Dorothy!" Molly cried, thinking the lady doctor had lost her mind suddenly.

But the Indian girl nodded. Molly stared at her, unbelieving.

"When?" Dorothy cried.

"Big man not dead. I come from him," Necanatha replied, reading in Dorothy's face what she herself had believed.

Necanatha Is Jealous

Dorothy Mills slipped out of bed, forgetting that she had a lame arm. She ran to Necanatha and seized her by the shoulders.

"Where is he?"

"I go camp. He be there," the Indian girl replied, while her eyes swept the white figure of the lady doctor from the pink feet showing beneath the edge of the gown to the glowing eyes and wealth of brown hair.

"Help me to dress, Molly!" Dorothy cried, so excited that she could do nothing but pick up and lay down her brushes.

"Tell Mr. Willis. We're going up in the car—to see Mr. Ferguson, you know. I can't wait for breakfast! Oh, dear! I wish I had a fresh blouse!"

Molly Willis looked at the transformed Dorothy with tears in her eyes while her lips smiled. Dorothy caught sight of her in the mirror.

"Molly, isn't it—wonderful?" she exclaimed, then she noticed Necanatha regarding her with unwavering gaze.

"Are you going up to the camp right now?" she asked.

Necanatha nodded.

Dorothy ran to Molly's desk. When she made the effort to use her right hand, she was reminded that it was lame by the pain that pierced her.

"I'll have to write with my left hand; but—he won't care!" she exclaimed happily.

She wrote a moment. Then she, too, tore up the effect as Elton had done his first note to her. But her difficulty was with his name.

"What a perfectly awful name for a lover!" she cried, then blushed as Molly laughed at her. "Well, it is! One can't say 'Dear Fierce!'—or 'Fierce dear!' Mercy! I won't start it; I'll just begin!"

After this extraordinary statement she wrote:

"Binx is my only brother. Of course I love him. You don't mind him, do you? I'll be up at the camp this morning."

"There! Will you give him that?" she said, folding the paper and going toward Necanatha.

But the Indian girl did not notice the extended hand holding the note. With a look of pride that made Dorothy stare after her in wonder while Molly stood speechless, she walked to the door and left the house without a backward glance.

The two white women ran to the window. They watched her leap to the back of the big bay which Dorothy recognized. They heard her gallop along the dusty road in the direction of the camp.

"Well—jealous!" Molly exclaimed, when they turned to one another.

(To Be Continued)

Ever See Hereford Hogs?

JESSE R. JOHNSON

Hereford hogs have existed as a definite breed for more than 20 years. The breed as nearly as can be ascertained originated on a farm near La Plata, Mo. A man by the name of Weber is said to have started the breed. Probably a cross between the old-fashioned, short-legged Duroc and Chester Whites before either breed had been developed into a tall hog as they are known today. The Hereford is short-legged, heavy-shouldered, with a wide, short head, and in color is red



with a white face and white feet. In type resembling very much the old-time Perfection Poland China of 30 years ago. They are quick maturing and very uniform in type. Nearly 1,000 head have been registered during the last 2 years in the National Hereford Hog Record association located at New Sharon, Iowa. Henry Wiemers, of Diller, Neb., a director in the association, has one of the largest herds in the West. Six hundred pigs have been farrowed on his farm during the last 4 years with an average of 9 pigs to the litter and every pig has had a white face.

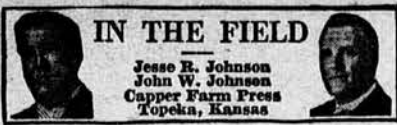
If You Need Livestock Feed

To answer inquiries from readers about supplies of feed grains, hay and other roughages, we are outlining some of the services performed by the Federal Livestock Feed Agency, at Kansas City, Mo., for livestock owners in Kansas:

- 1—Lists of surplus grain for sale by states comprising some 20,000 carloads, showing owner, kind of grain, location and railroad will be sent to you upon request.
- 2—Corn substitutes and their value as compared with corn at different prices. This information, prepared by nutritional authorities of state agricultural colleges, is free upon request.
- 3—Molasses circular describing the use and value of this product as a livestock feed, sent free of charge.
- 4—Circular: Drouth freight rates and their application, explaining commodities and territories in which drouth rates are applicable.
- 5—Listings of some 150,000 carloads of hay and roughages.

