

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING  
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 74

December 18, 1937

Number 52



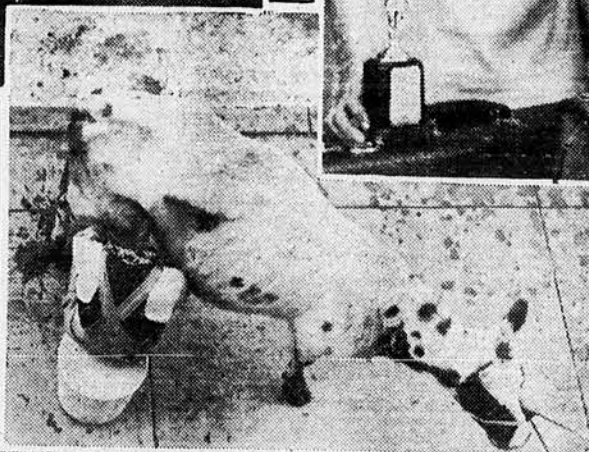
## Speaking of Contests



**MILKMAID CHAMPION**, above, is Marjorie Pence, Topeka. She won the Eastern Kansas title at the dairy booster meeting in Baldwin by milking 2 pounds in 1/2 minute in a "milk-off" when an opponent matched her 6.5 pounds in the regular 1 1/2-minute period.



**MILKMAN'S HOLIDAY**, at right, found farm hands making a sport out of a daily chore at the Sabetha dairy booster meeting. Ivan Danedberg, herdsman for Harry Berger, Reserve, is shown winning fourth in the contest.



**CLOSE CONTENDER**, above, in circle, was Ruth McCullough, Oskaloosa, who tied Marjorie Pence in the milkmaid contest at Baldwin but was defeated in the extra time.

**NATION'S BEST**, at top, are Betty Hutchinson and Kenneth Storey, Sedgwick county, who won the national meat identification contest in Chicago during the International Live Stock Exposition.



**INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONS**, at left, were members of the Kansas State College livestock judging team who won the collegiate contest at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago. Left to right: Charles Pence, Topeka; Waldo Poovey, Oxford; Elmer Dawdy, Washington; Peairs Wilson, Anness; Elmore Stout, Cottonwood Falls; F. W. Bell, coach, Manhattan; and Roland Elling, Manhattan.



# Bewildered Congress Has Problem Of Recession Despite Abundance

By CLIF STRATTON  
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

A BEWILDERED Senate and a bewildered House of Representatives are sending bewildering farm bills to a conference committee, members of which are almost equally bewildered. The conferees are expected to bring back to both branches of Congress, before Christmas, a farm bill that the bewildered Congress can approve and send to the President for his approval.

The so-called farm problem is a baffling one, difficult even to define in simple terms.

Not the least baffling is the problem presented by several major commodities which thru its history the United States has produced abundantly enough to supply its own needs and have huge quantities to send to foreign countries—wheat, cotton, and tobacco.

Trouble now is that American agriculture has been geared up to produce larger quantities of these products than can be sold, excepting in very unusual years.

The pending farm bills are written primarily to deal with these commodities, also with corn and rice, which are surplus crops rather than surplus export crops, as are cotton, wheat and tobacco.

## More Than We Can Use

Without going too much into detail, during the present year the American farmer has produced more wheat than can be sold at home and abroad; more corn than the present supply of corn eating animals in the United States can consume, and so much more cotton than can be sold anywhere that every one hates to mention the 24 million bales of cotton that overhang the Cotton Belt, a threatening cloud.

Now, a simple minded person might think that a country in which there is more than enough to eat, much more than enough to provide every one with plenty of clothing, more than enough coal and petroleum to keep every one warm, and to run all the manufacturing plants night and day, and more than enough transportation to take these things wherever needed, and more labor than is needed to man the plants, would be a prosperous, contented and happy country.

Perhaps that is where the bewilderment starts. Because in spite of all this abundance of things and the means to distribute these things, the country has run into a serious recession that many fear will slide into another depression.

Farmer's trouble seems to rest partly on this condition.

## Sells for Things He Needs

In theory he grows wheat, or cotton, or corn, or tobacco, or rice—touching only on the things dealt with in the pending farm bills—to exchange for goods and services which he needs or wants.

But in practice he grows them to sell for money with which to buy the things or services that he wants or needs.

Take it by and large, the people of the United States will eat, feed, and use for seed some 650 million bushels of wheat; under present world conditions, other nations can take about 50 million bushels in export. Ordinarily 55 to 60 million seeded acres will produce that much wheat. We have been seeding about 80 million acres for a number of years.

The people of the United States apparently can use around 7 million bales of cotton a year. Exports this year are about 5½ million bales. The cotton crop is around 18 million bales, and there was a 6 million bale carryover.

Similarly, the corn yield is several hundred million bushels more than the present supply of livestock can consume.

Cotton and wheat problems are similar, due to fact that both are grown for export. This way.

We have in the United States what is known as a high standard of living. Prices are higher than level of prices. Wheat sold in the United States at

world prices will not give wheat growers enough income to pay taxes, interest, production costs, and provide purchasing power for the Wheat Belt to buy manufactured products.

Cotton sold in the United States at world price levels will bankrupt the Cotton Belt.

But the market prices of cotton and wheat are world levels.

The attempt is made to keep American wheat prices 42 cents above world prices by putting a tariff of that much a bushel on wheat. The tariff is effective only when the United States produces just about enough wheat to meet the American market demand. When more is produced, the surplus pushes the domestic price down to the world level.

## No Help From a Tariff

No attempt has been made to protect cotton prices by the tariff route, because about 40 per cent of American cotton has to be sold abroad, price or no price—and even a confirmed high tariff man hasn't the nerve to suggest that the tariff will solve the cotton problem.

Back in Herbert Hoover's time the government attempted to take care of wheat and cotton by lending money on both commodities to keep the price above world levels. The plan helped prices—while the money lasted—but also held in this country wheat and cotton that should have been shipped abroad, further demoralizing the market. Large crops at the same time, plus the world depression, completed that picture. The Farm Board was a dismal failure.

Then in 1933 the government tried the AAA plan, of paying producers of these export crops bounties to reduce their acreages—theoretically thereby reducing their production—to meet combined domestic and foreign market demands.

## Supplies Held at Home

But the AAA worked as a price fixing device also, holding in this country supplies of cotton that should have gone into export. To some extent the same thing happened to wheat. World demands for wheat and cotton were met in increasing quantities from nations other than the United States.

Then the drouth years came along, and really reduced supplies to the point where prices went high—too high in the case of wheat and corn; consumers went on a strike against resulting high meat prices.

Now good yields of wheat, cotton and corn have dumped the farm problem into the laps of the bewildered Congress. And there we are.

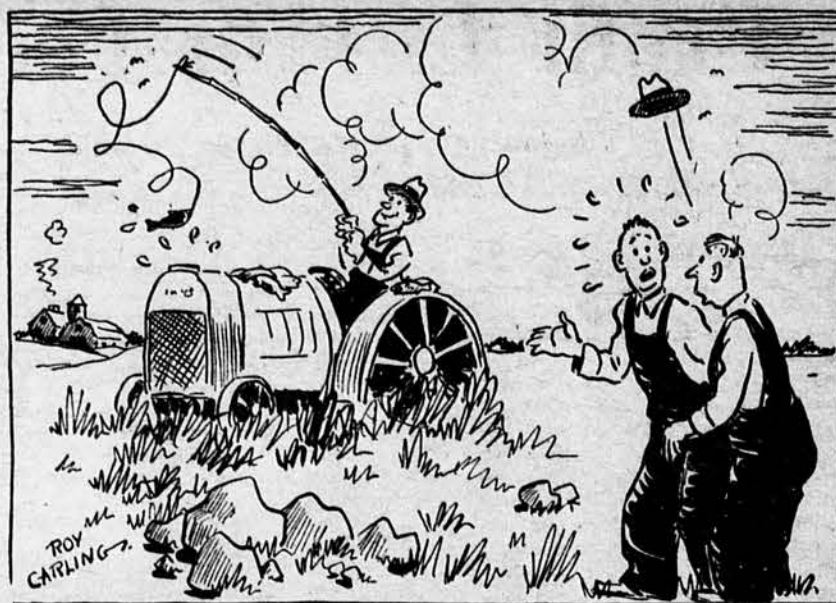
The Senate and House bills now going to Congress are similar in mechanism, but differ materially in purpose for which the mechanism is to be used.

Both are based on subsidies to producers, in return for which the producers are to co-operate in attempting to adjust production to market demands.

Both provide that when this voluntary adjustment—mostly reduction of course—by those who take the payments fails to bring down total supplies to the point where producers get what are defined as parity prices, then by two-thirds referendum producers of any of the five commodities may put into effect compulsory marketing quotas.

Marketing quotas in both bills mean that when they are in, all producers—except very small ones—must hold off the market up to 20 per cent of the normal production of their base acreages. Every farm would be allotted a base acreage, based on production the preceding five years, with allowances for abnormal years. The exemptions from marketing quotas vary with the different commodities.

The contract signers in every commodity group are entitled to commodity loans; those not under contract to control acreages do not get the



"I know it's impossible, but seeing is believing!"

loans, nor the payments, but are subject to the marketing quotas when these go into effect.

But the Senate and House bills are far apart as the poles on the requirements for marketing quotas.

In effect, the Senate bill provides for marketing quotas whenever the prospective crop plus the carryover exceeds the domestic demand, in the case of wheat and corn. The Senate bill is based on holding down the supply to the point where parity prices would be obtained—and its effects probably would be: (1) marketing quotas in effect 4 years out of 5; (2) practically no exports, because the American price would be too high for commodities to move into world markets.

Also the Senate bill calls for benefit payments to producers that would run from \$200,000,000 to \$500,000,000 a year, in addition to the \$500,000,000 a year soil conservation payments.

The object of the Senate bill, in other words, is to reduce supply for the purpose of obtaining parity prices.

The House bill, on the other hand, seems to sacrifice price to insure more than adequate supplies of the commodities. The marketing quota levels are higher—over a billion bushels of wheat; 2,700,000,000 bushels of corn—so that marketing quotas would not be in effect probably more than one year in 5.

Also the House bill does not contem-

plate more than the \$500,000,000 a year soil conservation payments, plus perhaps \$100,000,000 a year of tariff receipts that can be used to stimulate exports. There are no benefit, or parity payments to co-operating producers.

Farmers who do not want compulsory control favor the House bill over the Senate bill.

So do consumer interests, because the larger crops and carryovers allowed by the higher total supplies before marketing quotas can be applied, mean that prices for farm products will be considerably lower than those contemplated in the Senate bill.

## Wallace Wants Compromise

Secretary Wallace prefers the House bill to the Senate bill. He says the marketing quota requirements of the measure sponsored in the Senate are so low as to be "unduly restrictive" of production. Sponsors of the House bill claim, he approves the House figures, but this observer understands that Wallace would really prefer a compromise between the two bills on total supplies of commodities on hand and in prospect to bring the marketing quotas into effect.

Neither bill would require processing taxes to raise the money to pay farm subsidies.

Looks like a real jam in the conference meetings.

# From a Marketing Viewpoint

By HOMER J. HENNEY

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

Cheap stockers are still 5 cents or more. Choice light stocker calves are still high in respect to what they may sell for next spring. Our silage and roughness will care for twice as many cattle as we have grass. Would you (1) buy cheap steers now, (2) wait until February to buy, (3) sell the feed, or (4) buy half cheap stockers and half choice stockers a little later?—B. C. P., St. Louis, Mo.

Chances are 8 out of 10 that you will net more by waiting a little while and following No. 4 plan. You might follow plan No. 3 on some of the feed if you can net around \$3 a ton. If you can get more than that, then I would sell all of it and buy cattle for your grass late in the spring or early summer. If there is no satisfactory market for the feed, wait just a little while to see about buying. If you do wait, get information on January 15 as to whether it would be better to still buy half cheap steers for the spring market and half choice calves for the late fall market or switch all to choice or all to common stock.

I have some fat hogs weighing 200 pounds. Would you sell on rallies or hold until they weigh 300 pounds?—E. M., Emporia.

Chances are 7 out of 10 that you will be just about as well off to sell on ral-

lies as you will be to hold for the January rally which occurs only about half the years in which the major hog price trend is still downward. Unless something occurs in the way of a sharp business upturn, there is every indication that new lows will be made in February or in May or in next December. In this type of year it is better to sell fat hogs on rallies and head light hogs for March and other pigs for July. You should get information on January 15 as to whether new conditions require changes in the above marketing program suggested for hogs with present conditions in mind.

Would you sell now some lambs not quite ready or would you feed them slower for the February market?—D. K., Hutchinson.

About 9 chances out of 10 you will net more by selling off the top end just as fast as you can on the December and probably early January strength. The fed lamb situation is still bearish. The recent price decline has discounted most of the lesser demand and the increased supply on grain fed lambs but that does not warrant one taking a chance on the February market which could easily drop to new lows just before the March rally. If you can put on the gain for a lesser cost than present prices for fat lambs, then you should try to avoid the February market by selling the heavy end on rallies and heading the light end for the March market.



# Profit Lies in Feeding

*A Well-Balanced Poultry Ration Needed for Winter Months — Sorghums Popular in Cutting Grain Costs*

**F**EEDING the laying flock is of prime importance right now. We are in the period of normally highest egg prices. Figures gathered from 500 farm demonstration flocks in Kansas, last year and this year, for the month of October, definitely show how logical it is to feed the flock well this winter. In October 1936, the average feed cost for a dozen eggs on these 500 farms, was 40.18 cents. The average price received was only 25.74 cents. This last October, the average price received for eggs was 20 cents, almost as much as in 1936, but the feed cost was only half, or 20.9 cents. Now, grains are considerably cheaper than they were in October and there should be a fair profit over feed costs with proper feeding, taking the average of these 500 farm flocks.

A survey of feeding practices on 1,873 Kansas farms last spring, by farm poultry project leaders,

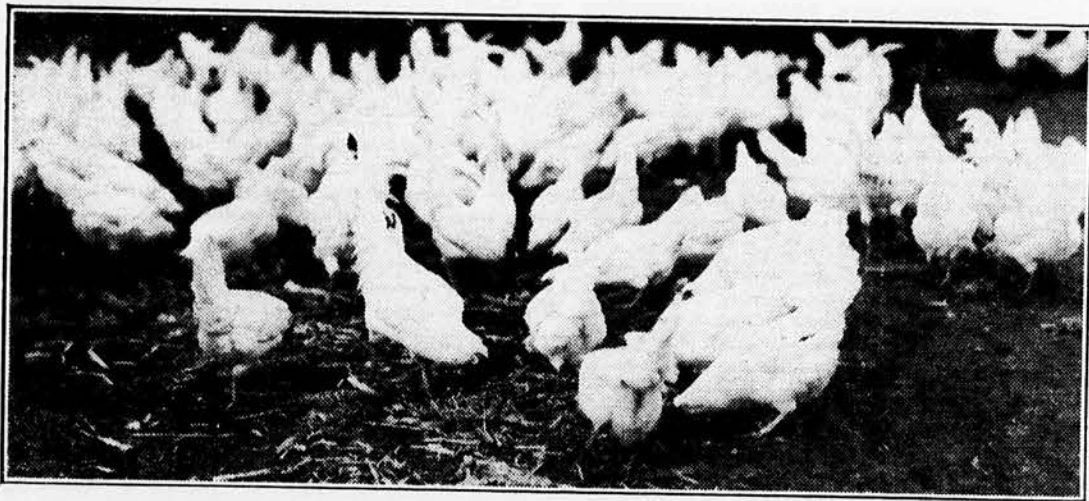
kafir and milo, while manufacturers of poultry feed, especially in the East, have shown a preference for these grains. Much corn is still shipped into the sorghum belt for mixing poultry feeds. Loyal F. Payne, who conducted the experiments with grain sorghums, believes the reason Kansas farmers often discredit this grain is because the quality is not of the best. Often the heads get moldy before threshing, and sometimes the grain becomes musty in the bin. Feeding too much grain in the head gives hens a chance to eat large amounts of the decaying hulls.

On the contrary, commercial feed manufacturers buy and use only good quality, graded sorghum grain. They mix it with other grains in the ration and this further protects the flock.

Good results from feeding grain sorghums to poultry must depend then on attention to its quality, and mixing it with other grains. Mrs. Wm. C.



Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, with 2 pullets from the certified flock of Barred Rocks. The Muellers use some sorghum grain in their rations, and think it should be produced on every poultry farm where corn growing is not always successful.



Birds in Mrs. Cecil A. Jones flock, Hanover, get kafir heads as a grain feed every afternoon. Some corn is fed, too. Western Blackhull kafir made a good yield on their Washington county farm this year.

showed that 928, or 49.5 per cent, of the poultrymen interviewed, feed a laying mash the year around. Leaders were asked to interview the 10 farmers living nearest them without regard to their practices. Results also revealed that 632 farmers, or 33.7 per cent, fed laying mash only a part of the year.

The number feeding commercial laying mash both year around and part time was 1,008 or 53.8 per cent, while 761 or 40.6 per cent used home-mixed mash in varying degrees.

With the brooding and growing season coming on, it is worthwhile noting the comparative numbers feeding mash thru those periods. Commercial starting mash was used by 1,354, and home-mixed starting mash by 354 farmers. Commercial growing mash was fed by 1,069 and was mixed at home by 577.

Regardless of the source of the feed, it is important to have a well-balanced laying mash, mixed according to proven formulas and from good quality grains. Quite a few keepers of farm poultry flocks are mixing their own mash this fall, where they produced part or all of the necessary grains. Perhaps the most commonly used formula, where attention is really given to having the mash accurate, is the all-purpose mash recommended by Kansas State College. The extension poultrymen, M. A. Seaton and E. R. Halbrook, have explained this mash in many field meetings and have copies of the formula available for free distribution. It, of course, calls for certain commercial ingredients to provide protein, vitamins and minerals. These requirements are given attention in the formulas of all successful commercial feed manufacturers.

Sorghum grain is going to get the call in connection with poultry feeding on thousands of Kansas farms this winter. Never before have so many farmers been observed threshing the grain from their sorghum crops. Furthermore, grain sorghums may be used with complete success in laying mash. "Good quality kafir or milo can replace either white or yellow corn, pound for pound, in a ration for growing chicks or laying hens when adequately supplemented with other nutrients," is the report of the poultry department of Kansas State College, which made extensive tests on the question. In the all-purpose mash, grain sorghums may be substituted for the corn. Ten per cent alfalfa meal takes care of the vitamin A, carried only in the grain of yellow corn.

Bulletin 268, of the Kansas Experiment Station, devoted to a discussion of grain sorghums for poultry, states that Kansas poultrymen often discredit

Mueller, Hanover, who has a certified flock of 300 Barred Rocks, mentioned the difficulty of curing Atlas sorgo heads. She is feeding the whole Atlas

grain but is not using any of it in the mash, and this is giving satisfaction. The Muellers are strong in endorsing kafir as a grain to provide part of the poultry ration when corn fails completely in unfavorable seasons.

Near by, Mrs. Cecil A. Jones has 300 high quality White Leghorns. Mr. and Mrs. Jones found this year that Western Blackhull kafir will mature earlier and make more grain than any crop they have tried on Washington county upland soil. They topped the heads from 8 acres and are feeding it on the ground in this form. But they are feeding a mash containing different grains, and are also feeding some corn as a scratch grain.

The value of cutting feed costs is being vividly demonstrated in Russell county where demonstration flocks are used for making monthly check on production. A recent record showed that a flock owned by John H. Lilak, consisting of 62 Rhode Island Whites, laid an average of 17.5 eggs to the bird, and made a profit of \$7.76. The next highest flock, that of Carl W. Kaps, 45 White Leghorns, laid an average of 15.74 eggs and showed a profit of \$5.46. The flock owned by Edward Janne, 55 White Wyandottes, averaged 15.12 eggs and made \$5.80.

By contrast, other high-producing flocks showed a slight loss because feed costs were high.

## Project Based on Low Cost

*The Deferred Feeding Plan of Handling 4-H Club Baby Beeves Highly Successful in First Year*

**T**HE deferred full feeding system of handling beef calves seems to be definitely established in 4-H club work. A year ago, Victor F. Stuewe, then Jewell county agent, induced 18 club boys and girls to take calves purchased in a group of 55 from the Nebraska sandhills, and handle them according to the deferred feeding system. Later 18 of the calves were taken to Ottawa county where Mr. Stuewe is now agent, and boys and girls there completed the project.

Deferred full feeding means taking choice quality calves in the fall, wintering them well to gain at least 250 pounds, then grazing them 90 days on pasture good enough to put on another 100 pounds in spite of the flesh the calves are carrying; and finally, feeding 100 days in the dry lot. This should add another 300 pounds, making the steers weigh in the neighborhood of 1,000 pounds.

This project was successful in Jewell county last year. A county round-up day was held in Jewell City recently and the winner of the county project was Julian Rotman. His calf gained 260 pounds in the winter, 90 pounds on pasture, and 290 pounds in the fall finishing period. The total gain of 640 pounds was made for a feed cost of \$34.32. The price necessary for the calf to bring in order to pay cut was \$6.82 a hundred pounds. It actually sold for \$10.50 a hundred, making a net profit of \$38.19. The starting weight was 400 pounds, and final 1,040 pounds. His wintering feed consisted of alfalfa hay, 566 pounds; silage, 2,280 pounds; and corn 292 pounds. In the fall feed lot the steer received hay, cottonseed meal, bran, barley and corn. Average cost of all calves was \$9.06 a hundred.

Dr. C. W. McCampbell of Kansas State College, who worked out the deferred feeding system, attended the Jewell county round-up and gave the

boys and girls credit for doing a good job of feeding. Professor A. D. Weber of the college, stressed the importance of getting choice quality, uniform calves for the project. Vance M. Rucker, college economist, pointed out how calves handled on roughage, grass and grain, so as to be fat steers by November, usually meet an active market at low feed cost.

(Continued on Page 16)



Rolla and Dale Henningson, Ionia, whose calves won second and third in the deferred feeding project, showing the condition of the calves on May 1.



# A Campaign Against Farm Accidents

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

FOR a long time I have been concerned about the number of people who are being killed or injured from one cause or another. The automobiles are taking their annual toll of 35,000 or 36,000 dead, and hundreds of thousands of injured. But what really has shocked me more than that is the seemingly accurate information that more people are being killed right around home than are killed by automobiles.

Home always has been supposed to be a haven, not only of rest but of safety. These figures seem to prove that the home loving citizen really is no safer than the reckless driver who goes scooting around over the country at the rate of 60 or 70 miles an hour. Somehow I cannot quite believe these figures, altho they seem to have been checked and double-checked.

But here comes another shock. A committee composed of Jake Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture; W. T. Markham, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Kansas; L. B. Pollock, State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture; M. H. Coe, State 4-H club leader and Raymond H. Gilkeson, my esteemed young side-kick on the Kansas Farmer, has gotten out a farm accident primer. Its purpose is to campaign against farm accidents. This primer contains a great deal of valuable but rather surprising information about accidents on the farm. It says that there are on the average 109,000 farm accidents annually in the United States, which does not seem so surprising. In fact, I am of the opinion that there are more than that. I do not believe it is possible for this committee, or any other committee, to get information about all the accidents that happen on all of the farms of the United States.

I know the farmers and I know that there are many accidents that are never recorded. If a horse on the farm steps on the foot of the farmer or one of his boys, or if a cow at milking time kicks the milker in the midriff, nothing is said about it, altho the farmer may have a right sore foot for several days, or the one kicked by the cow may have some trouble for a week in bending over. It is just part of the day's work, no doctor is called and no note is made of the accident by the country correspondent of the local newspaper.

What disturbs and surprises me is the report of the committee that of the 109,000 accidents on all the farms of the United States 3,000 happen in Kansas. That seems to prove that while Kansas has only about 1 per cent of the total population of the United States, it suffers nearly 3 per cent of the accidents. Does that mean that Kansas farmers are more careless than the average farmers of the United States? I do not believe it.

The committee also finds that of the 109,000 accidents in the course of a year, 4,500 are fatal and of these 107 are in Kansas. Here the showing for Kan-

## More or Less Modern Fables

A DOG that had been taught by its master to go to the market with a basket and carry home the meat and bread for the family dinner was met one day by a mangy cur which said: "Why are you fool enough to carry that meat home and turn it over to the cook, when you might just as well stop here and eat the whole business yourself, or I might say, as there is more than you need, I am right hungry myself." But the faithful canine simply closed his jaws a little closer on the handle of the basket and said: "That scheme might work once, but tomorrow I would not only lose my job and my doghouse, but after that I would be kicked out and have to take my chances with onery, half-starved and scabby curs like you." In the long run it pays to be honest just as a plain business proposition.

A small, slender-hamned Texas bull, which had a voice that could be heard 2 miles on a still day, was wont to spend a good deal of his time pawing the earth and bellowing. Other animals that heard his bellow, before they saw him, were likely to be considerably frightened but after they saw him they sniffed with contempt. The little bull finally realized that his voice was out of proportion to his general ability, and one day hearing a ranting agitator filling the surrounding atmosphere with sound and fury, looked him over for a few moments and then remarked to himself: "My vociferous ranter if you and I were judged by the noise we make, and not by our actual accomplishments, we would rank as about the warmest numbers who ever came down the pike."

## At the Hospital

By ED BLAIR  
Spring Hill, Kansas

"You made a game fight  
Said Doctor La Dott,  
When that bull attacked you  
Out there in the lot.  
You twisted that animal's  
Neck till bent  
Then threw him, such courage  
Was sure heaven sent.  
I am guessing, my man  
That when at your best,  
You never have won  
Greater odds in a test."  
"Just once I fit harder,"  
Groaned Reddy Dissent  
"I once fit a mortgage of 20 per cent."

(Copyright, 1938)

sas is more favorable than the average showing percentage of accidents. For the whole United States the percentage of fatal accidents on the farms is 4½, while in Kansas the fatality percentage is only a trifle over 3½. This may indicate either that Kansas farmers are better dodgers on the average, or that they are tougher and harder to kill.

Of the 109,000 who are injured during the year on the farms in the United States, the committee finds that 8,600 are permanently crippled, or a trifle more than 8½ per cent. In Kansas the percentage of permanently crippled is 5½ per cent, a very decided difference in favor of the Kansas farmers.

The primer says that on account of these 109,000 accidents on farms in the United States, the total time lost on account of disabilities amounts to 5,368,000 days, or an average loss of time to the accident of a fraction more than 49 days. In Kansas the number of days lost was 124,000 or a fraction over 41 days to the accident. These figures may prove that farmers in Kansas may get over their hurts quicker than the average farmers in the other states, or it may prove that after they are hurt they get up and go back to work sooner than the average farmers of other states.

Forty per cent of the accidents on the farms of the United States are due to machinery, while in Kansas the percentage of accidents from this cause is only 34.66. I am rather proud of this showing as it indicates that Kansas farmers on the average know more about handling machinery than the average farmers of other states. Then 28,900 accidents on the farms of the United States are charged to livestock, and of these 8 out of 10 are charged to horses and mules, while only 2 out of 10 are charged to cattle and hogs. Whether the mule is more deadly than the horse is not stated.

While people in Kansas complain a great deal about the heat, the figures show that during the terrific heat of 1935, only 13 people in this state died from heat.

The committee prints in the primer a number of suggestions, most of which are sensible and practical. Here are some of them:

"Never fill the gas tank while the motor is running."

"Never kindle a fire with kerosene or gasoline." This is too broad. If you happen to have kindling that is not entirely dry, it is perfectly safe to pour kerosene on it before trying to light it. It is not safe to use gasoline. Kerosene is not explosive like gasoline.

"Never take risks in . . . burning trash, stacks or prairie grass. Never smoke in or near barns or stacks."

"Never use gasoline for cleaning in the house." That is too broad. Gasoline may be used with safety for cleaning where there is no fire near.

"Never put pins or tacks in the mouth." Of course, that does not refer to clothespins. No farm woman can hang a washing out on the line without putting clothespins in her mouth. As to ordinary pins and tacks, the advice is perfectly sound.

"Never," says the committee, "try to ride a load of bundles or hay that has started to slip." That shows that none of the members of the committee has built a load of smooth prairie-hay on a wagon and then tried to drive with the load across a mod-

erately rough prairie. Just what would the committee have the builder do when the load slips? He just has to ride it.

"Never," says the committee, "work in front of a sicklebar while the team is hitched to the machine." Naturally one would suppose that any farmer would have more sense than to do that, but I have seen it done. The fact that the farmer is still alive seems to me perhaps the best proof of the truth of the saying that "God looks after fools and children" that I know of. However, I also know of cases where God evidently didn't look after the fool who has gone thru life since short of one or maybe both legs.

"Never," says the primer, "stand on a rocking chair to hang a picture." It may be all right if there happens to be some strong person to hold the rocking chair.

I might add a few safety hints to those found in the primer. Always stand in front of a mule when you are engaged in conversation with the animal. Also when you are mourning the loss of a dead mule, stand in front of it to do your mourning. When you are hunting coons and have one treed never stand directly under the coon. Something may happen. If you happen to have a "Model T" Ford of the vintage of 1920 which has to be cranked, and some friend wants to crank it, politely yield to him. If you want to drive a hog over a bridge and it objects to going, just let it alone. When the hog gets the notion that you don't care whether it goes over the bridge you couldn't keep it from going over. If you use wood for fuel and your wife asks you to cut some wood for the fire, call her attention to the fact that more than 7,000 farmers in the United States were either killed or seriously injured last year while cutting wood. If she really loves you she may cut the wood herself, or get the hired man to cut it.

Be sure to examine the brakes on your automobile before you start. You may not be alive to examine them after you get back. If you are driving down hill and your brakes won't hold, don't worry—just pray. The prayer won't stop the automobile but it may sort of divert your mind.

## Two Friends Write Me

I HAVE a friend down in the southeastern part of the state who writes me with considerable regularity. He has been writing me for several years. He firmly believes that our whole present economic set-up is entirely wrong and that we are certainly headed for destruction unless we heed his advice. He seems to get considerable satisfaction out of his philosophy and I think it adds a little to the very limited joy he has in life to write me and pour out a few pages of his theories on me. On the other hand it does not bother me at all to have him write me.

Another reader has been concerned for quite a while about my soul's salvation. He also writes me frequently. He does not annoy me because I think he is thoroly in earnest and is really concerned about my future. His reasoning seems to me to be almost entirely fallacious, but then as in my opinion neither he nor I know anything about what the future will bring forth, why argue about it?

## THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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

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

One year 50 cents; three years \$1.



# Farm Matters as I See Them

## Overabundance Means Surplus

IT SEEMS to me that some of those most enthusiastic for a farm program of abundance either forget or ignore that an overabundance of wheat, corn or cotton becomes an unsalable surplus. Also that an unsalable surplus does not have to be a very large one to depress the market price for the commodity.

We had a taste of it this fall, when a moderate sized wheat crop, on top of a medium carryover, shot the price of wheat down from around \$1.15 to below 75 cents on the farm.

Corn made a more spectacular drop, but corn prices preceding the drop had been really larger than was healthy for the feeder of livestock. Cotton has dropped from 13 cents a pound to less than 8 cents.

Once started downward, it is my belief that bears on the market accentuated the drop in prices, but the fact remains that it was the surplus—the abundant production that industrial spokesmen shout for—that caused the downward rush of farm commodity prices.

I am opposed to the doctrine of scarcity as a means to force food and feed prices too high. But on the other hand I must say that forcing upon the market unsalable surpluses—more than consumers will take—is fatal to farm prices.

Not only does the marketing of more wheat, or corn, or cotton above what the market will take, lower the farm price and the farmer's income, and destroy his purchasing power, but it also does not help the consumer.

It is history that unsalable surpluses of wheat and breadlines go hand in hand.

I know of no farmer, nor of any group of farmers, nor spokesman for the farmer, who advocates withholding from the markets wheat, or corn, or cotton that people in this country can use, in order to increase the price the farmer will receive.

But it does not seem to me unreasonable at all when there is more wheat on hand, more corn on hand, more cotton on hand, than the people or livestock can consume, that some of these surplus supplies be held off the market until a better balance of supply and demand is obtained.

In view of these facts and conditions, and much as I deplore these facts and conditions being true, I am accepting the principle of surplus marketing control embodied in the marketing quota sections of the farm bills now being considered in Congress.

There are features of the Senate bill which goes to conference committee for ironing out differences between it and the House bill, which I consider unworkable. There are things in it I disapprove of. But when I look backward to the years of huge surpluses that brought about the

Farm Board; when I look forward to what will happen to the Wheat Belt, the Corn Belt, and the Cotton Belt when these huge unsalable surpluses flood the markets again, I feel it my duty as the Senator from a farm state, to enact the best measures that can be agreed upon to meet this situation.

And even in the economic interest of the farmers themselves, I will not vote to give a government board the power to compel farmers against their will to reduce production.

But I did decide, reluctantly I must admit, to give my support to a measure which provides that when destructive surpluses threaten to ruin these producers, and two-thirds of these producers in a national referendum vote to withhold up to 20 per cent of a crop off the market—when that surplus would not and could not be used if put on the market anyway.

I find myself on this one point in substantial agreement with Rep. Clifford Hope, of Garden City, who represents the biggest wheat raising congressional district in the United States, and who has been studying this question for the last 10 years.

In the debate in the House of Representatives the other day, Congressman Hope said:

I will regret as much as anyone to see us reach a situation where we have to impose marketing quotas upon the sale of farm products and yet I think that every one of us, if we face the issue squarely, must consider that as something that we are likely to have to come to, whether we like it or not. It is a realistic situation that confronts us, and one that we might as well meet now, because eventually we are going to have to meet it anyway.

The Republican party in 1932 advocated crop control. I mention this matter simply to point out that any administration which has to face this situation is going to come to about the same conclusion that the Republican administration reached after dealing with the problem of agricultural surpluses for 4 years.

Now, this administration has gone thru the same experience and has reached the same conclusion, namely, that under some circumstances and in an emergency—and that is all this bill provides: it is an emergency measure so far as the marketing quotas are concerned—it is going to be necessary to resort to this type of a program.

Personally, I would much prefer to see the plan tried of paying subsidies to producers up to the cost of production on that part of their crops used in the United States, and let them take their chances with the rest of the world market. I voted to substitute that plan for the one followed in the pending bill. But the majority voted that plan down. I believe in majority rule under a democratic form of government, and am lending my support to what seems to be the best we can get for agriculture at the present time. And I hope the program can be amended and improved later.

## Our Priceless Possession

PEACE on earth good will toward men." A heart-filling, soul-refreshing thought at any season of year, but emphasized at Christmas time. Yet we know this priceless possession of

ours is disturbed by marching feet and crashing guns of actual combatants in other lands. By an armament race among nations. Costly, threatening, hideous business. It holds possibilities more destructive, more gruesome than anything yet experienced.

The United States must keep out of war. I say this to you again. I will repeat it at every opportunity because of the ease with which we might be roped into another war. I don't think I could tell the boys who were in the World War anything about its heart-breaking futility.

## A Practical Institution

I WAS sincerely interested in learning about our Kansas winners at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago. That is a great show, certainly second to none in the world. Therefore, our champions of any degree deserve a great deal of credit, all of them, for their placings. My hearty congratulations to every winner.

But I wish to say a word more about our Kansas State College livestock judging team. These fine young men earned first place, as you already know. They did this, not by accident or luck, but thru knowing what they were doing, keeping their heads, using good judgment. To take this championship they had to beat the best judges from 24 other state agricultural colleges. Their success brings them the highest honor in the nation for livestock judging. It also turns a very favorable spotlight of publicity on Kansas.

I think these young men set an example for all of us to follow in boosting our state. Do the best job possible in representing Kansas whenever we cross over the state lines, and the credit side of our standing among states will constantly improve. It might be the means of bringing new business into our state. It no doubt will get more folks interested in buying Kansas products.

But back to our livestock judges. Their winning emphasizes the fact that our great state college at Manhattan is offering practical training, and also is carrying thru with the job by teaching how to apply this knowledge. Of course, I don't mean only in the dramatic way of winning contests. After all, only a few can be members of winning teams. But it stands to reason that these livestock judges, and their classmates, are being admirably fitted to meet the competition which making-a-living has to offer them when they are "on their own." When they take their honorable places in the world of business.

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

# Lower Levels Ahead for Farm Products

## Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed .....	\$10.10	\$ 9.10	\$11.25
Hogs .....	8.00	8.10	10.00
Lambs .....	8.85	8.75	8.65
Hens, Heavy .....	.18	.18½	.13½
Eggs, Firsts .....	.25	.23½	.26½
Butterfat .....	.36	.34	.31
Wheat, Hard Winter ...	1.01	1.03½	1.42
Corn, Yellow .....	.56½	.55½	1.17
Oats .....	.31½	.33½	.58
Barley .....	.59	.61	.92
Alfalfa, Baled .....	25.00	22.00	21.50
Prairie .....	13.00	12.00	15.50

THE December report of the Kansas State College economics department, where a staff of trained men work in a study of the markets, states that steady to lower hog prices are expected during December. The same trend is in the offing for January, since there is a tendency to market more

than the usual number of hogs after January 1 in years of relatively low corn prices. Vance M. Rucker, market specialist, believes that shoats, taken a little later and headed for the March market, will be the best hog selling program. This also appears to be one of the best methods of selling corn and feed this winter for those men who have the grain on hand.

Lower prices for most grades and classes of cattle are probable during December, according to the college report. This belief isn't general thruout the livestock world, since most commission men believe prices will be higher shortly after the turn of the year. However, the survey of the college men must be given careful consideration by the cautious livestock feeder, for their conclusions are based on sound reasoning, with the action of the market under similar conditions in the past as a basis.

Regardless of the trend of the cattle market, the man who is buying stocker or feeder cattle, can well remember that stocker purchases in mid-winter will have the benefit of cold weather

shrink. Some cattle feeders prefer to buy their stockers in January every year because of this fact.

An unevenly lower price trend for sheep and lambs is expected during December and January. Outside of some temporary strength which usually occurs during the month of December or in early January after there has been a fair decline during November, there is nothing to indicate that the usual seasonal price advance from December to February will occur this year.

Dairy product prices have been more and more favorable as other farm products have declined. Dairymen are in the best feeding position they have been for several years. The feeding ratio is good and is expected to remain so during the winter.

Irregular rallies in wheat are expected until definite information concerning production in Argentina and Australia is obtained in early January. The rallies will consist of price advances followed by declines, the college economics department believes, but the declines are expected to end on successively higher levels so that aver-

age prices will show an upward trend.

Steady cash corn prices are in prospect as long as the loan basis establishes a lower limit for price changes. Corn loans in the important corn producing states have established a limit, below which cash prices will not tend to decline. Prices will not move much above this limit until demand for feeding is strong enough to result in a market price above the loan basis.

## Market Barometer

- Cattle—Low still may be ahead.
- Hogs—Low may come in January this year.
- Lambs—General decline to lower levels.
- Wheat—Irregular improvement expected, until January brings definite crop estimates for Argentina.
- Corn—Pegged at 50 cents.
- Butterfat—Favorable levels this winter.
- Eggs and poultry—Threat of cheaper eggs, but higher poultry.





The laborers' quarters on a big Brazilian estate.



Brazilian cotton pickers—everybody's growing cotton.

# Brazil Goes After Our Cotton Trade

*The sixth of a series of travel articles concerning farming in South America.*

**I**F YOU are an anti-New Dealer looking for moral support, go down to Sau Paulo, Brazil. In any of the better hotels any evening of any week you are certain to hear a soft-voiced drawl telling the world that Henry Wallace has sure played havoc with the cotton growers of the United States. Indignant young men from Georgia, Mississippi and Texas voice this common complaint.

"How come we got all them people on relief back home?" they'll say. "Ah'll tell you how come. Last year's cotton exports from the United States were 3,300,000 bales short of the 10-year average. That's 200 million dollars coming into Brazil that used to go to the Cotton Belt of the United States. Is it any wonder they are on relief?"

And what are these young men doing in Brazil? Why are they down there? They are building cotton gins and cottonseed oil plants. They are teaching Jose Rameriz, who used to be a laborer on a coffee fazenda, how to grow cotton. And are they getting the job done? I'll say they are. I talked with men who have spent their entire lives in the cotton industry. Almost to a man they tell me that the administration's "cotton policy" has knocked the U. S. cotton exporting business into a cocked hat.

Brazil has been growing cotton for 150 years; but because of primitive methods of growing and the lack of grades and standards, it never gave U. S. cotton any serious competition in the world market until 1932. In 5 short years, however, Brazil suddenly has become so cotton-minded that new developments are being started from the Amazon basin to the northern states of the Argentine, a distance of more than 4,000 miles. The state of Sau Paulo alone planted 3½ million acres of cotton for the 1937 crop.

**S**EVERAL circumstances seem to have combined to make Brazil cotton-minded. Probably the greatest of these was the U. S. government's loans to the cotton farmers. When these loans had spiked the price of cotton at 12 cents a pound in the barnyards of our southern states, European buyers began to overlook inferior quality and buy in Brazil.

Unfortunately for the future of U. S. cotton farmers, the Europeans were not long compelled to buy inferior cotton. At the same time that the U. S. cotton farmer was trying to teach his mule to walk on growing cotton while he plowed under every third row, the Brazilian government was promoting cotton growing. Cottonseed was made a government monopoly and no seed could be planted that had not come from the state or federal experiment stations or from plantations co-operating with them. A definite system of grading was established and government inspectors sampled every bale at every gin house.