Any of the lists and circulars described are available to any of our readers who care to write for them. Address Kansas Farmer, Topeka, or Federal Livestock Feed Agency, 755 Livestock Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo.

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



IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
John W. Johnson
Copper Farm Press
Topeka, Kansas

Stephen A. Carr, Collins, Iowa, is advertising stallions, Percherons and Belgians, in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Write him for terms, descriptions and prices.

Frank Gressman, Washington, Kan., is advertising a six year old registered Belgian stallion in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Write him for description and price.

You are invited to attend the 1937 Inter-state School of Scientific Animal Breeding, Erie, Kan., if you are interested in stallions and jacks. Write to Dr. L. G. Atkinson, secretary, box 43, Erie, Kan.

The J. S. Freeborn dispersal sale of registered Milking Shorthorns at Miltonvale, Kan., Thursday, January 14, will be advertised in the next issue of Kansas Farmer. But you can write right now for the sale catalog.

Jack Riffel, El Dorado, Kan., offers for sale a Shetland pony stallion foaled in April, 1935. He can be registered. An ideal Christmas present for some boy. Look up the advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

We have just received this postal card from Cooper Bros., breeders of Spotted Poland China hogs at Peabody, Kan.: "We have dispersed our herd for the present while we are enrolled at Kansas State college, Manhattan."

Carl McCormick, Cedar, Kan., (Smith county) writes: "Enclosed find check to pay for recent advertising in Kansas Farmer. Response was good." Owner of the Mac-Bess Holstein Farm, Cedar, Kan., December 1, 1936.

J. B. Pritchard, Dunlap, Kan., (Morris county) writes Kansas Farmer livestock department that the date of the annual Morris county Hereford breeders association will be February 26 and is to be held at Council Grove, Kan., as usual.

Paul E. Wilkins, Delphos, Kan., Ottawa county, is advertising a registered Jersey herd bull for sale, his former herd sire. He has plenty of cows and heifers to show, sired by this good bull. Write him or go and see him, that is a good plan. He is priced right.

E. C. Lacy & Sons, Shorthorn breeders located at Miltonvale, Kan., report an unusually heavy demand for bulls. They have made many good sales and still have good bulls of different

DURCO HOGS

SPLENDID BOARS ALL AGES
Bred gilts, Excellent bloodlines. Rugged, heavy boned, shorter legged, easier feeding, medium type kind. Shipped on approval. Registered. Send for catalog. Photos.
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Park-Kan Hampshire Farm
35 Sep. boars and gilts for quick sale, pairs not related. Best of breeding and good individuals. Pedigree with every pig. E. R. TROUT & SONS, PARSONS, KAN.

HEREFORD HOGS

Hereford Boar Pigs \$12.50
7 to 10 weeks old, vaccinated and registered. Short legs and white faces, red bodies. Also gilts at \$15 each. M. H. Peterson & Co., Assaria, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

REG. SOWS AND GILTS
Chester White bred sows and open or bred gilts. Also a few weanling boar pigs. Prices reasonable.
MARTIN CLAUSSEN, RUSSELL, KAN.

Shane's Snow White Pigs
Selected individuals, boars and gilts, five months old, \$15.00 each while they last.
CLARENCE SHANE, ALTA VISTA, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS

FRED C. WILLIAMS, Marion, Kansas
Livestock and Farm Sales Auctioneer

BERT POWELL, AUCTIONEER
Livestock and Real Estate. Ask anyone I have worked for. Write or wire.
Bert Powell, McDonald, Kan.

HARLEY HANE, AUCTIONEER
Purebred livestock, farm and community sales.
Broughton, Kan.

MIKE WILSON, AUCTIONEER
Available for purebred livestock and farm sales.
HORTON, KANSAS

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 this fall or winter write us immediately for our

SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kansas

John W. Johnson, Manager,
Livestock Advertising Department

ages for sale. The Lacy brothers had charge of the Clay county herd shown the past season at the state fairs and won heavily everywhere shown.

Harry Bird, Albert, Kan., Barton county, southwest Kansas well known breeder of registered Polled Shorthorns, is starting his advertisement again in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Twenty nice bulls and heifers for sale. Write him for full particulars.

"I was agreeably surprised," says Fred Swearingen, Belpre, Kan., when he remitted for his advertising and in referring to the results of his Holstein cattle sale which he recently held. "The cattle sold for about \$600 more than I had expected. The top cow sold for \$100.50.