The U. S. cotton policy of restricted production was also a factor in bringing to Brazil the vast amount of machinery needed to handle her increased cotton acreage. There is a saying down South that, "You can always tell a man from Dixie but you can't tell him much." Well, when your Uncle Sam sent men into Dixie to tell the growers how much cotton they could plant, some of the cotton men got their dander up. No "d----- Yankee" was going to tell them what they could do! So they packed their "other shirt" and set out for Brazil, most of them taking along a little money. For example, the Anderson-Clayton company, formerly of Texas and now of Sau Paulo, is said to have taken along 6 million dollars. This company also took a number of young men who know how to spend money to good advantage. They have erected cotton gins and compresses thruout South Central Brazil, and are experienced cotton buyers and graders.

When I accepted the invitation of my friend George Thomas to ride with him over to Campinas, it was my intention to gather data on coffee growing. After visiting three coffee fazen-

## Coffee Taxes and Our Own Crop Loans Have Created A Dangerous Competitor

By ROBERT C. VANCE

das (large farms), I found that my cotton notes had crowded the coffee data into the back of the book. On all three fazendas we found cotton planted between the rows of both the old coffee trees that had passed the peak of production and the new plantings that had not yet come into bearing.

"Your government and mine joined hands to make me grow the algodao en rama (cotton plants)," one fazenda owner told us as we sat in the patio and sipped a cooling drink. "My government piled export taxes on coffee until it takes a third of the crop to buy up my own surplus. Your government's loans boosted the price of cotton so high that the world cannot buy it. Now I must raise cotton to help pay the expenses of coffee growing. I trust, Senors, that in your country you are now raising coffee."

Because of the abundant rainfall, the best land of Sau Paulo state is thickly covered with brush and timber. Most of it is owned in large tracts, but only 16 per cent of the tillable area is now under cultivation. As we drove along the road it seemed to me that the clearing would be an almost hopeless task. George Thomas told me, however, that the job is very simple—provided the other fellow does the work. Letting someone else do the work is very much in vogue among the Brazilian landowners.

Full use of the land for 4 years is given to the man who clears off the trees and brush. The larger trees are deadened by girdling and the brush and small timber are cut down and allowed to lay thru March and April, the dry months. The tract is then burned over, and the cottonseed planted with a hoe. The new soil is so friable that surprising yields are obtained with no cultivation.

We stopped at one such clearing to talk with a man and his two small sons who were planting cotton by punching holes in the earth with fire-hardened sticks. His tract being quite heavily timbered; and because of the partly burned logs and stumps, I would have hesitated to ride a horse across it at any gait faster than a walk.

With Thomas acting as interpreter, I was able

to get this peon's story. Two years before, he had been a laborer on a coffee fazenda. When coffee prices fell below the cost of production, his employer cut down his working force and Raul found himself out of a job. His employer then leased him 5 alquerias (23 acres) of brush land on which to plant cotton, and allowed him to continue living in the quarters he had occupied as a coffee laborer. An alqueria is the amount of land required to plant 40 liters of seed corn, and in the Sau Paulo region it is reckoned at 4.6 acres.

Altho he had been pitchforked into cotton raising, this man was as cotton-minded as the rest. He was planting his second crop. The previous year's yield, he told us, was 5,120 kilos of seed cotton from the 5 alquerias, or about 8 bales of lint from the 23 acres. He owned no animals and so a truck had to be hired to haul the cotton to the gin. After trucking and other charges were paid there was left about \$28 a bale, or \$224 for the season's work. And \$224 is a lot of money in Brazil, especially if you have been used to working on a coffee fazenda for 18 cents a day! I rather think Raul will keep on raising cotton, even if the price drops to 4 cents a pound, farm-yard gate, Brazil.

At Campinas we found a modern little city. Stores were up-to-date and there were a lot of American-made trucks and automobiles parked in the streets. The poorer class of people were not only wearing shoes, but the women seemed to be going in for finger waves and lipstick. They were spending money—cotton money.

**W**HILE Thomas was attending to some business, I put in the time store-visiting. Barbed wire, axes, hoes, 8-inch turning plows, double shovel cultivators and chain tug harness could be bought. It reminded me very much of the country stores of West Texas 20 years ago, when cotton first began to make its appearance on the cow ranges of the western plains states.

I wondered how long it would be before the row-crop tractor would be taking the place of this Brazilian one-horse machinery. My guess is that it will not be longer than is necessary to get the ground ready. It takes 4 years of sharpened-stick farming, such as Raul was doing, to make brush land fit to be farmed with horses or oxen. A little dynamite and additional labor will make it ready for tractors to begin work.

In the United States consular office in Sau Paulo I was told about one man who owns 180,000 acres. In 1933, he had 180 acres in cotton. For the 1937 crop he had 3,500 acres. Many men that I talked with said there would not be enough labor available to handle the 1937 cotton crop. When large landowners are pinched by a labor shortage, they are going to be right likely prospects for tractor salesmen.

You northern farmers probably will dismiss this story of Brazilian cotton with the thought, "Well, it's just too bad for the southern cotton growers." But here are two things to think about: First, when lard gets high priced the American housewife turns to cooking oils; second, more and more cottonseed oil meal and cake are being used in place of grain by cattle feeders in the United States.

Brazil's cottonseed industry, together with linters and cake, is holding pace with her cotton acreage. In 1936, cottonseed sold in Brazil for as low as \$1 a ton. Wages paid in the cottonseed oil plants in 1936 ranged from 5 cents an hour for unskilled labor to 9 cents for skilled labor. Virtually all this product of cheap labor and cheap raw material is exported. For the first 9 months of 1934, one-half of the export cottonseed oil and cake was sold in the United States. And this is not a guess. The data was supplied by the United States Consul's office in Sau Paulo and were official figures.

In the next story I will tell you about the "snake farm" at Entatau and of the cities of Sau Paulo and Santos.



A pleasant country village in Brazil. Everyone carries an umbrella—even on muleback.



# LOOK to the YEARS AHEAD

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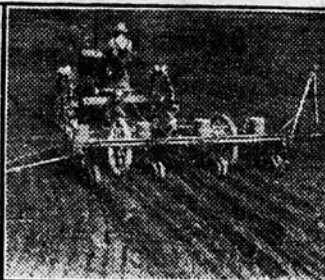
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# More Milk Thru Testing Theme of Popular Dairy Booster Meetings

LARGE and enthusiastic crowds of dairy people turned out for the 5 dairy booster meetings, held at Sabetha, Baldwin, Iola, Parsons and Coffeyville, early this month. Local committees were in charge of handling the meetings and the milking contests in connection. Dwight M. Seath, extension dairyman, was responsible for the program.

The theme was testing for greater milk production. The program of the herd improvement associations calls for testing to remove boarder cows, and breeding to improve or maintain production in the replacement stock. This means using proved bulls, sons of proved bulls, or bulls from families which have passed on high production to a majority of the off-spring. Mr. Seath pointed out that 43 per cent of all dairy bulls are sold because their daughters are coming back in the herd and the owner doesn't wish to in-breed. This means the bulls go to market before 5 years of age and before they are proved. As a result, 90 per cent of the good bulls have been going to the butcher before their worth was known.

As a solution, Mr. Seath suggests bull associations, so that trading can be done until the worth of every bull is established.

Another important fact, stressed by Mr. Seath, is that all bulls in Kansas dairy farm record associations have increased the herd average when mated to cows producing between 150 and 250 pounds of butterfat annually. Since the average Kansas cow produces about 150 pounds annually, this indicates the average herd can be improved thru use of bulls from high-producing herds. But the men who have high-producing herds, up in the average above 300 pounds, must be very careful about using other than proved bulls, or they may lower their production levels. Mr. Seath said thousands of purebred calves have been "knocked in the head" or sold as veals, simply because breeders could find no sale for them. These calves would have greatly increased the production of average Kansas herds.

A headliner on the dairy programs was J. C. Nisbet, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, formerly extension dairyman in Kansas. He pointed out that a bull's worth is known only by the records of his daughters, and not by his show ring appearance nor the record of his dam or granddams. These are some guide to the productive ability of the



D. M. Seath, extension dairy specialist of Kansas State College, who arranged successful dairy booster meetings.

bull, but they are not certain because many well-bred bulls prove to be "counterfeits." Mr. Nisbet said that a 150-pound cow will usually about break even with the feed bill when butterfat is selling at 35 cents a pound. But a cow producing 300 pounds will return \$33 over feed cost.

Success facts direct from Kansas farms were presented at the Sabetha, Baldwin and Iola meetings by Tudor Charles, associate editor of Kansas Farmer. "Master Dairy Practices," was his subject and he summarized the principles to which a majority of Master Farmers had attributed their progress.

Dairy practices on the farms of Master Farmers are about the same as those found on any good Kansas farms, Mr. Charles said. However, this group of nearly 100 successful men, does present an excellent cross section of the "every day" dairyman. The things which have most often contributed to the progress of these men are quite varied. Among the foremost are 3 of particular importance, healthy cows, good year 'round pasture, and home-grown feed.

Herd health is becoming more and more important, just as disease is getting to be the biggest threat to the dairyman's production program.

Many say they made no advancement until they established a pasture plan providing a big part of the herd's feed. They also found, during the winters following the 1934 and 1936 drouths, that home-grown feed was a great help and in many cases saved the herd from being marketed.

Other practices important in progress were herd testing, maintenance of dual-purpose herds and letting half the cows raise all the calves, staying with dairying thru good years and bad, love for the work and the breed, economy in buildings, and attention to quality of milk and cream.

Mistakes Master Farmers admit having made include: Lack of good pasture, under-feeding on concentrates, buying herd bulls from a breeder who is coasting on a few cows' records, going too far away to buy a bull, failure to isolate aborting cows, feeding too much corn chop, over-feeding young heifer calves, and relying on pasture too late in the fall.

—KF—

## Seed Must Be Tagged

Kansas certified seed when sold in less than carload lots must be bagged and tagged by the growers on the farm where it is grown. Seed dealers who desire to purchase larger quantities in bulk for resale may obtain an inspection service. Cars which are to carry bulk seed must be inspected before loading by one designated by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association. As soon as loading is completed the car is sealed and the number of the car and seal number, the date of departure, the destination and approxi-

mate date of arrival reported to the secretary of the association. An inspector will be sent to meet the car upon its arrival. He will break the seal and supervise the handling, bagging and labeling of the seed. Expenses of inspection and labeling must be borne by the dealer. A number of small lots of seed may be pooled by the growers for shipment.

—KF—

## "Restoration" Land

What is "restoration land?" This question has been asked by many since this term appeared in connection with the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program. "Restoration land" is a new land classification in the 1938 program for land that should go back to grass, in the general program to restore more of our land to grass," says George E. Farrell, of the AAA. "It will apply principally in the Great Plains states, but certain land in most other western states also will come under this classification. In general, this new term refers to the same type of land that is often called 'go-back' land."

## Mistaken Identity



In our November 20 issue we unfortunately substituted the picture of Velta Anderson, of Byers, for June Blount, of Coldwater. June, at left, was judged the healthiest girl in 4-H Club work in Kansas and represented the state at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago recently. Velta, at right, was one of the 5 girls selected as winners of the health contest at the state 4-H Club round-up held in Manhattan in June.

# Pasture Winners Rest Their Grass

By TUDOR CHARLES

AMONG the 33 farmers in Thomas county who did pasture work in 1937, most outstanding results were attributed to J. C. Mead. He rested 120 acres of grassland and secured unusual growth. The area was contoured and as a result water was held out of the lagoons, and a thick stand of buffalo grass established itself there. Mr. Mead is going to rest another pasture next year, and in addition is using wheat on summer fallow and Sudan grass to aid in carrying his cattle and horses. Mr. Mead was chosen among the first 10 in Kansas Farmer pasture prize program and was one of 10 men to receive checks totaling \$250.

Rawlins county received the county recognition in 1936 and did good work again in 1937. John S. Skolout, Philip K. Studer, Virgil Morton, John Fikan, and R. E. Frisbie co-operated for the second time and all had worthwhile results. The man in this county selected for the first group of 10 was Mr. Frisbie. His results were chiefly attained by deferred grazing on native pasture, and by rotating from one pasture to another. He used wheat pasture in the fall and spring and combined this with areas of rough pasture land which had been allowed to make considerable growth expressly for grazing along with the wheat.

An established pasture plan of long usage is always most dependable as proved by the standing of Grider Murphy, Sumner county. He won the \$100 award last year because of the intensive pasture methods followed on the old Murphy farm in the southeast corner of the pasture contest area. This year he ranked third, but was again considered at the top as far as his type of pasturing system is concerned. While the first and second place men both handle ranch land and depend

largely on native grass, Mr. Murphy has a diversified farm and relies periodically on tame grass, clover, all small grain pastures, native grass and alfalfa.

Harold Beam, McPherson county, follows a similar program in maintaining his herd of Jersey cows, and uses Sudan grass in addition. He never was short of pasture during the 1937 season and was awarded fourth place in the contest.

O. F. McGonigle, Reno county, carefully rotated 3 quarter-sections of sand-hill pasture along the Arkansas river and has succeeded in building up the pasture from a badly depleted condition of a few years ago. His most unusual contribution to modern pasture management was probably made thru use of electric fence to hold the cattle on different parts of the pasture. This was very successful and enabled him to graze the grass where it needed it most.

Blaine T. Fletcher, Smith county, and Leo Paulsen, Cloud county, both young and energetic farmers, made a creditable showing by their results from deferred grazing of native grass. Both had good stands of grass with considerable growth at the end of the season because they held their stock off until well up into the summer. Heavy grazing from then on didn't noticeably check the growth.

A normally dry creek winding thru Nathan Davis' farm in northern Phillips county is the center of much of his pasture improvement. He has put in 2 dams to turn flood water into diversion ditches, which carry the water down to flats along the creek, where it is used to irrigate rye and Sudan pasture. His permanent grass is being rested and has been contoured too, showing good results under extremely dry weather conditions.

## Represented Kansas in National Contest



The poultry judging team of Labette county, which won the state contest at the Fat Stock Show at Wichita, placed sixth in the national contest held in Chicago during the National 4-H Club Congress. Left to right, Mary Williamson, Theresa Vogel and Merle Little, all of Parsons. Theresa also won individual top honors in the state contest.



Tudor Charles, associate editor of Kansas Farmer, who assisted on the program of widely attended dairy booster meetings in Eastern Kansas.



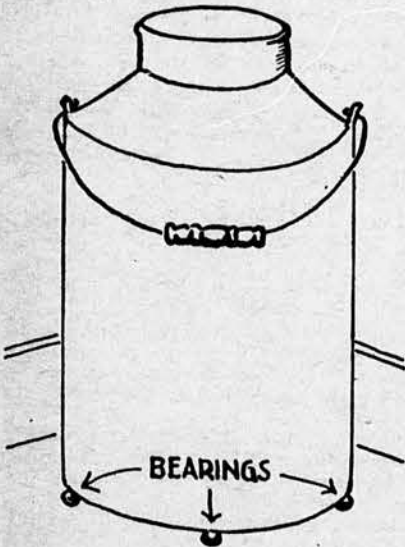
# Ideas That Come In Handy

By FARM FOLKS

## Put Extension on Radio

We find so little time to sit in the living room and listen to the radio that my husband fixed up a speaker and put it in the kitchen. He bought an old out-of-date radio for 25 cents, dismantled the speaker and bought 10 cents worth of small insulated wire. The speaker was hooked up to the radio with the small wire. Thus both speakers work on one radio using very little if any extra current.—Mrs. Walter H. Altrogge.

## Protects Cream Can

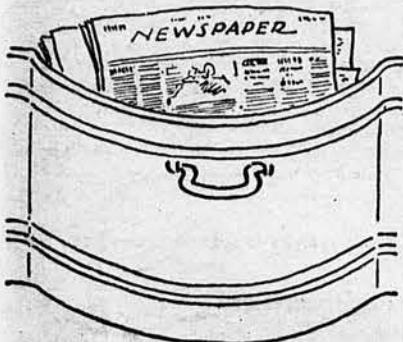


Much wear and tear on milk cans can be saved if ball bearings are soldered to the bottom of them. Four bearings placed at equal distances apart are used for every can. These bearings lift the can high enough off the floor to protect the bottom against bumping.—B. E. M.

## Made Stove Pipe Collar

When the time arrived recently, to install our gas stove for winter use, I was unable to locate a 4-inch stove pipe collar to fit over the pipe where it enters the chimney. While looking for a collar of proper size, I noticed a 10-inch safety ring pot cover which was as bright as stainless steel. I bought this for 5 cents and cut a 4-inch hole in the center and have a better and much neater appearing collar than I could have found if I had searched the town.—George S. Corner.

## Use Old Tub for Rack



A housekeeper overcrowded with newspapers and magazines made a handy rack for them out of an old leaky metal tub. She had the blacksmith cut the tub in two and bend 1½ inches at each side of the half at right angles and nailed this to the wall. A coat of red paint makes it attractive as well as useful.—Lottie W. Bittner.

## WIBW Program Schedule

(Daily Except Sunday)

Two Weeks Beginning December 11, 1937

4:55 a. m.—Blue Grass Roy  
5:25 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club  
5:45 a. m.—Daily Capital News  
6:00 a. m.—Henry and Jerome  
6:15 a. m.—Roy Faulkner  
6:30 a. m.—Col. Combs and Ramblers  
6:45 a. m.—Henry and Jerome  
7:00 a. m.—Daily Capital News  
7:15 a. m.—Ezra Hawkins and Aunt Fay  
7:30 a. m.—The Blue Chasers  
7:45 a. m.—The Gospel Singers  
8:00 a. m.—Unity School  
8:15 a. m.—Daily Capital News

8:30 a. m.—Hymns of All Churches (M thru Th)  
8:30 a. m.—Betty Crocker (F)  
8:45 a. m.—Betty and Bob  
9:00 a. m.—IGA Program (M-W-F)  
9:00 a. m.—The Lamplighters (T-Th-Sat)  
9:15 a. m.—Myrt and Marge  
10:30 a. m.—Protective Service  
10:40 a. m.—Weather Bureau  
10:45 a. m.—Judy and Jane  
11:00 a. m.—Monticello Party Line  
11:15 a. m.—Dinner Hour  
12:00 Noon—H. D. Lee News  
12:15 p. m.—KANSAS FARMER MARKETS AND FARM NEWS  
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC  
2:00 p. m.—Daily Capital News  
2:15 p. m.—Jane Baker the Kansas Home-maker  
2:30 p. m.—Harris Goar's Street Reporter  
2:45 p. m.—Kansas Roundup  
3:45 p. m.—Edmund Denny  
4:00 p. m.—Ma Perkins  
4:15 p. m.—Kitty Keene Inc.  
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC  
5:30 p. m.—Eddie Dooley's Sportcast (T-Th)  
5:45 p. m.—Jack Armstrong  
6:00 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch Folks (T-Th-Sat)  
10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell—Sunflower Coal News  
10:15-12 M.—Dance Music

## Highlights of the Week's Schedule

Sunday, December 12 and December 19  
8:00 a. m.—Sunday Morning at Aunt Susan's  
9:00 a. m.—Reading the Capital Funnies  
9:30 a. m.—W. Brown—Strings  
10:00 a. m.—For Mother and Dad

10:30 a. m.—Major Bowes Family  
11:00 a. m.—First Methodist Church  
12:00 Noon—Organ and Piano Moods  
12:30 p. m.—The Sunday Players  
1:00 p. m.—The Fun Bug  
1:30 p. m.—Dr. Christian  
2:00 p. m.—N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony  
4:00 p. m.—Elk's Safety Program  
4:15 p. m.—Daily Capital News  
4:30 p. m.—The Coleman Family  
5:00 p. m.—Christian Science (Dec. 12)  
5:00 p. m.—The People Speak (Dec. 19)  
5:15 p. m.—Harmony Hall  
5:30 p. m.—Romantic Rhythms  
6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital News  
6:15 p. m.—Marling Gossip  
6:30 p. m.—SENATOR CAPPER  
6:45 p. m.—There Was a Time When (Dec. 12)  
6:45 p. m.—Romance of Travel—Union Pacific (Dec. 19)  
7:00 p. m.—The People's Choice  
7:30 p. m.—Earaches of 1938  
8:00 p. m.—Ford Sunday Hour  
9:00 p. m.—Views of the News—Joe Nickell—Training Corp.  
9:15 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies  
9:30 p. m.—Skelly Court of Missing Heirs  
10:00 p. m.—Daily Capital News  
10:15 p. m.—American Legion  
10:30-12 M.—Dance Music