Boyd Newcom, Wichita, Kan., auctioneer, authorizes us to claim January 26 for C. L. Horst, Newton, Kan., (near Newton on the farm), who will sell Guernseys on that date. Also to claim February 25 for Earl Matthews & Sons, Shorthorns, at Udall, (near Winfield).

The Kansas Milking Shorthorn society is an active breed association organized at Dodge City in October. It has a bunch of live Kansas Milking Shorthorn breeders at the head of it and they are doing things. They are advertising again in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Just so you will get it fixed in your mind just who these active breeders are that are pushing the or-

KANSAS FARMER Publication Dates, 1937

January	2-16-30
February	13-27
March	10-24
April	8-22
May	5-19
June	3-17-31
July	14-28
August	11-25
September	9-23
October	6-20
November	4-18

Advertising

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

ganization, here they are again: Carl Parker, Stanley, president; A. N. Johnson, Assaria, vice president; Harry H. Reeves, Pretty Prairie, secretary-treasurer. Directors: W. F. Rhinehart, Dodge City; Leonard C. Cline, Miller; J. B. Dosser, Jetmore, and Jas. R. Peck, Neodesha.

Clarence Shane is pleased over the big demand for Chester White pigs. He now offers some choice boars and gilts about five months old. Out of very richly bred stock. A pedigree goes with each pig and they can still be secured at farmers' prices until the supply is exhausted.

A. A. (Alvin) Tennyson, veteran Shorthorn breeder of Lamar in Ottawa county, grew up in the Shorthorn business. He is a son of the old time breeder D. Tennyson of Frankfort, Kan. He now has a good herd headed by a splendid breeding bull from Bluemont farms at Manhattan, Kan.

We have received a letter from Will Johnson, western representative of the Shorthorn World and manager of Shorthorn sales, that he has accepted the management of a sale of Shorthorns for Hon. A. C. Shallenbarger, Alma, Nebr. The date of the sale is February 24 and will be a dispersal of this famous herd. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer.

M. H. Peterson, Assaria, Kan., reports heavy inquiry for Hereford hogs. He still has for sale a limited number of extra choice boars and gilts. They are from 7 to 10 weeks old. Nice and thrifty. Hereford hogs for type; short legs and heavy hams resemble the old-fashioned Perfection Poland China hogs. They are in great favor with farmers due to their quick maturity qualities.

E. C. Latta of Holton, Kan., old time breeder of registered Jersey cattle, has a good herd of about 25 breeding cows and heifers. His present herd bull was bred by Frank Wempe of Frankfort and was sired by the imported bull Whiteway Volunteer, and out of a high producing Wempe cow. The Latta herd is on regular D. H. I. A. test and last month the herd average was 321 lbs. of fat.

Halleck & Mueller, Milking Shorthorn breeders of Manchester, Kan., report heavy inquiry from advertising in Kansas Farmer. It will be recalled that this firm bought seven top Wisconsin bred cows in the McKelvie sale held at Lincoln, Nebr., about a year ago. These cows have done well and were in every way up to the expectations of the buyers. Halleck & Mueller can always supply buyers with breeding stock.

This issue of Kansas Farmer contains the announcement of Harry Bird, Polled Shorthorn breeder of Albert, Kan. Mr. Bird has one of the strong herds of his part of the state. He has selected good herd bulls and builded the herd better from year to year. Just now he can spare 20 or so good young bulls and heifers. They are nicely bred, good individuals and tested for and free from abortion. Readers in need of breeding stock will do well to visit the Bird herd.

Bruce Saunders, purebred Hereford breeder of Holton, Kan., exhibited the first prize car load of creep fed baby heaves at the Kansas City Royal this fall. Mr. Saunders won this honor once before at the same show and last year his load was placed second. The calves shown this year were nine months old and weighed an average of 640 lbs. They were on full feed since birth, began eating grain when two weeks old. Mr. Saunders has won first in this class twice before, awards being made by the state under the direction of the Kansas Agricultural College.

H. H. Hoffman, one of the oldest and most successful breeders of registered Ayrshires in the state, now has a herd of about 60 head. The Hoffman herd has been noted for the heavy production qualities of the individual cows in the herd. Breeding animals were secured in the beginning from the college and the Llan herds at Manhattan. No breeder has been more painstaking and careful in the selection of herd sires. Milk from this herd goes to supply the citizens of Abilene. Mr. Hoffman's farm is located just a few miles from that town.