## Monday, December 13 and December 20

6:45 a. m.—Checkerboard Boys  
7:15 a. m.—Scott Powder Program  
9:00 a. m.—IGA  
7:00 p. m.—Marling Movie Gossip  
7:45 p. m.—The Crime Patrol (also 8:45 and 10:15)  
8:00 p. m.—Gibbs Song Styles  
8:30 p. m.—K P & L Program  
9:00 p. m.—Wayne King's Orchestra  
10:00 p. m.—Sunflower Coal News—Joe Nickell

## Tuesday, December 14 and December 21

9:00 a. m.—The Lamplighters  
6:00 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch Folks—Alka Seltzer  
6:30 p. m.—Phyl Coe  
7:00 p. m.—Marling Movie Gossip

7:15 p. m.—Pentecostal Tabernacle  
7:30 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies  
8:00 p. m.—Al Pearce's Gang  
8:30 p. m.—Camel Caravan  
9:30 p. m.—Phillips Poly Follies

## Wednesday, December 15 and December 22

6:45 a. m.—Checkerboard Boys  
7:15 a. m.—Scott Powder Program  
9:00 a. m.—IGA  
6:45 p. m.—Vic Arden's Guest Stars—Chevrolet  
7:00 p. m.—Marling Movie Gossip  
7:30 p. m.—Texaco Town  
8:00 p. m.—Chesterfield Presents  
9:00 p. m.—Wednesday Prayer Meeting  
9:30 p. m.—Hudson Hobby Lobby  
10:00 p. m.—Sunflower Coal News—Joe Nickell

## Thursday, December 16 and December 23

9:00 a. m.—The Lamplighters  
6:00 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch Folks—Alka Seltzer  
6:30 p. m.—We, the People  
7:00 p. m.—Kate Smith's Varieties  
8:00 p. m.—Major Bowes Amateurs  
9:15 p. m.—Gibbs Song Styles  
9:45 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies

## Friday, December 17 and December 24

6:45 a. m.—Checkerboard Boys  
7:15 a. m.—Scott Powder Program  
6:15 p. m.—Marling Gossip  
6:45 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments  
7:00 p. m.—Hammerstein's Music Hall  
7:30 p. m.—Chesterfield Program  
8:00 p. m.—Hollywood Hotel  
9:00 p. m.—Coca Cola Songshop  
10:00 p. m.—Sunflower Coal News—Joe Nickell

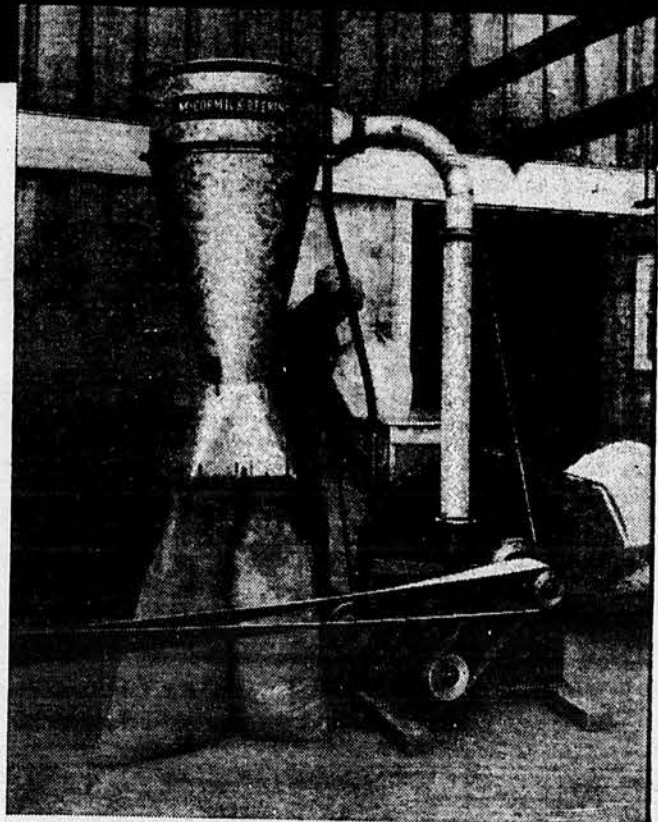
## Saturday, December 18 and December 25

9:00 a. m.—The Lamplighters  
6:00 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch Folks  
7:00 p. m.—Kansas Roundup  
8:00 p. m.—Prof. Quiz  
9:00 p. m.—Your Hit Parade  
10:00 p. m.—Daily Capital News  
10:15-12 M.—Dance Music

# Slash Feed Bills with These Mills

Feed-grinding costs are reduced materially with a McCormick-Deering Hammer or Roughage Mill on the job. These large-capacity mills grind a wide variety of grains and roughages to various degrees of fineness, and they grind mixed feeds. Roughages and small grains can be ground separately or in combination in the McCormick-Deering Roughage Mill. These mills have many features of construction which assure years of good work. Grind grain on your own farm—save money on your feed bills for many years to come by investing now in a McCormick-Deering Mill. See the McCormick-Deering dealer for complete information and a demonstration.

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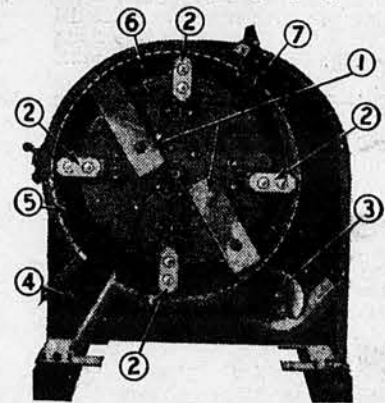


The McCormick-Deering No. 1-B Hammer Mill is the outstanding value in hammer mills. It is a small machine but has an unusually large capacity.

## McCormick-Deering Feed Grinders



Plate-type feed grinders are also available in the McCormick-Deering line. There are three types, with various size grinding plates. The plates do fast, thorough work; have two grinding surfaces; and are interchangeable—they can be used either as running plates or stationary plates. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer to show you these sturdy grinders that are mighty convenient.



Inside of the McCormick-Deering No. 1-B Hammer Mill: (1) reversible knives; (2) forty reversible hammers with four cutting edges; (3) augers; (4) clean-out pocket; (5) reversible grinding liners; (6) flywheel disks; (7) grinding screen.

# McCORMICK-DEERING

HAMMER MILLS • ROUGHAGE MILLS • FEED GRINDERS



# Christmas Cookies

By MABEL WORTH

CHRISTMAS is cookie time. Why cookies are as much a part of the holiday spirit as are holly wreaths and lighted trees, little red wagons and curly-haired dolls, and even the stockings hung for old Saint Nick, himself. Besides isn't it fun, the cookie making spree we homemakers indulge in each pre-Christmas season? The time to start is here right now! You don't want to disappoint the "kids"—you just couldn't if you tried. They always expect the cookie jar to be full—full of all the shapes and kinds of cookies that only Christmas brings to that spacious jar always within the reach of little hands—and big ones.

Here are some delicious and different recipes for Christmas cookies:

First, three types of cookies: Rolled cookies—a dough, chilled if possible, rolled and cut in a variety of shapes and sizes.

Then ice-box cookies—a dough, shaped into a roll, wrapped in waxed paper, chilled and cut in thin slices.

At Right: A two-in-one allure are these "brownies"—both a cookie and a candy. Anyway, they are a delicacy you'll make time and time again, and still be asked for more.



From little kernels—big, shiny cellophane-wrapped popcorn balls to make little, middle-sized and big hearts happy during the holiday season.

Third, drop cookies—a stiff batter, requiring less flour than for other cookies.

Three methods of mixing are recommended.

First—Cream shortening, add sugar, beaten eggs, then add alternately some of the milk and the dry ingredients which have been sifted together.

Second—Cut shortening into flour, beat egg and sugar together. Combine two mixtures with the liquid.

Third—Melt butter in hot molasses. Add to this mixture eggs and dry ingredients. Chill before rolling. This method is used chiefly for ginger and molasses cookies.

Now as to handling of dough:

Method 1 is most frequently used for Christmas cookies. Care should be taken to avoid adding more flour in proportion to fat than recipes suggest, if a crisp cookie is desired. Since flours vary in the amount of liquid they absorb, it is well to use the amount of flour given in recipes and vary the amount of liquid if necessary to get the stiff batter or dough desired.

All rolled cookies may well be chilled 30 minutes or longer. Less flour is required in handling and rolling out the dough. Dough will keep for several days or weeks if kept chilled.

Take out on a lightly floured board only as much dough as can be handled easily at one time. Flour the rolling pin and roll the dough with only enough pressure to make it as thin as desired.

Cutting: Dip the cutter in flour and cut the shapes close together to avoid an unnecessary amount of trimmings. Cookies made from the trimmings will differ in texture from the others because of the additional flour that must be added.

Cookies may be made in attractive shapes for Christmas and for other festive occasions by using a special cutter or by free hand cutting of the dough

into animals, clowns, Santa Claus, dolls, gingerbread men, trees, stars, crescents and triangles.

A spatula or any broad knife is useful in lifting cookies from board to greased baking sheet or tin.

Decorations: Colored sugar, nuts, whole or chopped raisins, dates, prunes, gooseberry jam, caraway seed, candy covered coconut, little candies, frosting, or chocolate may be used to decorate cookies. The gingerbreadman with raisin eyes delights children.

## Filled Cookies

Two cookies rolled  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick may be put together, like sandwiches, with such filling as fruit paste, jam, jelly, peanut butter or frosting. For Christmas cookies roll the dough, cut into animal shapes, stars or Christmas trees. Put a teaspoon of mincemeat or jelly or use filling suggested below on each cut out cookie, cover with another cookie of same size and shape. Press edges together well and bake 20 minutes in moderate oven—350 degrees F.

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar  
1 tablespoon flour

1 cup chopped raisins or prunes  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup water

Mix sugar and flour together, add to the other ingredients and cook until thick, stirring constantly. Figs or apricots may be used.

## Plain Rolled Cookies

1 cup sugar  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup shortening (butter, lard, chickenfat)  
1 egg  
3 cups sifted flour

2 teaspoons baking powder  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon vanilla

Use method 1 in mixing. Many Christmas cookies may be made easily from this mixture. The dough

may be divided into four parts, to one add peanut brittle which has been broken into small pieces. To a second add chopped nuts, to the third add chopped candied fruit, orange or grapefruit peel, or candied prunes, to the fourth add  $\frac{1}{2}$  square of melted chocolate beaten with 3 finely cut marshmallows. Two tablespoons of peanut butter may be used in one "batch." The dough will be exceedingly short if peanut butter is added but the cookies will be delicious.

## Vanilla Cookies for Fancy Shapes

2 eggs  
1 cup sugar  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup fat  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon vanilla  
2 cups flour or enough to roll  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon soda

Beat eggs and sugar together and creamed butter. Add flour and soda sifted. Roll very thin and cut in fancy shapes. Sprinkle sugar and cinnamon over the top if desired.

## Christmas Crisps

$1\frac{1}{2}$  cups brown sugar  
1 cup butter  
2 eggs  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon soda  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups sifted cake flour  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  pound nuts finely ground

Follow method 1 for mixing. Grind nuts finely before adding. Drop from teaspoon  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches apart on ungreased tin. Place nut meats in center of each and bake in 350 degrees F. oven 10 to 15 minutes. Cool slightly before removing from tins.

## Christmas Orange Cookies

1 cup fat  
3 cups flour  
3 tablespoons orange juice  
1 tablespoon grated orange rind  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar

Roll very thin and cut into small round shapes. Brush the center of each with a little well-beaten yolk. Sprinkle with sugar and a little cinnamon or finely chopped nuts. Bake in a slow oven—250-325 degrees F.

## Gingerbread Man

3 cups flour  
3 teaspoons baking powder  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup brown sugar  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon ginger  
1 cup fat  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup molasses  
1 egg

Sift dry ingredients together. Cream fat and sugar. Add molasses. Combine with dry ingredients. Dough should be soft. Cut with cutter or by following a pattern. Bake 10 or 12 minutes in moderate oven (375 degrees F.).

## Brownies

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup sifted flour  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon baking powder  
 $6\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoons butter or other shortening  
1 teaspoon vanilla  
2 squares unsweetened chocolate, melted  
1 cup sugar  
2 eggs well beaten  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup walnut meats, broken

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder, and sift together three times. Add butter to chocolate. Combine sugar and eggs, add chocolate mixture, beating thoroly; then add flour, flavoring and nuts. Pour into greased pan and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 35 minutes. Cut in squares before removing from pan. Makes 25 brownies.



## The National Style Revue

By JANE ALDEN, Stylist

Crisp cotton dresses . . . trim wool tailors . . . smart Sunday frocks . . . fascinating party gowns . . . designed and made by the state 4-H Style Revue winners were modeled at the National Style Revue in Orchestra Hall, December 1, during the 4-H Club Congress held in Chicago November 26 to December 4.

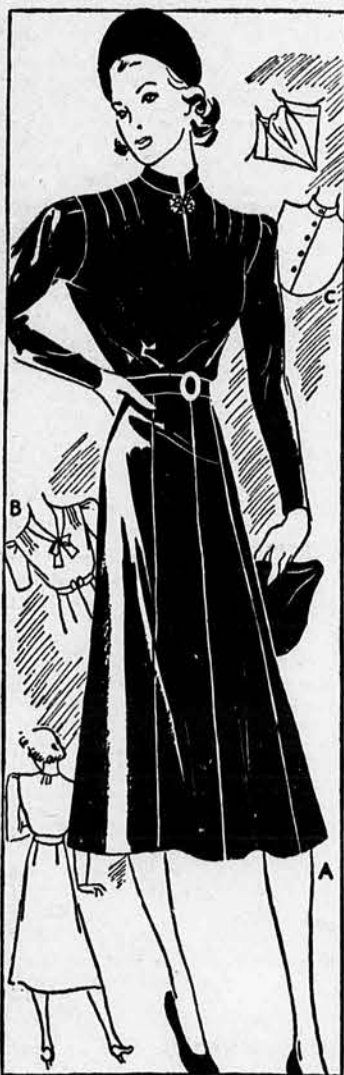
Forty-one State Style Revue winners, representing the best in their individual states, competed in the national contest sponsored by the Chicago Mail Order Company. Awards were made on the style and superior workmanship that characterizes 4-H work.

To the winners from Montana, Oregon, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, went national recognition for their ability as dressmakers: Katherine Sire, Belt, Mont., "best dress"; La Verne Whitehead, Turner, Ore., "informal party dress"; Rosabelle Muntz, David City, Neb., "wash dress"; and Helen Jelks, Ninnekah, Okla., "wool ensemble."

The winners are typical 4-H girls with characteristic naturalness and charm. Miss Sire, 17 years old, a petite

### Simple "Basic" Frock

WITH ACCESSORY ACCENTS



Pattern No. KF-9436—Here's a grand opportunity to have "wardrobe variety" on a limited budget! The secret? Why, this versatile accessory frock—a style that's easy to make, and ever so much fun to wear with a sparkling variety of collars, slips, inexpensive beads, and dainty flowers; two interesting necklines are also offered in pattern KF-9436. Your friends will never know this frock is "one and the same" as you vary its accents and wear it wherever you go. Too, you'll be delighted with the perfect "fit" of the slightly flared skirt and bodice that's distinguished by shoulder-darts, and choice of a stand-up neckline, scarf, or gilet. Ideal in jersey or novelty silk. Sizes 14 to 20 and 32 to 42. Size 16 requires 3½ yards 39-inch fabric.

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

blonde, wore a wine wool dress trimmed with darker silk velvet. She told me her greatest difficulties were pressing and steaming the velvet, and finding a becoming hat. Finally she had a wine hat covered with the wine velvet. Miss Sire lives on a wheat ranch during the summer . . . spends the winter months in her family's log cabin in Belt, Mont. At present she is giving music lessons to ten pupils. She said that they just had to wait for their lessons, when she made the trip to Chicago.

Katherine chuckled reminiscently as she told me about the letter her mother wrote her before the Style Revue contest. "Mother listed the things I was supposed to do just before the style show, and the very first one on the list was to be sure and see that the pleat in my dress hung in the center front!"

Miss Whitehead, 17 years old, a senior in high school, won first in the party dresses with a floor length peach taffeta accented with rust chiffon velvet bolero, belt and bow at the neck. This Oregon girl designed her frock, as she does most of her clothes . . . and plans to go to Oregon State College at Corvallis to study dress designing.

Not being able to find the material she wanted for her dress, Miss Muntz, 16 years old, went to the drapery department and bought natural colored linen crash for her sport dress and brown crash for her jacket. The dress fastened up the front with a brown zipper, was trimmed with a hand running stitch along either side of the zipper, around the neck, sleeves, and pockets. Brown accessories and a brown ascot tucked in at the neck completed this smart ensemble. Miss Muntz's hobby is riding . . . she has her own horse and is training a pony.

Miss Jelks, 17 years old, worked 7 years for this trip to Chicago. Her brother started it when he won a trip to Chicago in 1930. She won her trip with her green wool dress and brown redingote. Interesting were the tiny covered buttons on her dress, shoes, and purse . . . fifty-three tiny buttons in all! Miss Jelks claims that Chicago is not as windy as Oklahoma, despite its being known as the "Windy City." After she graduates from high school in June, she plans to attend the Oklahoma Agricultural College at Stillwater, Okla.

From Maine to Florida, Oregon to New Mexico, each section of the United States was represented in the National Style Dress Revue contest with appropriate outfits. Only the 4-H girl of today, trained as she is in practicalities, could design, make, and model her dress as perfectly as did each of the 41 state winners in Chicago. These girls demonstrated again just how fashion-wise the rural miss has become today.

(Copyright Edanell Features Inc., 1937)



PICTURED with Miss Jane Alden, stylist, are the class champions in the National Style Revue held at the 16th National Club Congress. They are: Katherine Sire, 17, Belt, Mont., "best dress"; La Verne Whitehead, 17, Turner, Ore., "informal party dress"; Miss Alden, who presented each winner with a gold watch; Rosabelle Muntz, 16, David City, Neb., "wash dress"; and Helen Jelks, 17, Ninnekah, Okla., "wool ensemble."

## I Like the Smell of—

By "OZARK ANNE"

I like to remember how Mother's kitchen smelled at Christmas time. The mince pies and cranberry sauce, baked beans and sweet potatoes and maybe a walnut cake or some cookies. To rush in from school and get a whiff of all those good things.

I like the smell of coffee "perkin" on a cold winter morning and ginger bread baking for dinner and vegetable soup bubbling for supper.

I like to smell a barn full of new mown hay and fresh milk streaming into my pail.

I like the smell of the woods after a rain. I like to smell roses and honeysuckle in the moonlight.

I like the smell of a wood fire in the fireplace at the close of a chilly day.

I like the smell of a dew-drenched June morning in the Ozark Hills and the purple twilight of a bright blue October day when the air is heavy with the tang of burning leaves and ripe apples.

I like to smell Grandma's garden. Just stand in the gate and sniff! Never was there a garden like that one. A cedar tree by the gate and flowers along the fence inside. The odor of the cedar and the flowers, the dill, onions, cabbage, tomatoes, and other vegetables all mixed up together. Oh, I like all these smells!

## Gifts That Didn't Click

By MRS. R. H. JONES

Last year we got an oil-lease check two weeks before Christmas. Well, I remembered the green alarm clock and the set of goblets and the radio scarf and all the nice things my sisters had given me—and I told Tom we were going to spend part of that check to return some of those presents.

We drove in to sister Lina's city home for Christmas and I proudly presented the silk scarf I'd bought her. She thanked me real polite—but I thought she looked a little blank. And when the pumpkin pie came on the table without the whipped cream, I suddenly remembered I'd always brought Lina a quart of good, separated cream. She'd been depending on it!

Nephew Jack liked his skates—but he asked right out why I hadn't brought the usual big sack of walnuts. And Lina hurriedly explained how much the children had enjoyed the nuts the year before.

We went to Betty's for supper and she had to rustle up some canned meat to take the place of the dressed chicken I'd been in the habit of bringing. Little Frances had wanted some bittersweet wreaths to show her teacher.

I'll never be ashamed again when I load the car with cream or butter or mincemeat or a piece of bacon. This Christmas I'm going to be popular again! You just see if I'm not!

## DON'T UPSET STOMACH WHEN RELIEVING

# CONSTIPATION



WHEN you're constipated, don't delay the return of normal pep and energy by taking harsh, bad-tasting laxatives that upset your stomach. Do as 16 million others do—take FEEN-A-MINT, the delicious chewing gum laxative. It has no bulk or heaviness to burden digestion. On the contrary, chewing increases the flow of natural alkaline juices that aid digestion. There's no griping or discomfort, and it's so wonderfully easy and pleasant to take! You'll enjoy FEEN-A-MINT. Try it—and see how much better you feel! At your druggists, or write for generous FREE trial package, Dept. 472, FEEN-A-MINT Newark, N. J.

## 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.

# WIBW

580 Kc. 5000 W.

ELMER HIRAM CURTIS is one announcer who is careful what he says about products advertised on

his programs. So careful is he, in fact, that he makes weekly trips to various farms in Kansas and Missouri and other states to check up on products he talks about.