Fred P. Chiles of Miltonvale in Cloud County has been breeding registered Aberdeen Angus cattle since 1918. He maintains a breeding herd all the time of close to 100 head. No Kansas

breeder has been more careful in the selection of herd sires. His present bulls are Revolution of Wheatland 35th and Kass Marshall, both bulls carrying the best blood of the breed. Other bulls have come from the best families of their day. Just now the herd numbers 140 head. The Chiles herd has furnished a lot of winning club calves in the past and during the low price period a large per cent of the surplus has annually gone to market for beef. Now only the best young bulls have been saved to sell for breeding animals.

If you are interested in a Holstein herd sire to use a little later on why don't you visit the Shungavally Holstein herd just south of Washburn college, Topeka, Kan., and see the nice lot of bulls they are advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer. These young bulls, calves now, will soon be old enough for service and among them are many that will likely prove valuable as herd sires. The sire and dams of these calves are of the show type and likely you know of the accomplishments of the Shungavally herd in the show ring of two years ago. If you are going to need him in the near future it would be mighty good business to visit the Ira Romig & Sons herd, Shungavally, just south of Topeka, right away.

The livestock department of the Kansas Farmer again reminds its readers of the big private sale reduction of Schellcrest herd of registered Holsteins going on at Schellcrest farm, Liberty, Mo. The farm is about half way between Kansas City, Mo., and Liberty, Mo., on highway 69. Mr. Schell has sold quite a lot of cattle but still has a nice lot of cows and heifers that are fresh and others that will freshen soon. Mr. Schell has always liked the private sale plan the best. He likes to have a talk with his customers before the sale is made and while it takes longer, it always is a very satisfactory way of selling. Write to Mr. Schell and let him tell you exactly what he has for sale and plan a trip to Schellcrest Farm, Liberty, Mo., and see the herd and have a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Schell. The advertisement appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

J. S. Freeborn of Miltonvale in Cloud county announces a dispersal sale of Milking Shorthorns to be held on the farm five miles west and two miles south of Miltonvale, Kan., on January 14. Mr. Freeborn sold off almost his entire herd some years ago and kept just a few of the best ones. These together with the increase make up this sale. About 30 head in all will include some daughters of the former bull Butter Boy Clay, close up in breeding to the noted bull Glenside Dairy King. Among the other attractions will be daughters of the imported bull Pencoyd Cardinal, and out of dams sired by an own son of old General Clay. Many heifers and all of the calves were sired by the Gage bred bull Duallayn Semptums. Most of

Mr. Jesse R. Johnson,
Livestock Department,
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

We are sold out of bulls of serviceable age at present but have 10 young bulls coming on. Our sales of the past week are as follows: A bull each to Frank Wolf, Gorham, Kan. (Russell county), and Mr. Bredemeier and Wilber Hanchett, both of Phillipsburg.

We will be wanting to put an advertisement in Kansas Farmer a little later on as it sure brings us the buyers.

Please find enclosed check to pay for advertising.

W. S. MISCHLER & SON
Bloomington, Kan.
(Osborne county)
Dec. 9, 1936.

the heifers of breeding age will be bred to a son of Butter Boy Clay. Mr. Freeborn has sold his farm and on the above date will sell all of his horses and farm machinery. The cattle will be sold right after noon. Write any time for catalog.

Kansas Ace, bred by the Kansas Agricultural College and now heading the W. H. Molyneux & Son herd at Palmer, Kan., is proving himself to be one of the best sires of uniformly good blocky bulls in the entire country. A son of Ashbourne Ace and out of a Maurader dam, with a long line of richly bred Shorthorns back of him and mated with the Molyneux Red Scotch cows, no wonder he has a wonderful lot of blocky uniform young sons and daughters to his credit. The Molyneux family have bred Shorthorns for more than a quarter of a century and always they can show interested customers a limited number of young bulls that no breeder can fail to recognize as outstanding. I think this season's crop is better than usual. The young bulls now being offered include a roan 10-month-old calf that won first at Topeka, showing in the Clay County herd. The Molyneux cattle are kept on two different farms, located on the Clay-Washington county line about three miles east of highway 15.

Public Sales of Livestock

Dairy Cows

Dec. 11—C. W. Tankersley, Beverly's Sale barn, Salina, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

Feb. 26, 1937—Morris county Hereford breeders association. Sale at Council Grove, Kan. J. B. Pritchard, Dunlap, Kan., secretary.

Shorthorn Cattle

Feb. 24—Hon. A. C. Shallenbarger, Alma, Nebr. Will Johnson, sale manager, 3709 Sixth Ave., Sioux City, Iowa.

Feb. 25—Earl Matthews & Sons, Udall, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

Jan. 14—J. S. Freeborn, Miltonvale, Kan. Dispersal.

Guernsey Cattle

Jan. 26—C. L. Horst, Newton, Kan. (sale at farm near Newton).

Hampshire Swine

Feb. 25, 1937—Quigley Hampshire farms, Williamstown, Kan.

A new test which promises to be a useful means of detecting mastitis, a troublesome and costly disease of dairy cattle, has been developed by research workers of the Department of Agriculture. The new method is known as the Hotis test, named after its originator, the late R. P. Hotis.

REG. 19 1937 HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Reg. Holsteins

For Sale: 20 registered cows in milk, fresh cows, heavy springers; five fresh and springing heifers; four long yearling heifers; nine short yearling heifers; our 5-year-old son of Count College Cornucopia; one 7-month-old son of King Piebe 21st; three bull calves, 30 days old, sons of Sir Pansy Queen Piebe; two 3-year-old bulls, sons of Berylwood Prince Johanna Segis. The breeding is mostly Ormsby blood. Sires that have been used: Count College Cornucopia; Berylwood Prince Johanna Segis and King Piebe 21st. Production records gladly submitted, such as the Missouri state record 2-year-old cow, 861 lbs. butter, 22,000 lbs. milk. Come or write. Schellcrest Farm, between Kansas City and Liberty, Highway 69. Write to
FRED P. SCHELL, JR., LIBERTY, MO.

Shungavally Holsteins

We are offering bull calves which should improve type and production in your herd. Production records, T.b. and Bang's tested. Come and see these calves if interested in anything nice. IRA ROMIG & SONS, 2501 West 21st Street, Topeka, Kan.

Dressler's Record Bulls

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

SERVICEABLE HOLSTEIN BULLS
from a herd making 5 state records in one year. Granddam of bulls, first cow to defeat the state record cow, Canary Bell. Also females of different ages.
T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

Bulls Out of Record Dams

up to 554.69 fat. Sired by a half brother to the world's best Jersey cow. Good individuals, none better bred.
CHESTER JOHNSTON, FT. SCOTT, KAN.

REG. JERSEY BULL

My registered Jersey Herd Bull for sale. Plenty of his cows, heifers and calves to show you. Price \$100. Write.
PAUL E. WILKINS, R. 2, DELPHOS, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Retnuh Farms Beef Type

Milking Shorthorns. Large cows of true dual qualities. 40 to 60 cows, hand milked the year round. T.b. tested and normal calf crops. A splendid lot of young bulls and a few females for sale now, some are Polls. Write or visit
HUNTER BROS. or DWIGHT ALEXANDER
Geneseo, Kan.

TWO ENTIRE HERDS

For Sale: Five herd sires, 33 young bulls, 117 bull calves, 38 cows, 22 bred and 36 open heifers.
Milking Shorthorn Society, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Bulls Sired by Kansas Ace

Low set and thick-bodied. Mostly reds, the best lot we have had for years. They include the first prize in class at Topeka Free fair. Out of our uniform type Scotch cows. Close inspection invited.
W. H. MOLYNEUX & SON, PALMER, KAN.

Shortlegged Thick Rugged Bulls

10 to 20 months old, Red and Roans, sired by G. F. Victorious. Choice heifers, priced to sell.
E. C. LACY & SONS, MILTONVALE, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Clippers and Brown dales

Chiefly bred bulls and heifers. 20 registered Polled Shorthorn Bulls. Some show type. Halter broke.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, FLEVNA, KAN.

20 Registered Polled Shorthorns

Bulls and heifers. Bang's tested. Write for further information, prices, etc.
HARRY BIRD, ALBERT, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Very Choice Yearling Bulls

Registered and T.b. tested. They are out of choice producing dams testing better than 4%. Write for more information, prices, etc. John A. Hahn, Ellinwood, Kan.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Polled Herefords

State and National fair winning blood lines. Yearling and two year old bulls for sale.