When Curtis says something about an item, you can bet he says the truth. Hear him with the "CHECK-

ERBOARD BOYS" every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6:45 o'clock in the morning.

One of the top-notch fellows with the "KANSAS ROUNDUP" gang, which is heard Monday

through Friday afternoons at 2:45 o'clock and Saturday nights at 7 o'clock, is FERROL BURRIS. Here's an entertainer comparatively new on the station, but his popularity with listeners rates very high. Ferrol divides his time on the air between a sweet violin and a rich, baritone voice.



# High Tension

A Short Story by Frank Richardson Pierce

SUMMER tourists, lazing away vacations in the big timber, often wondered why the "blazes" on the trees were 20 feet in the air. It seemed foolish for a man to carry a ladder up the steep slopes to make a mark on the tree with an axe so far above the ground, when he easily could have done so from the ground. For it was apparent that a man could not climb trees of that size. To such wondering tourists the oldest inhabitant then would explain the marks were made by linemen in the dead of winter when the snow lay 15 and 20 feet deep and the blazes had been cut as they passed.

In his snug cabin on the north slope, Bill Dugan listened to the howling wind and waited. Sooner or later the call would come. His snowshoes stood ready, with his climbers, pliers, coils of wire and other equipment for emergency repairs.

With the jangling of the telephone Mrs. Dugan started nervously. She could never accustom herself to these nights when Bill vanished into the swirling snow without and was gone for hours to return numb with cold and staggering with fatigue. Even as she waited for Bill to answer the call, she could picture the scene in the long distance office—a warm, steam-heated place with the rumble of traffic always in the air.

Jennings would be holding the receiver to his ear awaiting Bill's voice and would be talking to his chief. "The break is in Dugan's territory, but don't worry. He's a resourceful chap and when ordinary methods fail he invents a way."

Apparently the only time they ever thought of Bill was on a winter night when the toll circuits were broken.

"Hello, Jennings," Bill was saying. "Sort of expected to hear from you. I'm all ready to go. Where? Yes, probably somewhere along there. We cut out the danger trees last fall, but sometimes a flying branch backed by a 60-mile an hour wind will cut 'em. All right, I'll leave at once."

Bill Dugan hung up the receiver and his wife filled the thermos bottle. Bill stooped and kissed little Bill, for one never knew on a night like this whether he would return or not. He had heard wolves howl the previous night and that's why Mrs. Bill handed him his automatic pistol—she had heard them, too. And this time she sort of clung to him, but did not say a word about wolves. Just, "Take care of yourself, Bill, and call me occasionally!"

The act of calling a friend on the long distance telephone is simple enough, yet Bill sometimes wondered if people knew what was happening behind the scenes to make that call possible. He gripped his pipe tightly between his teeth and plodded ahead. The going was certainly tough, tonight.

PRESENTLY he reached the railroad right of way and removed his snowshoes. The rotary kept the main line open and the going was good here. He walked rapidly, knowing that a mile or so beyond he must leave the track and commence to climb.

He climbed a pole and a moment later the bell rang back in the Dugan cabin.

"I made it to the track," Bill announced; "Line's O. K. here. I'm going up on the hogback and I'll call you from there. It's snowing heavily, but don't worry."

"Listen, Bill!" He noticed she was alarmed. "Jennings called in after you left and said the conductor of Number Eight reported seeing several wolves above the right of way. It's the first time in years they've come that close. He wants you to be careful, Bill, and so do I, and so does—little Bill."

"Don't worry—I've my climbers with me and at the first sign of a wolf I'd be up a pole." He could manage to be cheerful on the darkest occasions. He waited for her reply, but it was so long in coming that he thought the circuit was broken. "Hello!" he called.

"I'm here, Bill, but I'm thinking. The—the wolves would—would stay at the bottom of the pole, Bill, until you froze and dropped."

"No, they wouldn't," said Bill lightly. "I'd drop 'em with my automatic pistol. Listen, let's hope they tree me. You know that little vacation you've wanted so long? Well, the bounty is \$25 on wolves and we could take a nice little jaunt for \$100 next summer. Don't worry!"

"I won't, Bill!" Mrs. Dugan replied. And Bill knew she was fibbing.

As he gained the ridge he was surprised to find the wind had ceased its whine, but it seemed colder than ever. The snow that had been blowing from the higher peaks and settling below stopped—except for vagrant flakes. There was something tragic about the air along the ridge and the flat that lay below on the other side. It was as if Nature had hushed the voice of the wind while some drama was enacted, as when the music of an orchestra dies away softly at the high lights of the play.

Dugan felt the spell. Then in the twinkling of an eye it passed and he became the practical, self-reliant Bill Dugan, lineman again, for ahead of him he saw the break. There was nothing to indicate the cause, but the result was apparent. He climbed a pole and reported first to Jennings. Then his wife was called.

"Here I am, fit as a fiddle," he announced to her, "and not a wolf in sight. I'll have the break fixed in a half-hour or so and be on the way back. How's Bill?"

"Sleeping."

"God bless the little fellow! Give him his bath and have some bacon and eggs for me. And some of your biscuits! Goodbye."

A GAUNT harbinger of death lifted its lean muzzle to the air and howled. It was answered by 4 other forms lurking in the stunted timber of the flat. Bill Dugan's pulse quickened and he reached instinctively to assure himself his pistol remained in the holster. He had just called up Mrs. Dugan again to say it had taken longer to make the repairs than he had estimated and to tell her to make her breakfast plans accordingly, but as his hand moved to his gun at that dread chorus of baying he for a moment forgot that.

"Bill!" came her voice to him with a note of alarm. "What's the matter, why don't you answer me!"

"Me—oh, I was just looking—looking at the wire. It looks so nice and shiny strung up in its place."

"Bill! Do you see wolves?"

"Me? Wish I could! You see, if—"

His words were interrupted by the cry of the pack as it located him and rushed toward the pole. The terrible cry broke out when Nature was hushed. The transmitter caught it, carried it over the copper strand and into the receiver glued to the woman's ear in the little cabin.

"Oh, Bill," she faltered, "I heard them!"

"Yes—now see if you can hear this!"

Mrs. Dugan listened and the report of Bill's pistol came to her distinctly.

"Did you hear that?" Bill called. "Well, I got one!" He didn't tell her that he had barely grazed the animal and that the weapon had slipped from his numb hands into the snow. He forced a laugh to deceive her. "The rest of them are going away, scared stiff. I'll scalp the one I got, the \$25 will buy the boy a lot of pretty things, or something. How's the little fellow? Sleeping? That's fine! You go over now—and kiss him for me."

He pressed the transmitter to his cheek so that she might not hear the snarling pack below. They were at the base of the pole now, leaping at his feet, gaunt creatures with gleaming fangs—perhaps the only pack in that part of the country.

"I kissed little Bill for you," Mrs. Dugan replied. "Are you coming now?"

"Yes, I'm coming. I wish I could hear little Billy's voice. It's so—so—lonesome up here, now that the wolves have gone. Hey, was that him? Didn't he squawk? Ha, ha, that sounded fine! He's in a temper! Ha, ha!" The last leaping wolf had nearly reached him.

"Bill Dugan!" It was almost a scream. "Don't laugh like that! It's uncanny. It's—is everything all right, Bill? Is it? Is it? Tell me?"

"Sure!" he answered lightly. "It must be the wire or something. Your voice sounds funny, too. Let me hear the boy—stick the receiver to his ear. Hello, Billy, hello! It's daddy talking."

"Ahh! Ahhh!" came the crow of the baby to him.

"I heard him! Well, goodbye. I'm coming home!" Dugan disconnected the instrument and

sighed. Perhaps he should have told her more. She would put the biscuits in the oven—and then wait, wait—hours—maybe days! Then somebody would find his climbers and bits of metal. Unless—Jennings had often told him he was resourceful in the matter of repairs. Why shouldn't he be equally resourceful in saving his life?

He peered down upon the eager ring of fangs, waiting. They seemed to know it would be a question of time. They had already gnawed the thongs of his snowshoes.

He looked across at another pole—lofty poles these, with but two strands of wire—and these set far apart. Wherever the telephone line and this other followed the same general course the telephone line shunned it as if it were something to be avoided. It was. For 125,000 volts of electricity ran thru each copper wire.

"God!" he exclaimed suddenly. "It might be done, if I was there instead of here."

He studied the situation thoughtfully. The intervening snow was deep and he would flounder. But so would the pack.

Starting Next Issue

## The Grace of the Dim Strain

The story of two monarchs of the wild, Padfoot, the wolf, and Hookbeak, the eagle, and Young Olaf, who knew no fear.

Complete in Two Installments

"I'm slowly freezing to death up here. I've got to chance it! Even if I did phone the office to send help, I'd drop off this pole from the cold like a frost-bitten apple before they would be able to get out here thru all the big snow drifts!"

In one of his pockets was the emergency lunch his wife always packed for him on such trips. He removed a piece of meat from a sandwich and placed it in his pocket. Then he wrapped the lunch in the paper and hurled it from him, clear of the ridge and down a 30-foot embankment. One of the wolf pack broke and the others stampeded. He waited until the last one had gone over the embankment to fight for a morsel of lunch, then he dropped from the pole into the snow, caught up his axe and legged it for the high tension line. He fought his way thru the drifts like a madman, his breath coming in agonized sobs from the violence of his efforts.

THE cry of the pack reached his ears, but he did not look back. To have done so would have been a waste of time and availed him nothing. The hot panting of the leader was close when his climbers at last drove into the pole. He felt the impact of a body and a portion of his clothing ripped away. The pack were fighting over it when he looked down 15 feet above them. Then he adjusted his safety belt, no longer daring to trust his life to his numb fingers getting colder every minute.

Slowly he climbed the pole until the gleaming strands of death above him were within reach. Great, heavy wires they were, most important wires, for they supplied light, power, life to a great city over the mountains.

From Dugan's belt hung a coil of toll wire. To one end of this he fastened the bit of meat he had saved and let it drop toward the pack as "bait," dangling from the uncoiled wire. It jerked up and down from the spring-like tension. It was far above the snarling leader, but he leaped repeatedly and fell back amid the pack as others struggled to grasp the meat first. They scented the meat so near and yet so far and it drove them frantic with hunger as they snapped at each other.

Dugan twisted the other end of the wire about his axe blade, and left a hook on the end. Then gripping the wooden handle which insured his insulation and safety he reached toward the high tension wire—at the same time releasing the slack he held, giving it an impulse that took the meat clear of the pack and of the ground. It swung outward, then back. It was closer now, and the leader launched himself from the others for he was stronger and his strength had given him food when the others were too weak to fight for a share.

As a steel trap snaps on the leg of his victim, so the leader's paws closed while he was still in the air. Then he toppled back into the heap of snarling wolves.

A glaring arc of blue flame, nearly blinding in its intensity, broke amid the struggling bodies. The crack of the explosion as the circuit was completed echoed against the bare face of the mountain. Then the springing wire cleared the snow and the circuit was broken.

In the city the lights burned low, then brightened again. And people wondered.

Bill Dugan leaned back against his safety strap, weak from the reaction of it all. A moment before there had been life—leaping, snarling life—seeking his blood. Now the pack lay stark except for one that limped crazily into the woods, a dazed thing that ran by instinct and not by direction. Dugan grasped the wooden axe handle and lifted the hook from the heavy high tension wire, then dropped it.

Slowly he made his way to the ground where the dead wolves lay in snow.

The air was acrid with the odor of singed hair and seared flesh. Quickly he removed the scalps of the dead animals, depositing them one by one in his pack until he had 10. Once more he climbed the telephone pole. Voices were going over it, voices spanning the continent, voices that came from comfortable offices and were received in comfortable offices.

At length Bill got his wife. He thought he heard a queer little sob escape her.

"I've been waiting for you to call again, Bill—and I was afraid you never would!"

"Got 10 wolves; electrocuted 'em. You can go right ahead and make plans for that vacation next summer—\$250 worth. We'll have a long time to decide where we want to go. The beach sounds like a good place to me."

Bill climbed down the pole and began plodding thru the snow toward the cabin that lay in the timber somewhere far below him.



Ahead of him he saw the break. He climbed the pole and reported.



# Jimmy Guinea's Christmas Prank

By LEILA LEE

HOW do you spell 'Arctic'?" asked Pudgy Porker.

"I think it's a-r-t-i-c-k," replied Charlie Sheep.

"It is not!" exclaimed Mildred Cow, "It's a-r-c-t-i-c. But what do you want to know that for?"

"I'm writing to Santa Claus," replied Pudgy, "and I was going to address him at the Arctic Circle."

"You don't need to do that. Just put 'North Pole' for the address. That's the way I do, and my letters always get to him all right," said Mac Goat.

"What do you want him to bring you, Pudgy?" asked Wackie Duck.

"I want a new ring for my nose," said Pudgy, "What are you others asking for?"

Immediately there was a chorus of voices. Calvin Colt wanted a new collar; Henrietta Hen, a new nest; Harold Calf wanted a new bell; Charlie Sheep, a new wool coat; Jimmy Guinea, something with which to make a lot of noise; Wackie Duck wanted a new pair of rubbers, he was always getting his feet wet. And so on, and so on. They all wanted something very special for Christmas, and all were sure Santa wouldn't forget them.

## Night Before Christmas

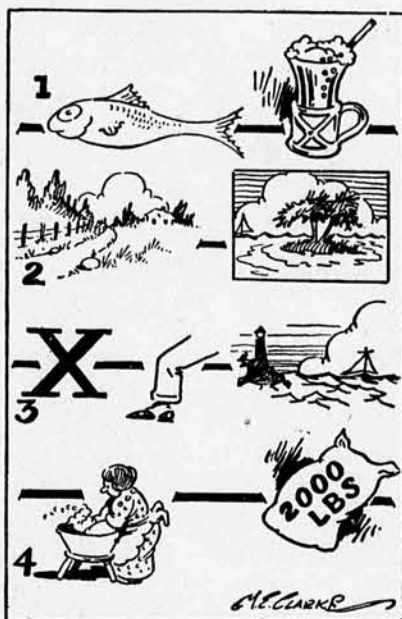
On Christmas eve, the barnyard folks had their Christmas tree all decked out and ready for Santa Claus to hang the gifts on it. All of them went to bed and to sleep, which everyone knows is the proper procedure the night before Christmas. That is—all except one. Jimmy Guinea, that mis-

## Finger Paints Popular

The leaflet of finger paint recipes offered in a recent issue of Kansas Farmer, has proved quite popular. Many school teachers have written for the recipes. If you would like one of these free leaflets, just drop a card to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and it will be sent to you promptly.

chief maker, hid behind a box, and watched for Santa Claus. Altho he became very sleepy, he managed to keep awake, and he SAW SANTA CLAUS! My, was he thrilled! Santa was the jolliest looking fellow, and what a great pack of gifts he had! He worked so fast that Jimmy could scarcely follow his movements. Before he could say "Jimmy Guinea," Santa had that tree all hung with gifts, had jumped into his sleigh, and was away to his next stop. After he had gone, Jimmy crept out from his hiding place. He found his gift on the tree, all wrapped up nicely, and with his name on the tag. And there were all the presents for the other barnyard folks.

Now, Jimmy Guinea, as I have said before, was a mischief maker. He wasn't a bad little guinea, but he loved to play pranks on the barnyard folks.



By following across from left to right on a numbered line, naming the objects or actions, you will be able to guess the name of a state. How many of the 4 states shown can you guess correctly? Solution to puzzle will be given next issue.

Unlike so many pranksters, when somebody played a joke on him, he could take it just as good naturedly and enjoy the fun as much as anyone. As he stood by the Christmas tree, a beautiful new idea, a perfectly gorgeous joke was beginning to form in his brain.

## Christmas Day Arrives

Christmas day, and all the barnyard folks arose early and rushed to the Christmas tree. Benevolent old Grandpa Whiteface always read the names on the tags and handed out the gifts. Everyone was happy and excited, and eager to see if Santa had answered their letters. Well, you can imagine what a surprise it was when Grandpa Whiteface read off Henrietta's name, and presented her with a cow bell. And just after that, Pudgy Porker received a hen's nest. Folks just couldn't believe their eyes when he handed Calvin Colt a new hog ring, but there was his name on the tag! And Harold Calf got, of all things, a horse collar! What a mix-up!

But just then, somebody looked over at Jimmy Guinea, and when they saw him all doubled over with laughter, they guessed what had happened. He confessed what he had done, and the presents finally got straightened around, going to the ones for whom they were intended. All the barnyard folks had such a fine Christmas, they forgave Jimmy, and all of them wish you, too, a very merry Christmas! And may we join them in adding our wishes for the very best of the season's good things for you and yours.



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And here's the big point. Your Zenith can't suddenly become obsolete! It stays valuable. It works on high line power (if you have it, or expect it, or if you move). BUT it works on battery power if you haven't the high line. Thus you can travel and your 2-Way Zenith will fit itself to the new conditions. Two radios for the price of one!

So you needn't wait for the high line any longer. Buy yourself a 2-Way Zenith NOW! Use it on a storage battery. Charge the battery by means of a Wincharger at 50c a year power operating cost. And, if the high line comes—at a touch your Zenith converts itself into a 110 volt AC set. No fuss—no extras to buy—foolproof!

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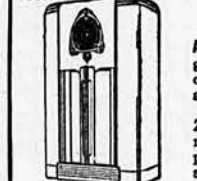
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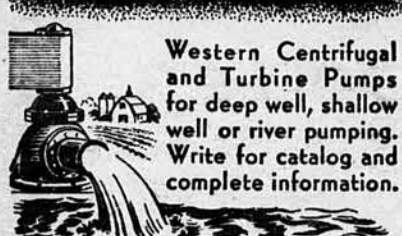
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# Chicken Thieves Don't Have A Chance on This Farm

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

STEALING chickens from the William Bocker farm, R. 4, Paola, is just about as easy as for a Chinese to steal the dome off the capitol of Japan. Roy Weber, colored, found out something about the difficulty when he attempted to steal some of Bocker's chickens, on September 23. Bocker had been planning for such an occasion. Property had been stolen from him earlier. Thieves had been pretty busy in the community, so he had put into use about every means he knew of for the prevention of theft. In the first place, when Weber opened the door of the hen house, he set off an alarm, which woke Bocker, who immediately telephoned Sheriff Lininger, Paola. Before the sheriff and his deputy reached the Bocker home, Weber learned that his presence was known and beat a hasty retreat, carrying some chickens. He was intercepted by the officers. Even then, the would-be thief might have claimed the poultry he had was not stolen, but for the fact that Bocker earlier had marked his chickens by use of a Capper identification mark assigned to him. When he looked 12 hens over, he found that the back toe was clipped from each right foot, and a slit was made in the inside web on the right foot. That many chickens certainly would not have been marked accidentally the same way. It was easy to convince the sheriff that this was Bocker's property. Weber was convicted and given a 1 to 5-year sentence in the state penitentiary. A \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, for this conviction, was distributed among Service Member Bocker, Sheriff Lininger, Deputy Sheriff Ed Slotman and Frank Moews, who furnished an important clue. Kansas Farmer suggests that other service members, who are eager to put thievery out of business, may do well to follow Mr. Bocker's example in preparing for thieves, before they make too many visits.



William Bocker

Frank Endsley and Claude Robertson were proven guilty of the theft and will serve indefinite sentences in the state reformatory. Kansas Farmer rewarded Service Member Dimond by sending him a \$25 check.

## Both Claimed Rain Coat

The capture of a burglar, who entered the R. W. Winter home, R. 1, Arkansas City, was made possible by a prompt report by a neighbor, who was an eye witness to the incident. The owner and police department were called. When they reached the scene, Lawrence Shiner was getting several articles, including clothing, in shape so he could get it away handily. One article, a rain coat, was on his arm.

He contended this belonged to him and got by with this claim until he reached the police station. Here, Mr. Winter proved to those present that it was his rain coat as he pointed out a well known mark on the collar. Perhaps the suspect could have been convicted without this mark, but its presence made it possible for the owner to recover his property. He was well paid for having marked it beforehand. Shiner will be required to serve a 90-day jail sentence. A \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, was distributed among Service Member Winter, Chief of Police Lester Richardson, Arkansas City, and H. R. Smyers, Arkansas City, who furnished valuable information which led to the arrest.

Including these rewards, Kansas Farmer has, to date, paid out \$26,525 for the conviction of 1,067 thieves, who have stolen from posted premises.

—KF—

## Corn Yield Winner

Pride of Saline corn with a yield of 34.28 bushels an acre, was the high yielding variety in the test located on the Clay Almann farm, Arkansas City, this year. This test was conducted on the Almann farm, Arkansas City, by Mr. Almann, co-operating with the Agriculture Department of the Winfield High School and the local Farm Bureau. Mr. Almann irrigated this corn once.