GOERNANDT BROS.
Aurora - - - Kansas
(Cloud county) Worthmore

BELGIAN HORSES

Reg. Belgian Stallions

At the 1936 Topeka, Kan., State Fair, our Belgians won Grand Champion stallion over all ages, best three stallions, and other Firsts. Sorrels and Roans priced right. 177 miles above Kansas City.
FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

Stallion Six Years Old

Sure breeder. Investigate if you want a stallion. Priced Right. Write to
FRANK GRESSMAN, WASHINGTON, KAN.

STALLIONS AND JACKS

Stallion and Jack Owners

If you want to make more profits in the breeding business in 1937, attend the January 4th to 9th term of the Inter-State School of Scientific Animal Breeding. Write to Dr. L. G. Atkinson, Sec'y., Box 43, Erie, Kan.

STALLIONS

Percheron or Belgian Stallions

Three years to pay. For further particulars write to
STEPHEN A. CARR, COLLINS, IOWA

SHETLAND PONIES

Shetland Pony (Male)

Foaled April, 1935. Ideal Christmas gift. Can be registered. Price \$40.
JACK RIFFEL, EL DORADO, KAN.

These Folks Earned Top Honors For Kansas in Big 1936 Shows

(Please See Pictures on Cover Page)

ONE cannot say just which national honor won by Kansas farm folks in 1936 is most important. But real distinction came our way. Six Kansas farm boys were members of the livestock judging team, coached by F. W. Bell, of Kansas State College, that won the title at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago. These boys' names and pictures appear on the cover page of this Kansas Farmer. They competed with 26 U. S. teams and one from Canada.

The farm-trained girls went to the American Royal Live Stock Show, under the instructorship of D. L. Macintosh, of Kansas State College, and won the meat judging and identification title. Frances Aicher, Hays, made an unusual score of 566 points out of a possible 600. Ellen Brownlee, Sylvia, and Norma Halshouser, Dwight, were the other members of the team.

A thrill of a lifetime came to members of the animal husbandry department at Kansas State College, Manhattan, when their Shorthorn steer, White Star, won the grand championship of the American Royal—perhaps the most outstanding honor of that show from the farmers' viewpoint.

Two Kansas 4-H demonstration teams went to the National Dairy Show at Dallas, Tex., and came back with high honors. Brutus Jacobs and

chased by the Phillips Petroleum Company. He weighed 910 pounds and cashed in for \$579.55.

Other winners came to the front in the state fair shows. Foster Farms' Hereford bull won the championship at the Kansas Free Fair and a Hazlett cow, Zato's Tone, was champion female. James B. Hollinger, of Chapman, showed the grand champion Angus cow, Pride of Wheatland. A Hereford steer, Curley, fed by Tod Brothers, sons of Jim Tod of Maplehill, won the fat steer show. Bobby Burns 2nd, belonging to Suzanne and Andy Schuler, Jr., of Chapman, was club champion.

Dairy Cattle of High Quality

Laburnum Blonde Lad, belonging to D. L. Wheelock of Holton, was grand champion Jersey bull at both state fairs. Paul Wiggins, Humboldt, showed the champion Jersey cow at Topeka. B. R. Thompson, Randolph, was state champion judge of Jerseys in the contest conducted by the Kansas Dairy Extension Service and Kansas Farmer.

Shungavalle Ormsby Beets, seen on page 3 of the December 5 Kansas Farmer, and owned by Clarence Tangeman, Newton, was grand champion Holstein bull at the Free Fair. Shungavalle Creamelle, owned by Romig and Sons, Topeka, was grand champion cow. Robert Romig was the state champion Holstein judge.

George Nieman, Marysville, showed the champion Guernsey bull at the Free Fair, and the Crawford County Farm owned the champion female. The honor of being state champion Guernsey judge was won by Mrs. Walter Samp, Elsmore.

In the Ayrshire division, another Kansas farm woman won the judging contest with a perfect score. She was Mrs. Fred Williams, Hutchinson. Both grand champion Ayrshire bull and cow were shown by Fred Williams of A. B. Williams and Son.

At the State Fair, Tomson Brothers, Wakarusa, won the grand championship of the Shorthorn show with a new bull just arrived from Minnesota the night before. This bull will remain in their herd for a time. Hollinger's Angus bull, Revenue of Wheatland, was champion Angus, and Mike Wilson's Angus cow, seen on our front cover, was champion cow.

In the State Fair Holstein ring, Omer Perrault's bull, Sir Billy Ormsby De Kol, from the farm in Clay county, topped other Kansas Holstein sires. Romig's cow won again.

W. C. Hall, Coffeyville, and Jo-Mar

Make Tools Fit Terraces

CHANGES to adapt farm machinery to terraced fields and hillsides have been made by farmers in all parts of the country, but particularly in the Western, Midwestern and Northern states, according to surveys by Soil Conservation Service engineers.

Among changes made are these: A Kansas farmer reassembled the disks on his grain drill in pairs, so that it leaves the soil in a series of ridges and furrows.

A farmer in Missouri shortened the truck on his grain binder and crosses terraces more easily.

Some Idaho farmers remove moldboards from their plows. Plowing then stirs the soil, but does not turn it over, and leaves much of the stubble exposed as a guard against wind and water erosion. Another method is to replace a plow with a chisel.

Beams on a tractor cultivator were attached to the frame with an evenner which allowed the shovels to adjust themselves on terraced land.

A Texas farmer removed the pressure springs from the center of his disk harrow to allow more flexibility when working terraced ridges.

More equipment changes are needed, a task for farm implement companies. Some of the present machines are not sufficiently flexible for terraced land. They do not adjust themselves to uneven ground, wide units do not operate well in terrace channels, and those with long hitches give trouble in crossing terraces at right angles. Depth and height regulating devices need a greater range of adjustment.

Down the River it Goes

Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Carry to the river
Tons and tons of land;
And this slow erosion,
Stealthy tho it be,
Carries to the ocean
Our fer-ti-li-ty.

Clarence Hostetler, Harper county, won the national dairy demonstration with their explanation of caring for dairy utensils. Helen and Hazel Otte, Jewell county, who are seen in picture on the front cover, this issue, made a good account of themselves by winning second in milk utilization demonstration. The state champion 4-H dairy judging team, from Washington county, went to Dallas to compete and were slated to win but a technicality kept them from competing.

Hereford Champions at Chicago

Signal honor came to Robert H. Hazlett's Herefords of El Dorado, when his bull, Hazford Rupert 81st, and his cow Bonita Zato won the Hereford grand championships of the International at Chicago. The cow, Bonita Zato, also had been grand champion of the American Royal. Foster Farms, Rexford, took the reserve grand championship in the Hereford breeding classes at the International, on Mabel's Beauty 35th.

In the carlot fat cattle class at the American Royal, Bruce Saunders, Holton, won the championship on baby beef or creep-fed calves with his Herefords. T. I. Mudd of Gorham, Russell county, bred and showed fat Hereford heifers which were champions over all breeds. Johnson Workman, Paradise, Russell county, raised the champion Angus feeder steers exhibited at the American Royal. Symns Brothers, Atchison, ran away with the Shorthorn show at the Aksarben Stock Show in Omaha. Kansas State College showed the champion purebred wether lamb, the champion pen of heavyweight Poland-China barrows, and the champion, lightweight spotted Poland-China barrow at the American Royal. Many other Kansas farmers placed high in the ranking of carlot feeder and fat cattle.

Perhaps the highest honor to be won in strictly Kansas shows by 4-H baby beef is that of champion steer at the Wichita National Fat Stock Show. This honor was carried off by Popeye, the Angus calf raised and fattened by Robert Swartz, of Everest. Popeye sold for \$66 a hundred pounds and was pur-

Farms, Salina, brought champion Guernsey bull and cow, respectively, to the State Fair. The Williams Ayrshire bull and cow won again. Wheelock's Jersey bull was again champion, but G. W. Smith & Sons, Highland, had champion Jersey cow.

H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick, owned the grand champion Percheron stallion, Sunland Marcus, which won at so many state fairs including both in Kansas. Heitt Brothers, Haven, took these honors on their Percheron mare. J. F. Begert, Topeka, failed only in the stallion class at the Free Fair to win all Kansas honors on his Belgians. H. T. Hineman & Son, Dighton, owned the champion jack and mule.

A real honor went to James Robert Hoath, of Anthony, when his South-down ewe lamb was named grand champion of the State Fair. Suzanne Schuler's Angus steer won again.

Corn and Wheat Winners

The 1936 corn championship should probably go to F. P. Freidline, Caney, who won first on a selection of 100 ears of Midland Yellow Dent at the State Fair. The prize exhibit of 100 ears of white corn came from the farm of Ray B. Townsend, Iola. A. J. White, Coldwater, took state wheat honors on a sample of one bushel of Tenmarq.