A selection of Midland Yellow Dent and a new yellow variety, developed at the Kansas State College tied for second place with yields of 32.85 bushels an acre. Other varieties yielded bushels an acre as follows: Local corn, 30; Midland Yellow Dent, 30; and Hays Golden, 28.57.

Pride of Saline usually is the highest yielding variety for South Central Kansas. The smooth selection of Midland Yellow Dent often yields close to Pride of Saline as it did in this test. Hays Golden is a small, early variety of yellow corn that has proved over a period of years to be one of our best early varieties.

Mr. Almann irrigated this corn once when it was in the tasseling stage. The test was conducted on sandy river bottom land.

# Tragedy Should Lead to Safety

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

PLEASE tell us what's going to be done about the 73 people killed by the drug with the long name: sulfanilamide. Is it just going to be dropped?

I do not know what is going to be done; but I can assure you that it will not be dropped. This big mistake, perhaps the greatest tragedy of modern pharmacy, will neither be dropped nor forgotten. In all probability it will result in such changes in the National Pure Food and Drugs Act as will go far to making such terrible errors impossible.

Let us do justice to sulfanilamide. It is a wonderful drug. It's mode of action is not clear but it has demonstrated its power to check the growth of dangerous bacteria in illness of serious types and give our blood defenders against disease (the white corpuscles) a chance to pull us back to health. And it is a sound presumption that the 73 deaths were not the result of sulfanilamide but of the preparation of diethylene glycol with which it was compounded in making the elixir sulfanilamide. It is the elixir to which the disaster is chargeable.

I say this for two reasons. First, sulfanilamide was doing wonderful work in the control of streptococci and other infections and no bad results came until the elixir appeared. Second, your doctor may have used it in your family with good results and may consider himself justified in continuing its use.

The elixir differed from other preparations of sulfanilamide by reason of being compounded with diethylene glycol. Examinations and tests seem to

give conclusive evidence that the latter is the poisonous agent.

And so to get back to the inquiry, "What is going to be done," let me say that so far as you are concerned it is "up to you." A clever physician said many years ago that the greatest folly of man is to pour into a body of which you know little, drugs about which you know less. Doctors know that safeguards exist. They know that in their own society is a Council of Pharmacy and Chemistry for the express purpose of checking on the safety of new preparations. None of these deaths could have occurred had this council been consulted, for the deadly preparation has never had its approval. Perhaps, for you, the question "What is going to be done?" is answered by saying "I shall be careful indeed as to my choice of a physician, and more than careful that I take no drugs, potential poisons, unless he guarantees their safety."



Dr. Lerrigo

## Test Heart and Lungs

Can you tell me what makes me so short of breath when I eat? That is when it bothers me most.—Mrs. W.

I think you should say that you notice it most at that time. No doubt it is equally prominent upon any exertion. Have careful tests of heart and lungs.

## Men Sometimes Have It

Can a person have "milk-leg" who never had a child or nursed one? P. S.

Yes, the disease classified in nursing mothers under the common name of "milk leg" has nothing to do with the nursing function and may appear even in a man. It is enlargement and inflammation of the femoral vein and its branches. It must be treated with utmost care and usually keeps the patient laid up for 3 or 4 weeks or longer.

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



# Poultrymen Plan Huge Congress

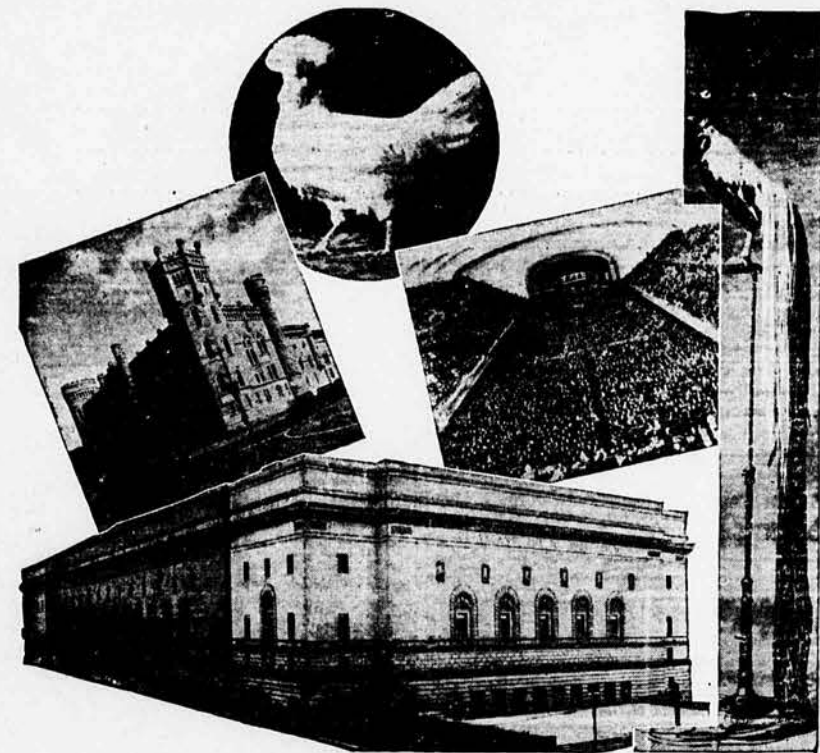
By CORDELL TINDALL

A HALF MILLION people are expected to attend the World's Poultry Congress to be held in Cleveland in the summer of 1939.

Six world Poultry Congresses have been held. This, the seventh, is the first to be held in the United States. It will be a congress of conventions, with possibly as many as 50 groups and associations holding meetings in conjunction with the Exposition. These groups range from boys' and girls' 4-H Clubs to trade and manufacturing groups. The program will incorporate sectional scientific meetings open to members of the Science Association and others holding Poultry Congress memberships, daily open sessions devoted to problems of general interest and the

will be paraded before the eye in physical form. One section of the exhibit will comprise educational and governmental displays. Ninety-six nations have been invited to participate with displays.

The Congress of the United States already has appropriated \$100,000.00, this money to be devoted to the preparation of our own government's exhibit. The 48 states also are expected to make displays of poultry work as carried on in these states. Already several states have appropriated money for this purpose. In more than two-thirds of the states, committees have been formed to plan and direct the states' participation in the Congress and Exposition. The educational



The site of the World's Poultry Congress which will meet July 28 to August 7, 1939, with probably not less than one-half million people attending. As for the birds, they are included among the foreign visitors expected. The long tailed fellow is a Japanese bird, while the biddy with the pompadour is a White Polish female.

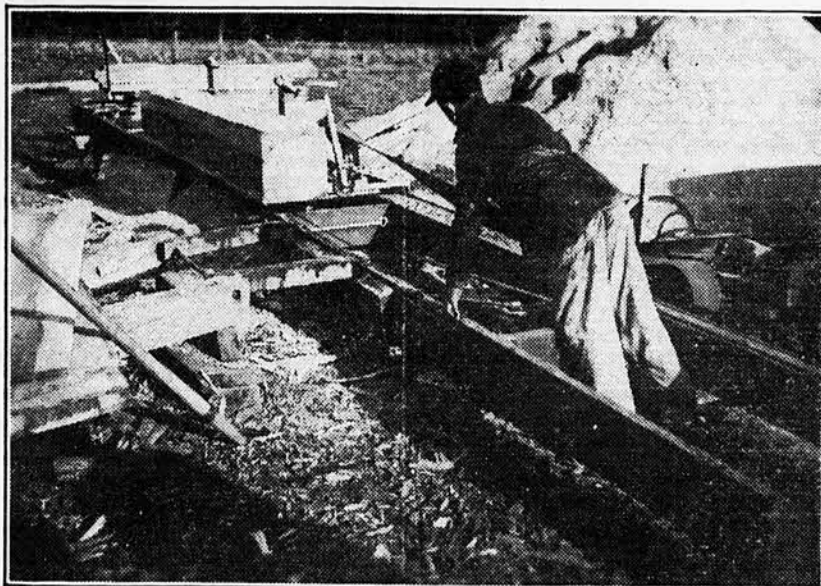
various groups or allied associations' meetings. The consumer will not be neglected and the best way to handle poultry and eggs as foods will be demonstrated. The processors and handlers of poultry will show their processes and products while the producer will show not only methods of production but the birds themselves.

The exposition which accompanies the Congress will be one of the largest exhibits held by any single agricultural industry. Here, every phase of the poultry industry, its history, its progress, and its many ramifications

exhibits will show the history of the poultry industry and the progress it has made. Progress in the study of breeding, management, disease control, and progress in methods of processing, handling, and marketing of poultry products will be depicted.

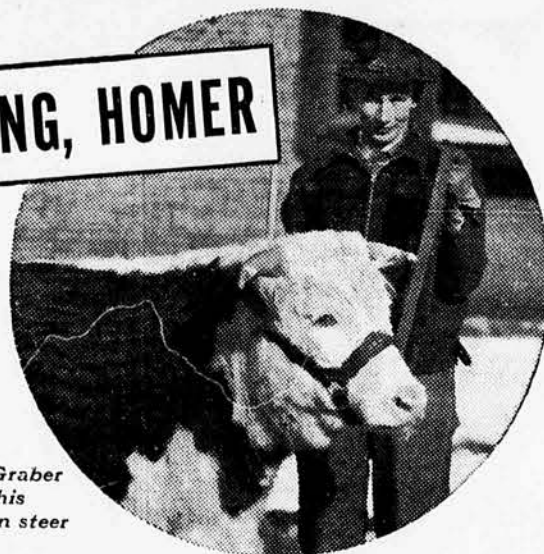
The younger generation will have their place very definitely in the show. One whole building will be given over to junior activities, and the 4-H Clubs, the Future Farmers of America, and similar organizations will have their day in exhibiting and judging poultry products of all kinds.

## Saws Wood With Homemade Outfit



Harvey Staadt, Ottawa, operating a sawmill that he constructed from railroad car sills, steel fence posts, old automobile parts, and a cut-down saw blade. The outfit is powered by an old automobile engine, remodeled into a portable power unit.

## NICE GOING, HOMER



This is Homer Graber with Jerry, his Grand Champion steer

Homer Graber, 4-H boy of Mineral Point, Wis., showed three Hereford steers at the International in Chicago a few weeks ago and he went home with his pockets stuffed with ribbons.

In the Junior Feeding Contest, each of those three steers won first prize in its class. And then one of them went on to win the Grand Championship, all breeds competing.

He then showed with the veterans in the Open Classes and every time he went into the ring he came out with something to show for it. He won one first, one second, one third. He had the Champion Heavyweight Steer of the show. He placed first in the Hereford Group of Three. And then, to cap it all,

his Champion calf was auctioned off at \$1.10 per pound, highest price ever paid for a Junior Champion.

We have a more than passing interest in Homer because he elected to condition those three steers on Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. He has been giving them Stock Tonic regularly every day since way long last April. And when he brought them out, they had the handling qualities judges are looking for in the ring, and buyers are looking for at the yards.

We're proud of Homer and pleased to know that many of the youngsters of his caliber are conditioning their steers on Stock Tonic. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

## Dr. Hess Stock Tonic RESEARCH FARM TESTED

GOSH, BOSS, LOOK HOW I'VE GROWN SINCE YOU STARTED GIVING ME . . .

**CUDAHY'S**  
ALL PURPOSE MINERAL FEED  
... WITH IODINE



Getting pigs ready for market earlier . . . at a lower feeding cost . . . is one way to increase your profit. Cudahy's All Purpose Mineral Feed helps you do it because it builds strong bones, promotes rapid early growth and makes pigs get the best out of their other feed. All Purpose Mineral Feed contains all the minerals your animals need—at a price that saves you money. See your feed dealer or write to us.

THE CUDAHY PACKING CO., Dept. KF-10, Kansas City, Kansas  
Makers of BLUE RIBBON Digester Tankage, BLUE RIBBON Meat and Bone Scraps

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# Water Assures Big Berry Crop

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON  
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

THERE is at least one strawberry patch near Wathena that went into the winter in the best possible condition despite the dry fall. This 5-acre patch is owned by Ezra Shields. The reason it is making such an excellent showing now is because Mr. Shields has spared neither time nor expense in keeping it artificially watered. The pipe line supplying water to the city of Wathena runs conveniently past his place not more than 10 feet from the north end of the patch. It was a simple matter to tap this main and pipe the water to the rows. The city charges 25 cents a 1,000 gallons for the water.

It is important to get water to the plants during September and October for this is the time the buds for next year's berries are set. Because he has done such a good job of supplying abundant moisture at the proper time a bumper yield next spring is practically assured. This will be the second crop for this patch. Mr. Shields having marketed 1,100 crates from it this past season. Such excellent returns from a 5-acre tract came as a reward for the grower's perseverance. A test of his mettle came shortly after he had set 40,000 plants in the spring of 1936.

Determined that his strawberries should have an early start he got them out too soon. A heavy freeze came just a night or two after the planter had finished its job. From Maryland to Wathena is approximately 1,000 miles but that is the journey these plants had made. They had not had time to become established in the soil when it froze to 6 inches deep. The result was discouraging; but undaunted by the experience, Mr. Shields ordered more and in due time 14,000 plants were reset.

By this time the scanty rainfall of that spring was over and many of the resets dried out. It was not good business to cultivate vacant places and get nothing in return, so 8,000 more plants were set. The rows are 4 feet apart and the plants are 14 inches apart in the row. Half the patch is of the Howard variety and the other half Premier. The owner says he cannot detect any difference either in yield or quality.

## Looked Ahead to Drouth

Anticipating another drouth like that of the previous summer Mr. Shields made arrangements to irrigate, an unheard of thing in this region where the annual rainfall is more than 33 inches. The drouth came as expected and while other plantings withered and died in the scorching heat, this patch flourished. New runners were put out profusely and by fall this strawberry field was a delight to the eyes.

The picking season of 1937 was exceptional in several ways. The weather did not turn hot and cut the harvest prematurely short as had been the case the 2 previous years. There was just sufficient rainfall to keep the berries ripening nicely but not enough to stop the picking any length of time, so

there was virtually no loss from soft berries.

Twenty-seven regular pickers were employed but on rush days Mr. Shields hired extras, sometimes enough to swell the number to 40. The largest day's picking was 126 crates but at no time during the peak of the harvest was it possible to get over the entire field in one day. The price held almost steady at \$4 a 24 quart crate.

It is a long established practice to mow off strawberry patches soon after the last picking. This, Mr. Shields did not do. Neither did he plow out the middles as is the general custom. In the first case he figured the loss of leaves would be more of a detriment to the plants than possible damage by leaf-roller, which pest the mowing is supposed to control. Plowing out the middles would result in a great reduction of plants, more, possibly than could be replaced in the hot, dry summer, unfavorable to plant growth.

At intervals along the rows there were skips where a plant or two would be missing. These gaps were filled by runner plants from both directions which the hoers laid in place. Nature did the rest. This fall the patch is in luxuriant foliage, a perfect stand and not a weed to be seen.

—KF—

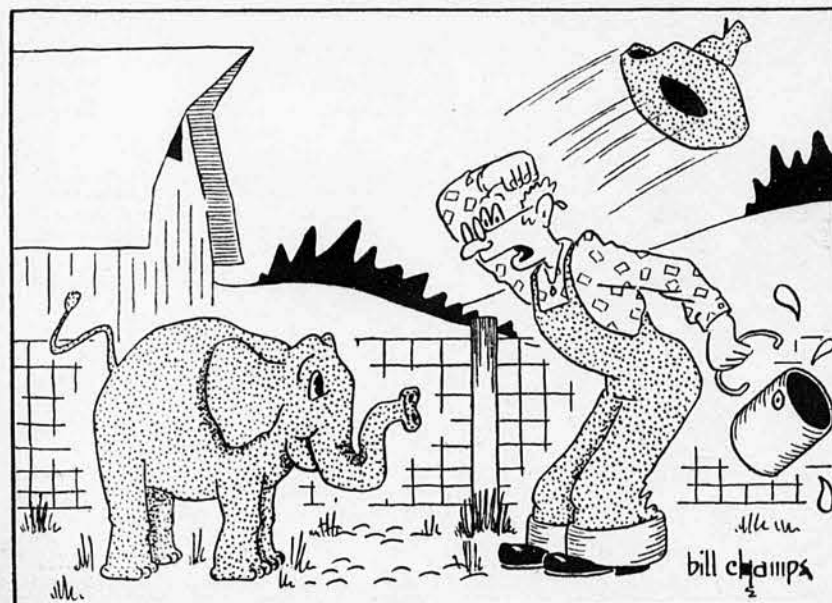
## More Honors for Club Boy

Arthur Young, of Clearwater, attended the National 4-H Club Congress, in Chicago, as a reward for placing high in the central states for all meat animal projects, which included beef, swine, and sheep. The latest recognition for his perseverance, patience, and hard work is a \$200 college scholarship, the award for placing second high in the national contest for all livestock projects.

Young has completed in his 10 years of club work 69 projects, valued at \$3,816.08. In all of the 10 years, Arthur has carried the beef project; 6 years he has had the breeding beef heifer project; 4 years, sheep; 1 year, swine; 5 years, wheat; 4 years, sorghum; 4 years, corn; and 4 years, potatoes. The junior leadership project has been a part of his work during the last 5 years.

"Arthur has built up a business that could easily pay his way thru college. Here is a boy who has put into operation the practices and recommendations of 4-H Club work to an extent that he now has a suitable business of his own. He has a practical foundation on which either to continue his education or to go into farming immediately," commented J. Harold Johnson, assistant state 4-H Club leader, Kansas State College Extension Service, in reviewing the record made by this outstanding member.

When Arthur was named state champion, he was presented with a gold watch by Thomas E. Wilson & Company, sponsor of this contest in livestock projects. Then Young's record was sent to Chicago where he placed high in the central states thereby winning the trip to the National Club Congress.



"Gollies!" That's what I get for not takin' my spectacles when I go hog-tradin'."

## Your Support Can Be of Great Help

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

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

### TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

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

NAME

ADDRESS

## Good Market Aids Flax Comeback

By TUDOR CHARLES

A HIGHLY instructive program devoted to flax growing and marketing was presented to farmers of Southeastern Kansas on December 6, at Iola. The day's events were arranged by E. A. Cleavinger, extension crops specialist. Solon Wiley, Fredonia linseed oil manufacturer, provided a noon luncheon for all the visitors and the entire day was well spent.

About 50 growers gathered in the morning to hear R. I. Throckmorton, Kansas State College, tell of the need for more flax in Southeastern Kansas. He said an excellent market was provided and flax had been a profitable crop, on a par with, or ahead of, wheat. The Kansas flax market at Fredonia will again be the same as Minneapolis, the big flax market, in the summer of 1938.

Seeding methods for flax were discussed by F. E. Davidson, in charge of the Southeast Kansas experimental fields. A well-tilled and firm seed bed was emphasized, and the time of seeding should be from March 10 to 15 in the area south of the Kaw river and east of the Kansas Flint Hills, which is the only region adapted to flax growing in this state.

Linota variety is given an edge over Bison for Kansas farms, Dr. H. H. Laude said. He bases this recommendation on the fact Linota has yielded 12.5 bushels over a period of years in tests, while Bison has made 10.3 bushels. Dr. Laude and Mr. Wiley both emphasized keeping one's own seed on the farm where raised. Mr. Wiley said a 50-cent premium was commonly charged for seed flax. They both also recommended setting the threshers to get all the seed, rather than trying to clean the seed. It was pointed out there was no advantage in cleaning the seed for sale to the mill since the miller has to clean the seed before weighing anyway. Mr. Wiley said he thought as much as 50 per cent of the flax yield is lost on many farms because the thresherman and the farmer watches the seed as it comes from the spout, instead of watching the straw to be sure all the flax is saved.

Three farmers, F. W. Chamberlain, Carbondale; Merle Lathrop, LaHarpe; and John Furneaux, Moran, told of their experiences growing flax, and recommended it highly.

(Editor's Note: Kansas Farmer will bring you a complete article about flax in an early issue.)

—KF—

## Loans to 6 Counties

Loans to tenants to purchase farms will be made in 6 counties in Kansas this year under the new Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. These include Morton in the 25 counties in the southwestern part of the state served by

the Amarillo, Tex., office of the FSA and Harvey, Marshall, Neosho, Ottawa and Rooks counties in the remainder of the state served by the Lincoln, Neb., office. A sum of \$191,785 has been allotted to Kansas exclusive of the southwestern counties and approximately 25 tenants will be given the opportunity to acquire farms under a 40-year, 3 per cent loan agreement. Loan applications will be made to the county FSA supervisor who will turn the application over to a county committee of 3 farmers, who will consider the qualifications of the tenant wishing a farm.

—KF—

## Plowing for 'Hoppers

Deep plowing covers grasshopper eggs so baby 'hoppers cannot get out. Fall disking of turn rows will expose many 'hopper eggs to destructive weather, while grass burning is useless in grasshopper control.