A Kansas hog breeder, George Gammell, Council Grove, brought the grand champion Poland China boar to the State Fair. N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, owned the grand champion Duroc sow. The champion Tamworths belonged to P. A. Wempe & Sons, Seneca.

In the Free Fair Swine show Orchard Home Farms, Osawatomie, won both grand championships in the Duroc-Jersey breed. E. C. Quigley, Williamstown, showed the champion Hampshire boar. Roy Gillmore, Peabody, entered the sheep show and won tops on his Kansas-bred ewe flock of Hampshires.

Each year the most outstanding vocational agriculture student in Kansas is selected, and he is known as a Star American Farmer within the ranks of the Future Farmers of America. This is a high honor since the boy who wins must show a great deal of business

New Ideas Are Being Used

Practices tried out and advocated by the government thru experiment stations and various services are taken up by many farmers. Howard Bucknell, Jewell county farmer, has observed. Several farmers in his community are making damming attachments to convert their listers into basin-listers. This practice prevents run-off of rain water which they have observed is wasteful and damaging. Rain broke up a big basin-lister and contour-furrowing demonstration in Jewell county on December 5. While the land to be listed would have held more moisture if the job had been done before, the observation also was made that it would be in better condition to withstand wind if listing after the rain was possible. However, listing as early in the fall as the land is clear is the best practice as it will catch more rain, which is needed most. Too often a late rain is followed by a hard freeze, as it was this month, and listing may be impossible.

ability as well as common sense and hard work. The 1936 winner was Wilbert Buitsman, of the Linn Rural high school. His earnings from his various beef, swine, sheep and poultry ventures are keeping him in college at Manhattan this winter. Up until September 1, he had accumulated about \$2,100 worth of livestock, crops and equipment. He has 400 hens in egg production this winter under the care of his younger brother at home on the farm.

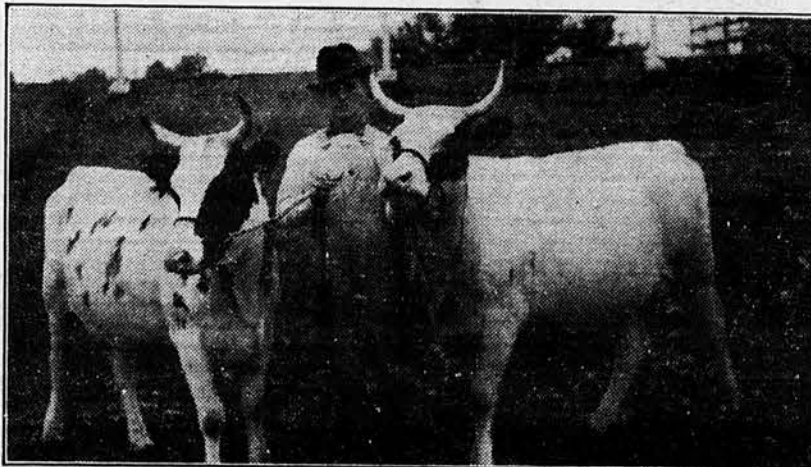
This by no means is a complete list of Kansas farm champions for 1936. But it includes winnings generally considered to carry the greatest honor. There were poultry, crops and fruit winners, 4-H health champions, vocational champions, and many others in addition. They deserve more credit than we have been able to give, for each had to surmount obstacles, and some of them were great. For one thing we can be doubly proud—the high percentage of winnings coming to Kansas in competition with entrants from other states and nations.

Among Our Kansas Champions

DUE to mistaken information somewhere down the line, a recent issue of Kansas Farmer gave the honor of winning the Kansas State Fair 4-H fitting and showing championship to another club member. We have been advised that William Hardy, Jr., of Arkansas City, was the winner of this contest. He worked hard for his reward and we are more than glad

to give him full credit. William showed two Ayrshire heifers at the Kansas Free Fair and took 1st senior yearling and junior reserve champion.

In the open class at Hutchinson his cattle were 1st junior yearling, junior reserve champion, and 2nd senior yearling. In the 4-H class they placed 1st senior yearling, 2nd junior yearling, and junior reserve champion.



William Hardy, Jr., Arkansas City, the state champion in showing and fitting dairy cattle, with two of his winning heifers, raised on the Hardy farm.