—KF—

## Project Based on Low Cost

(Continued from Page 3)

Victor Stuewe bases the soundness of this project, which he and C. E. Bartlett, Jewell county agent, will foster again next year, on the fact that 4-H members can actually start out with calves which cost 9 cents a pound, and sell them as fat steers for as low as 7 cents a pound without losing any money. They won't all do that well, but the top handlers in this year's work did it. And, after all, they can expect better than 2 cents a pound less than they paid.

Deferred feeding of beef calves in 4-H club work brings in a definite business and financial viewpoint. Handled as they should be, the calves are obviously not suited to show at the halter. So it is a project which bases the competition on low costs and amount of profits.

In Ottawa and Jewell counties where the deferred feeding project will be carried again in 1938, the boys are expected to take as many as 5 calves, handling them as a lot.

At the Kansas National Fat Stock Show in Wichita, the deferred fed calves from Ottawa county stood well up in the group of fat steers, which proved they were better than about 50 per cent of the calves which had been handled at the halter, or in box stalls, on full feed, thruout the year.

The basis of awards in the deferred feeding project is 25 per cent for each 4 factors, as follows: amount of gain, cost of gain, quality of the finished animal, and the record and management.



## TABLE OF RATES

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13.....	1.04	3.12	21.....	1.68	5.04
14.....	1.12	3.36	22.....	1.76	5.28
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16.....	1.28	3.84	24.....	1.92	5.76
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REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

## BABY CHICKS

**COOMBS LEGHORNS, WORLD RECORD** ROP hen, 355 eggs. 1937 Egg Contest average, 255 eggs; 266 points per hen, Texas. Matings headed by pedigreed males from 250-355 egg hens. Bred for egg production, big-type, high livability. Early order discount, 1938 chicks. Catalog, Coombs & Son, Box 6, Sedgwick, Kansas.

**INSURE BIGGER PROFITS 1938** WITH chicks from Bagby layers who set new World's Record at 1937 Missouri Contest. Champions 6 different breeds. Livability guaranteed. Low prices. Discounts on advance orders. 12 breeds and sex guaranteed chicks. Free catalog. Bagby Poultry Farm, Box 908, Sedalia, Mo.

**BOOTH'S FAMOUS CHICKS, STRONG,** healthy, quick growing. Excellent layers. From one of America's greatest breeding institutions. 10 varieties. Low prices. Discounts on advance orders. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 712, Clinton, Mo.

**HATCHING EGGS AND BABY CHICKS, ALL** popular heavy breeds. Austro Whites, big type English White Leghorns, Ravenscroft Hatchery, Kingman, Kan.

**WRITE FOR PRICES, STANDARD BREEDS,** Small flocks. Excellent quality carefully tested and culled. Hatching eggs for sale. Greentop Hatchery, Greentop, Mo.

**DAY OLD CHIX AND POULTS.** We will have chix beginning December 27th. Order now and avoid disappointment. Steinhoff & Son, Osage City, Kan.

**CHICKS: U. S. APPROVED, BLOODTESTED.** All varieties, \$7.00 to \$8.00-100, prepaid, delivery guaranteed. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

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

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

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

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**BLACK AUSTRALORP COCKERELS, MATURED,** fine stock, \$2.75. Taylor Hatcheries, Iola, Kan.

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**RED LEGHORNS—NEW TYPE, RED PLUMAGE,** premium producers, ROP pedigree sired chicks. Legorcas, Hybrids, sex or unsexed. New low prices. Judge Patterson, Box 4, Villisca, Iowa.

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**CHAMPION BLOODTESTED RHODE ISLAND** Red Roosters, \$1.50. Edw. Chizek, Ramona, Kan.

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**EXHIBITION WHITE ROCKS, HIGH PRODUCTION** males heading flocks. Fast maturing. Livability insured. Ernest Berry, Newton, Kan.

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Easily, steadily raised in 25 DAYS. Write a post-card, get our EYE-OPENING Free Picture Book. Why cater to ordinary trade when these great luxury national markets are wide open for all the SQUABS you can ship, every day in the year? We give a large bonus in stock for promptness.  
**RICE FARM, 319 H. St., Melrose, Mass.**

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**FOR THE SIXTY-FOURTH YEAR, CHICAGO'S** oldest turkey house again solicits your shipments of dressed turkeys and all other poultry. Write now stating the kind and number of birds you have, and you will receive immediately the latest prices, tags, and complete marketing and dressing instructions. Cough Commission Company, Chicago, Illinois.

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

## TOBACCO

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

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

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

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

**KANSAS CERTIFIED ATLAS SORGO SEED** for sale, 1937 crop. Purity 99.31%, germination 88%; pound 5 cents. John Regier & Sons, Whitewater, Kan.

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**ELECTRIC FENCER \$1.65. BUILD IT YOUR-** self, plans 35c. 6 volt. H. C. Rose, Franklin, Nebr. Dept. 3.

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## RODAR FINISHING

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

**AT LAST! ALL YOUR PRINTS IN NATURAL** color. Amazingly beautiful. Roll developed, 8 natural color prints, 25c. Reprints, 3c. Fast service. Natural Color Photo, C-31, Janesville, Wis.

**LOOK! YOUR CHOICE: Eight prints and 2 en-** largements, one colored enlargement, or 16 prints from each roll, only 25c. Split-second service. Modern Studios, LaCrosse, Wis.

**ALL COLORED GUARANTEED FINER DE-** velopment—printing 40c roll. Black and white 25c. Colored reprints 3c. plain 3c. American Photo, 3548 North Lawndale, Chicago.

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

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

## EDUCATIONAL

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

**XMAS SPECIAL, \$75 DISCOUNT FROM TUITION.** To men who are mechanically inclined and have ambition to succeed we will train you to become a Diesel or Air Conditioning engineer in the best equipped shops in the Middle West. Write for further information. United Engineering Schools, 1523 McGee, Kansas City, Mo.

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

**AUTO MECHANICS, DIESEL, BODY-FENDER** repairing, welding, electric refrigeration. Low rates. Stevinson's, 2008-1 Main, Kansas City, Mo.

## AUCTION SCHOOLS

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

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

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

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

## BUILDING MATERIAL

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

## HARNESS

**ONLY WALSH GIVES YOU LONG-LIFE NO-** buckle harness. Choice of non-rust nickel or bronze hardware. Lighter, stronger aluminum frames. Black or natural tan leather. Flexible collar. Factory prices from \$39.95. Terms. Free harness book, write Walsh Harness Co., Dept. C32, Milwaukee, Wis.

## PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

**INVENTORS: WRITE TODAY FOR FREE** book clearly explaining how to obtain patent protection by paying only Government filing fee. American Patents Corporation, Dept. 15-E, Washington, D. C.

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

## RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

PUBLICATION DATES: Every other Saturday.

Forms close 10 days in advance.

## DOGS

**ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, SPECIAL** prices for Christmas, 10c for picture and prices, H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

**FOR SALE: BLACK ENGLISH SHEPHERD** puppies. George T. Rehger, Inman, Kan.

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

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

## EXTERMINATORS—RAT KILLER

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

## HAY—FEED

**PRAIRIE HAY FOR SALE, DELIVERY ANY-** where. Robbins Hay Co., Rose, Kan.

**ALFALFA HAY, GOOD QUALITY, E. W.** Hayden, Clements, Kan.

## TANNING

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

## SPARROW TRAPS

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

## PRINTING

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

## BOOKS

**OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG FREE, CON-** taining 96 pages, embraces a selected group of books for farmers, flower, vegetable and fruit growers, florists, nurserymen, stock raisers, dairymen, poultrymen, dog breeders, housekeepers, mechanics, painters, decorators, sportsmen. Whatever your hobby we have a book about it to make it more interesting. Founded 1836. Orange Judd Publishing Company, 18 East 26th Street, New York City.

## AGENTS WANTED

**NATIONAL ORGANIZATION HAS OPENING** for young man; farm background; good education, beginning in sales department. Address Box K-205, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

## ART LUMBER

**FINE WALNUT, CEDAR LUMBER, SEAS-** oned, planed. Wulfschlegel Bros., Frankfort, Kan.

## QUILT PIECES

**REMNANTS FOR GARMENTS AND QUILTS,** 25 yard bundle \$1.00 postpaid. Union Mills, Sandoval, Ill.

## MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

**HAVE YOU PLAYED THE NEW GAME** Hound Dog? Christmas special, \$1.00. Order today. Midwest School Supply Co., 1018 East 75th Way, Kansas City, Mo.

**ANTI-FREEZE, 5c PER GALLON BY MAK-** ing your own. I tell you what to use. Mix with water. Write, Mrs. E. L. Strachan, Box 117, Howard, Kan.

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

## LAND—KANSAS

**POOR HEALTH CAUSE FOR SELLING 240** acre farm, 2 1/2 miles northeast of Bronson, Kansas. Everlasting water. A. J. Hines, Bronson, Kan.

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

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

**FOR SALE: 240 ACRE WELL IMPROVED** Verdigris Valley Farm. F. Long, Box 155, Madison, Kan.

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

## LAND—COLORADO

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

## LAND—OREGON

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



## LAND—ARKANSAS

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

## LAND—MISSOURI

**BUY A FARM HOME, PAY LIKE RENT.**  
Here in southern Missouri, you will find an ideal climate, a good supply of water, with springs, wells and streams. Plentiful fuel supply easily available. This country offers diversified farming, livestock, dairying, poultry raising and fruit. Good markets for products are readily at hand, within easy distance of central markets such as Joplin, Springfield and St. Louis. It's easy to make a living and pay for a home. These farms are typical: 398 acres, Shannon County, Missouri, 26 miles to Mountain View, 1/2 mile to public road, 9 miles to gravel state highway No. 17; 2 miles to school; 6-room house, 4-room house, barn, poultry house, garage, smoke house, watered by cistern and ponds; brown silt clay, less gently rolling; 100 acres tillable, 35 acres pasture, 263 acres timber; \$3,000. 263 acres, Stone County, Missouri, 10 miles to Reeds Spring, on a public road, 1 1/2 miles to gravel road; 1 1/2 miles to school and church; 6-room house, 2 barns, 11 other small buildings watered by well, spring and river; gray loam, less medium rolling; 110 acres tillable and meadow, 10 acres pasture, 143 acres timber; \$7,500. Write, name the specific counties in which you are interested and a free list of farms will be sent you. Terms—1/3 cash, balance in a 5-20-year loan. No trades. The Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.

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

## LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

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

**THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY SERVES**  
an agricultural empire of fertile productive farms where rents, prices and operating costs are low in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Write for free book and full information. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 1202, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

**NEW FARM OPPORTUNITIES! WASHINGTON, Minnesota, Idaho, Oregon, North Dakota and Montana.** Farm income advancing but land prices still low. Literature, specify state. J. W. Haw, St. Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

**OREGON FARM CATALOG FREE.** FULL DETAILS hundreds of Oregon farms, pictures, prices, terms, taxes. Frank Kinney, Box 606MF, Eugene, Oregon.

## REAL ESTATE SERVICES

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR**  
cash no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 310, Lincoln, Neb.

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF**  
farm or unimproved land for sale. Wm. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

## Cane Seed Good Feed

Many questions have been asked recently in regard to the feeding value of cane seed. Cane seed apparently has no harmful effect on any kind of livestock. Grain from the sweet sorghums or cane such as Red or Black Amber or Kansas Orange does not have the same value for the various classes of livestock.

In swine production 65 pounds of corn will produce as much pork as 100 pounds of ground cane seed, and it is probably not a good practice to substitute grain of the cane for all of the corn in the hog ration.

Contrary to the general belief, cane seed will not dry up milk cows, reports Leonard Neff, the Washington county agent. When fed to dairy cows at the Kansas Experiment Station, ground cane seed was found to be equal to corn for milk production if properly balanced with protein supplements.

Atlas sorgo seed should not be classed with the cane seeds as a feed as it is virtually the same as kafir grain. Grain from the kafirs while actually somewhat inferior to corn in nutritive value is considered equal to corn pound for pound by practical feeders.

—KF—

## To Break Up Corporation

Dissolution of the Farmer National Grain Corporation, an 8-year-old national grain marketing farmers' co-operative, will be proposed to the stockholders at their annual meeting at Chicago in January.

In July a policy was adopted whereby operations were broken down into geographic areas covering the entire grain belt and now the officials of the co-operative suggest that area corporations take over the work formerly done by the national union.

In the meantime the corporation will carry on normal operations and if the plan is approved it is estimated that it will take approximately 6 months for the area organizations to take over the work.

—KF—

## Ditches Divert Run-off

Hundreds of acres of Wilson county fields, formerly molested by foreign drainage, are now protected by interception ditches. Farmers co-operating thru the Neodesha Soil Conservation Service camp have been assisted in di-

verting the run-off water from the higher pasture areas before it reaches the fields below.

On many farms, water so diverted is routed to a farm pond where it becomes useful when stored for livestock. This run-off had formerly rushed across cultivated fields, causing much erosion, and in many places had cut deep gullies, dividing fields and destroying crops.

On the E. E. Tanquary farm, an interception ditch 1,400 feet long keeps foreign drainage away from 40 acres of farm land below. Terraces on the field would be destroyed if the hillside drainage were not diverted. It is im-

practical to attempt to construct terraces of sufficient size to handle the field run-off and, at the same time, large quantities of foreign drainage.

A 700-foot interception ditch protects 4 terraces and a 12-acre field on the F. C. Moulton farm. The ditch was constructed before the field below was terraced, and because of this, no difficulty has been experienced with terrace breaks.

G. A. Baker had experienced difficulty on a 25-acre terraced field before an interception ditch was constructed to remove the difficulty. It delivers the water to a farm pond instead of letting it rush down across the field.

# Started Irrigation in Small Way

By E. W. HARLAM

**W**ESTERN Kansas has a people who, by faith and perseverance, have wrested victory from defeat and are still going right ahead to still greater achievement.

One very notable instance of this kind is in Hodgeman county, on the farm of M. G. Pitts and Sons, east of Jetmore. Mr. Pitts has spent more than 50 years in Western Kansas and has his mind fully made up not to leave it unless something worse than a dust storm takes place. So when conditions became bad some years ago, due to short crops from lack of moisture, he and his sons, Ray and Worth, began experimenting with irrigation in a small way. They soon became convinced that it could be done successfully if a farm was properly equipped.

Badly hampered by their lack of finances at that time they were compelled to go in debt to make and equip their first well. Their returns were such that they soon saw that their irrigation plant was too small for their needs so they went ahead putting in a larger and better plant, and the last few months they have been busy putting a third pump into operation besides making many other improvements on the farm.

They recently finished harvesting an immense feed and seed crop for this year's work, and expect next year to do even better. They now have one of the best equipped and best tilled irrigated farms to be found anywhere, and have learned from their experience of the last 5 years that both a dust storm and a debt can be defeated in Western Kansas.

This farm is not located on a creek. Mr. Pitts and his sons have shown that by putting wells a little deeper and using turbine pumps, the supply of water can be increased materially and just as easily handled, and from the results they have obtained it would seem their theory has been proved beyond doubt. They now are using 8-inch turbine pumps and raising water from wells 80 feet deep. They have found no shortage of water.

Until this year only such crops as kafir have been grown, but now there is a fine stand of alfalfa, as well as some wheat. The Pitts find such crops as alfalfa and wheat much easier irrigated than row crops, due to the fact that they more nearly cover the entire surface of the fields than do row crops and can be flooded with water from

one ditch in many cases. A row crop would require several ditches in the same area. Evaporation also is greatly lessened where the ground is more nearly covered. In itself, this is an item to be reckoned with in this country where high winds sometimes prevail and the soil has a tendency to harden and crack easily. Their experience also has shown that alfalfa and wheat pay well, and the addition of alfalfa has permitted stocking with hogs. This is a sideline at present, but is intended to be a permanent fixture on the farm.

This venture has shown again that Western Kansas is one of the most productive sections anywhere, if the under-flowing currents of water are used. It also has demonstrated that irrigation can be increased gradually as results are obtained, thus making the initial outlay of money much smaller than it would otherwise be, as only a few hundred dollars will make and equip the first well and it will take care of the cost of the additional wells which are added.

Of course, it is likely true that in some places the required amount of water cannot be obtained, or it may be of too great depth to be used at a profit, but there are numerous places, now unproductive where it can be done successfully.

Pitts and Sons now have more than 150 acres under irrigation and are going right ahead until they have most of their 480-acre farm not only irrigated, but nicely equipped otherwise.

—KF—

## Apples Start Good Drive

Doniphan county apples not only have an enviable reputation for their quality, but they have also proved their value along another line. A few weeks ago, C. E. Lyness, Doniphan county agent, received a letter from Leonard F. Neff, county agent in Washington county, in which he requested Mr. Lyness to have a few baskets of choice Jonathans shipped to him for a banquet for the Farm Bureau membership "hop-off" meeting. Several baskets of fancy Jonathans were shipped to Mr. Neff from one of the local co-operative Fruit Growers Associations, and last week Mr. Neff wrote, "I am writing to thank you for taking care of our apple order. We had a fine meeting of men, about 150. They ate 1 1/2 bushels of those big red apples

and "hopped out" and got 500 members. I think it was the apples that did it." There are plenty of choice Jonathans available in case other counties wish to try the tonic, Mr. Lyness reports.

—KF—

## Against Crop Control

I wish to state that I am wholly against this government farm legislation advocated so much here of late by the New Dealers. Our good Supreme Court has denounced that and it ought not to be persistently worked up again endangering our God-given liberties that have been ours since the birth of our good nation.

Supply and demand is the universal law. It never has failed and never will. Since the Democratic rule put the first triple A into effect, this whole Western Kansas has not raised much, in that we have had all kinds of drouths and terrible dust storms, resulting in the shortage of crops and feed and provisions for our livestock.

This wanting to have authority over the farmer, dictating to him how much and what to plant, where, how and when, is mighty poor business and is just what Russia, Italy and Germany is doing, hating the spirit of tyranny and compulsion behind it. "Industry is fortune's right hand and frugality her left," and "When industry goes out of the door, poverty comes in at the window."

Would be much pleased for you to publish this in Kansas Farmer, to expose and discourage all this and point out and encourage our good old ways and laws that we had and that made farming and living a happy success. —Gustave Nichols, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

—KF—

## Interest in Ewe Flocks

Many Western ewes were bought last fall to start sheep flocks on Kansas farms. Farmers in a dozen counties divided carloads among themselves. In Rooks county where interest in sheep is growing faster than in any other livestock, those who bought ewes were Ed Riffel, "Billy" Wieland, and Duane Gartrell.

## IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson  
Capper Farm Press  
Topeka, Kansas



R. H. Hanson, Polled Shorthorn breeder, at Jamestown, has red bull calves for sale.

Glen G. Smith of Waverly, has a good herd of registered Polled Shorthorns. His stock is of good quality and breeding. Just now he has young bulls for sale.

The St. Mary's College at St. Marys offer some choice bull calves from their good Holstein cows. The college herd is on CTA test and have made unusual records.

Stephen A. Carr of Collins, Ia., starts advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer. He offers both Percheron and Belgian stallions and invites investigation of his easy payment colt club plan.

Herb J. Barr, proprietor of the Barr Hereford ranch at Leoti, offers for quick sale 320 head of registered and stock Herefords of good quality, also 20 head of high producing registered Guernsey cows and heifers.

Roy Rock, who owns one of the good Milking Shorthorn herds of the state at Enterprise, has some surplus stock. Mr. Rock always has been a good buyer of high producing bulls and cows and is a careful and reliable breeder.

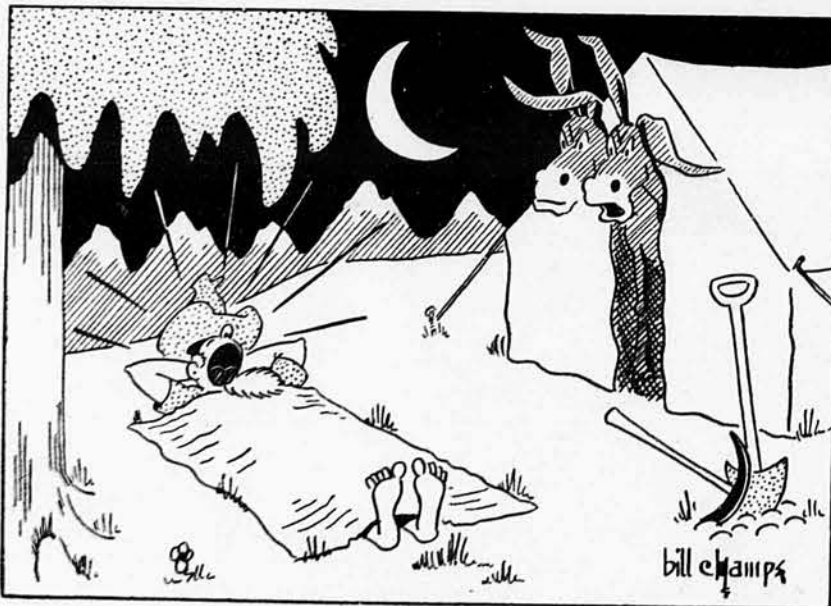
Arthur Schrag, Pretty Prairie, breeder of choice Bocaldo Herefords, starts advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Schrag offers young bulls of good quality and bred along the lines that have made many breeders famous.

Clarence Rowe, the Poland China specialist of Scranton says his Poland boars are nearly all sold and that he could sell a lot more gilts if he had them. Mr. Rowe thinks the heavy snows indicate good crops for next year. His 600-pound sow will soon farrow a litter by Top Row 2nd, son of the world's grand champion Top Row.

John Yelek, breeder of milking bred, dual purpose Shorthorns, always anxious to preserve the milk and beef balance, attended the Alvin T. Warrington Shorthorn sale held at Leoti, December 9, and purchased an unusually thick snow-white Scotch bull sired by Calrossie King and out of a heavy milk producing dam of the Kirklevington family.

J. E. Hugenot, Bloom, was a buyer at the Warrington Shorthorn sale held at Leoti recently. Mr. Hugenot breeds Milking Shorthorns but knows a good milk cow regardless of blood lines. Marbar's Roan Prince is in service in the herd. He was accompanied to the Warrington sale by another young breeder and buyer, W. E. Cusic, Minneola.

At its annual meeting in Wichita on November 1 and 2, the Kansas Jersey Cattle Club unanimously endorsed A. Lewis Oswald, owner of Rotherwood Jerseys of Hutchinson, as a director of the American Jersey Cattle Club, auc-



"We've got to do something—we never get any sleep with that infernal snoring."



ceeding D. L. Wheelock of Clay Center, whose term expires in June, 1938. The annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club will be at Louisville, Ky., next June.

M. C. Lacy & Sons, Miltonvale, report among other good sales a 2-month-old calf to Dale Stewart, Clay Center. This calf is to be used in 4-H Club work. Dale fitted and exhibited the reserve champion over all breeds at the Clay county fair this year and sold the calf for \$18.50 a hundred. The calf recently sold is a son of G. F. Victorious. Earnest Motter of Oak Hill, has just purchased his third bull from the Lacy herd, and W. D. Johnson of Concordia his fourth.

I never have seen Kow Kreek Ayrshires look better. The herd led the Reno county cow testing association for June, July, August and September with an average fat production of 39 pounds for the 4 months. One cow made 93 pounds in June. The herd was fifth in the United States. Mr. Strickler now has in service a great breeding grandson of the undefeated and grand champion at Kansas Free Fair, Orphan Annie. He has a fine lot of heifer and bull calves out of 400-pound fat mature equivalent dams.

H. D. Williams, Denton, who is a successful young auctioneer, lives on and manages a stock farm and has a good working knowledge of livestock and conditions that affect the business as a whole. He conducted a good Poland China sale recently for Frank and H. B. Walter at Bendena. This was the second sale for the Walters this fall and prices ranged from \$25 to \$48. Mr. Williams looks forward to 1938 as one of the best years we have seen for a long time. He thinks the heavy winter snows will be a big factor for heavy crops.

Things are fine at Retnuh Farms, say the Hunter Bros. and Dwight Alexander, proprietors of the farms. The family breeds Horned and Polled Milking Shorthorns on a large scale and every female now on the farm was bred by them or their father, the late Warren Hunter. Cattle shown by them were heavy winners at the leading Kansas fairs and shows this year. Kansas Farmer has carried publicity for Retnuh Farms for many years and we are pleased to hear the boys say "We have always had good results from advertising in Kansas Farmer."

The Reno county cow testing association report for October last shows the Rotherwood Jerseys at Hutchinson leading all herds of the association for the month. The herd led with a high mature cow, high 4-year-old cow, and high 3-year-old cow. The mature cow produced 1342 pounds milk and 72.5 fat. The younger cows were some lower in both fat and milk. There are a total of 329 cows on test in the association. A. Lewis Oswald, proprietor of the herd is one of the most wide-awake and progressive Jersey breeders in the country. He recently purchased and placed at the head of his herd one of the leading sires in America. Young bulls suited to herd improvement can always be found at Rotherwood.

Five hundred breeders, stockmen and farmers attended the William Condell WHR Prince Domino Hereford sale held in the pavilion at the Haskell place, El Dorado. The offering was an unusually good one. The bright cold day matched the interest in everything pertaining to the sale. Sixty-eight head of bulls and heifers sold for a general average of \$173, hardly enough considering the quality and well fitted condition of the cattle. Buyers were present from many parts of the state and some from other states. The bulls averaged \$202.50. The highest priced bull sold for \$500, going to Lathrop Bros. of Burns. Females averaged \$148.70 with a top of \$235 paid by Earl Sutor of Zurich. The Bright Elbow Ranch at Cedar Creek, in Taney county, Mo., paid \$400 for a bull.

The McMichael Red Polled sale held at Kingman, on December 2, was the outstanding event for the breed for many years. A large crowd came and unusual interest was shown in the cattle. Probably more different buyers were served than at any sale of any breed held in Kansas this fall. The offering was good from the standpoint of breeding and as individuals but they lacked fitting and practically all of the cows were dry or nearly so. Under better conditions it would have been a different story. As it was, not a single animal sold up to \$100 but the McMichael family expressed themselves as well pleased. The entire offering of old cows,

#### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

### Shungavally Holsteins

We are offering a double grandson of "Dean," 2 years old, 1st prize senior year at 5 big fairs this fall. A real breeder. We have used him some. His dam—grand champion Oklahoma State Fair this year, 409 fat at 2 year old. Also have some younger bulls—real breeding and type. If you want a club heifer you can be proud of, better write.

Ira Romig & Sons, 2501 W. 21st, Topeka, Kan.

### Reg. Holsteins For Sale

20 head of short yearling heifers, 20 head of short 2-year-olds, 8 head of bred 2-year-olds, 3 bulls of serviceable age and 15 cows, milking and springers.

FRED P. SCHELL, JR., LIBERTY, MO. (On Highway 66)

### 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, LENO, KAN.

### Bulls from CTA Dams

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

#### AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

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

#### AYRSHIRE CATTLE

**Kow Kreek Ayrshire Farm**  
Bulls and heifers for sale sired by a grandson of the Grand Champion GUPHAN ANNIE and out of tested dams with 400 lbs. fat mature equivalent. Herd on continuous test for seven years. Farm on Highway 58 west of Hutchinson. FRED STRICKLER, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

calves and other animals brought \$5,047.50. Sam McMichael still has about 50 head of his own cattle and will continue in the business.

The cold weather probably cut down the attendance some but John Bell, of Abilene, had enough attendance from those who know the high quality of his Holsteins. Jas. T. McCulloch did his usual good work, assisted by Hostetter Engle and Bert Powell. Because of difference in ages, the cattle sold for a wide range of prices. Kenneth Rupert, of Junction City, took 4 head at prices ranging from \$45 to \$110. George H. Washburn, Newton, bought 7 head from \$120 down to \$59. Clarence Penland, Marion, was a buyer of 3 head paying \$100 each for 2 and \$62 for a heifer. Smoky Hill Dairy, Junction, bought several up to \$107.50. Grant Engle, of Abilene, 4 head from \$60 up. The Willis Dairy, of Bennington, bought calves around \$18 a head. Mr. Bell from now on will breed nothing but registered Holsteins.

Lawrence Strickler, of Hutchinson, tells rather modestly how he broke into the Milking Shorthorn business. His Uncle Dave Shuler owned the great breeding bull Otis Chieftain and Roan Duchess, one of the best dairy Shorthorn cows ever on any Kansas farm. Lawrence bought a bull sired by the bull and out of the Bates cow mentioned above. And now he has more Otis Chieftain and Roan Duchess blood than any other breeder living. Later on he purchased Highland Signet 4th, a Glenside bred bull, and cows by this bull won get of sire at the State Fair last fall and one of them was grand champion Milking Shorthorn cow of the show. All of them carry the Otis Chieftain cross. They have low set, splendid udders with unusual beef and milk qualities combined. Bull calves from the above cows are offered for sale, also heifers.

The Hiatt-Raistein Registered Percheron sale to be held at the Fair Grounds in Hutchinson, Saturday, January 15, will be full of attractions. Among the stallions will be two head sired by the Bowman horse, Konecaralyps, the highest priced stallion that has been sold in America for more than 25 years. Sixty head of stallions heading pure breeds in many parts of the country are sons of this horse. He sired the grand champion at Chicago this year. Other attractions will be mares sired by the stallion Hill, a son of Hilear, making him a half brother to the undefeated Damascus. A glance at the catalog will reveal a great line of breeding that has made Percheron famous in America. Much of the offering are direct descendants of Carino, and Carle. The mares in foal and broke to work are very attractive. Many are bred to Illini Jules (bred by the University of Illinois), others to Mu (a grandson of the world champion Lagos). Write for a catalog to Hiatt Bros., Haven, Reno county.

When Charles F. Vetter selected December 10 as the date for his registered Hereford sale he could not know that he had picked the coldest day of the season, neither did he know that neighbors were so enthusiastic over the kind of Herefords he has been breeding and developing for more than 20 years. Bulls ready for service averaged \$101. Late spring and early summer bull calves averaged nearly \$50, cows a trifle below \$70, heifer calves about \$40, cows with small calves at foot made \$75. Only 2 head sold above \$100. Beau Questor 78th, the 8-year-old herd bull brought \$155, going to A. L. Remus, of Beloit. The top cow, a daughter of Beau Questor 78th, topped the sale on females and was purchased by Mike Peters, Concordia. Advance Questor, a yearling son of the herd bull, went to Dale Shurts of Asherville. Buyers came from many parts of Central and Northern Kansas. O. E. Sowers, a breeder of Vesper, took several head of the better females. The offering was good and a more favorable day would have advanced the average considerably. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

Alvin T. Warrington had snow for his December 9 Shorthorn sale but cold weather and deep snow were partly overcome by the high quality of the offering. Probably the best offering of Shorthorns ever sold this far west in Kansas brought out a crowd that defied the weather. The offering good enough to interest the best breeders went to strengthen breeding and commercial herds in many sections of Central and Western Kansas. Not a single animal left the state. James T. McCulloch and Bert Powell alternating at the block and in the ring held the attention of the crowd and they forgot it was cold. Mr. Warrington's statements about the individuals selling invariably renewed bidder interest. Young bulls ready for service sold for a trifle under \$90 with a top of only \$105. A yearling son of Gallant Minstrel brought that figure, going to J. D. Houck, Kendall. Baby bull calves averaged \$52.50, heifer calves \$45, yearling heifers \$50, 2-year-old bred heifers \$65, cows up to 11 years old \$56.50 and the top female, a daughter of Maxwellton Lord and bred to Gallant Minstrel, sold for \$90, going to Hugh Glenn of Leoti. Mr. Warrington continues with a breeding herd of 50 females and the herd bulls, Gallant Minstrel and Calrossie Crown.

The disappointment of the Hereford sales held during the fall was the low prices received by the Goernandt Bros. for their splendid offering of registered Polled cattle. The offering from the standpoint of both breeding and individual excellence was good enough to strengthen almost any herd in the country and the owners had a right to reach out in an effort to contact and secure buyers from every part of the country where good Herefords are bred and appreciated. This was done and the fact that buyers from among the better and higher paying purchasers did not attend is no reflection on the kind of cattle Goernandt's breed. To start with, the day was cold and markets were depressed. But probably a better explanation is that the larger breeders of first class Herefords are already pretty well stocked. They are on the selling side instead of buying. So Goernandt's sold their cattle at moderate prices to old and new customers for prices hardly in keeping with the high quality of the offering. Hiatt Bros. started a herd, buying their first 11 females and a bull at this sale. Lester Kolterman, a young breeder of Onaga, topped the bull sale paying \$222.50 for a 14-month-old son of Ideal Perfection 15th; Ed Hobbie of Tipton, an old customer, bought several head at fair prices from the standpoint of a commercial cattle producer. John M. Lewis, a breeder, topped the female division paying \$207.50 and rebelling after the sale. Jesse Riffel and Riffel & Sons were the buyers. The entire offering sold for an average of \$89. Only 66 head were sold.

—KF—

### Public Sales of Livestock

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

## Hiatt's Reg. Percheron Sale

In Pavilion, Fairgrounds,  
HUTCHINSON, KAN.

## Saturday, January 15

40 HEAD, comprising 5 studs, from two years old to mature stallions (including 2 sons of KONCARALYPS, the highest priced stallion sold in 25 years. 60 of his sons now head good herds); 10 stallions from foals to two year olds; 21 MARES IN FOAL, daughters of sires like CARINO, CARLE, and HILL (half brother to DAMASCUS), bred to sires such as IL-LINI JULES (bred at Illinois University). Also a nice lot of foals, fillies, etc.

FOR CATALOG WRITE

### HIATT BROS., HAVEN, KANSAS

Fred Reppert, Decatur, Ind.; C. B. Drake, Joliet, Ill.; Auctioneers  
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman



#### PERCHERON HORSES

IF YOU NEED A

### Percheron or Belgian

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

#### BELGIAN HORSES

### Reg. Belgian Horses

Prize winners at several state fairs. Stallions and mares, priced reasonable.

J. F. BEGERT, BOX 43, TOPEKA, KAN.

#### DUROC HOGS

### Durocs of Royal Blood

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

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

DUROCS: SERVICEABLE BOARS, GLITS With feeding quality, plenty width, depth, size, heavy bone, full hams, and cherry red color. Combined breed's best blood. Immured. Registered. Priced right. Come or write.

G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

#### POLAND CHINA HOGS

### PUREBRED BLACK POLAND PIGS

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

#### CHESTER WHITE HOGS

### Chester Whites Private Sale

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

#### HEREFORD CATTLE

### Herefords-Guernseys

200 choice yearling Hereford stocker-steers. 100 choice yearling Hereford heifers. 20 Reg. Polled and Horned calves and yearling bulls. 20 Reg. high record Guernsey cows and heifers. All stock priced for quick sale.

HERB. J. BARR, LEOTI, KAN.

#### BOCALDOS

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

#### POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

### Riffels' Polled Herefords

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

### Plain View Farm Polls

Polled Hereford bulls for sale from 8 to 20 months old. Plato, Domino and Woodchore breeding. Good individuals and none better bred. JESSE RIFFEL Enterprise (Dickinson County), Kansas.

### Reg. Polled Herefords

17 young cows and 2 yearling bulls. All cows will calve in early spring. JOHN G. RENYER, WAKARUSA, KAN.

#### ANGUS CATTLE

### Laffin Offers Angus Cattle

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

#### JERSEY CATTLE

### ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS

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

### Fresh Jerseys For Sale

Cows, young heifers and bulls. Hood Farm breeding. World champion ancestors on both sides of pedigree. Bulls \$30 up. Yeoman Jersey Farm, La Crosse, Kan.

#### RED POLL CATTLE

50 HEAD TO SELECT FROM Young bull from calves to breeding ages. 25 choice heifers. None better bred. Heavy milking strains. To and abortion tested. all recorded. G. W. Locke, DeGraff (Butler Co.), Kan.

#### POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

### Polled Shorthorns

We are reducing our herd to 125 head and 20 BULLS and 20 FEMALES still for sale. Some of the best of the herd and of the breed. \$50 to \$200. 22 miles west and 6 south of Hutchinson.

BANBURY & SONS, Plevna, Kan.

### March & April Bull Calves

Good individuals, bred hornless. Also one good two-year-old bull. Come and see them.

GLEN G. SMITH, WAVERLY, KAN.

### Hanson Offers Bulls

For sale, Polled Shorthorn bull calves, 14 to 16 months old. \$75 to \$100, all nice reds.

R. H. HANSON, JAMESTOWN, KAN.

#### MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

### RETNUH FARMS HORNED -- POLLED

Milking Shorthorns of the dual type. A large herd and every animal bred here, with 25 years of constructive breeding behind them. D. H. I. A. records on cows, many over R. M. requirements. All records made on average farm care and feed. We produced top winners in shows all over Kansas this year. Offer 3 bulls fifteen mos. old, 15 bulls from six to ten mos. old, and a few top females. Prices are reasonable. Write or visit our herds.

HUNTER BROS. or DWIGHT ALEXANDER Geneseo, Kan.

### Choice Bulls—Reds and Roans

Calves to serviceable ages, good sons of HHH Creek Gulman and FAIR ACRES JUDGE. Heavy milk production with beef. Cattle on two farms. Good individuals with breeding to match.

A. N. Johnson & M. H. Peterson, Assaria, Kan.

### Milking Shorthorns

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

ROY ROCK, ENTERPRISE, KAN.

### Otis Chieftain Bred Bulls

Bulls and heifers for sale out of dams sired by HIGHLAND SIGNET 4th, their dams OTIS CHIEFTAIN and ROAN DUCHESS cows. We won on produce of sire at Kansas State Fair and had the grand champion cow.

Lawrence Strickler, Hutchinson, Kan.

KANSAS SHORTHORN COWS that have Record of Merit yields over 40 lbs. of fat in a month of past 3 years are 40% Reeves cows. Own one of these or a son of one.

Harry H. Reeves, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

#### GUERNSEY CATTLE

### Reg. Guernsey Bulls

For sale. Six to 24 months old. Popular breeding. Prices, \$50 to \$150. To and Bang's accredited. TOM COOPER FARM, ARDMORE, OKLA.

### Reg. Guernsey Bulls

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

JACOB H. WIEBE, WHITEWATER, KAN.

### Livestock Advertising Copy

Should Be Addressed to

### Kansas Farmer

Livestock Advertising Dept.

### Topeka, Kansas

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

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

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

#### KANSAS FARMER

Topeka, Kansas

Jesse R. Johnson, Manager, Livestock Advertising Department



## Until Dinner Is Ready—

BY THE EDITORS

**Pagan Americans:** Guy P. Leavitt, Cincinnati church publication editor says that, "America is a pagan nation and is growing more heathen yearly." He states that 14 out of every 25 persons in this country have no church affiliations.

**Sea Safest:** More sailors in the United States navy were killed on land in automobiles than died at sea by drowning last year. Autos killed 56 while 41 drowned at sea.

**Men Only:** Twelve members of the "Forbidden Fruit Club" of Jerseyville, Ill., recently held a meeting and left their wives at home. The husbands glutted themselves on onion soup, salt mackerel, sauerkraut and cheeses, all forbidden at home tables.

**Best Man:** The best man at a wedding in Ireland recently became mixed up in a ceremony and took the wrong place and made the responses of the bridegroom and thus was married to the bride by mistake. Later, the ceremony had to be repeated, with the best man keeping his mouth shut.

**Mixed Seasons:** Officials in Russia are being rebuked for having stores stocked with overcoats in summer and bathing suits in winter.

**Not Needed:** Vinegar, chewing gum and harpoons were included on the list of luxury articles recently banned as imports by the Japanese government. Oil, cotton, machinery, and steel were not on the list.

**Welcome Help:** Idaho is encouraging beavers to take up residence in some streams in the state in the hope that the animals will build dams to help regulate the flow of water which has been running wild after heavy rains.

**Braver Crows:** An expert from the Federal Bureau of Biological Survey claims that crows no longer are scared by old-fashioned scarecrows. The machine age with automobiles tearing along the country roads is one cause, he says. New types of scarecrows invented to fill the need include the acetylene gun, which goes off regularly with a flare and a bang, revolving lights and tree tinklers.

**Short End:** From the total national income of nearly 64 billion dollars in 1936, all farmers received a little more than 40.8 per cent as much as all manufacturers.

**Hole Taxless:** An Illinois judge has decided that the state cannot tax a tunnel since it is merely a hole like the hole in a doughnut, therefore intangible.

**Indian Secessionists:** Four Sioux Indian chiefs in a pow-wow stated that they wanted the entire Black Hills country of the Dakotas turned over to Canada unless they could have better treatment from Washington.



"You'd better stop reading the mail on the way back to the house, Luke! That path used to be straight!"



# Massey-Harris TWIN POWER

4 PLOW POWER  
ON THE BELT

3 PLOW POWER  
ON THE DRAW BAR

## BOTH FOR THE PRICE OF A 2-3 PLOW TRACTOR!

Prepare to have TWIN POWER change your ideas of tractor performance. For TWIN POWER now makes a tractor more useful—gives you all the power you will need on your farm—without sacrificing the speed, light weight and economy of a smaller tractor.

First of all, the new Twin Power Challenger or Pacemaker delivers full 3-pow power on the drawbar. So efficiently do they burn gasoline, that you receive "big tractor" performance with "small tractor" economy.

But, that's only half of the utility of these new tractors. Flick the Twin Power lever to the high position—you immediately step up your motor speed from 1200 to 1400 rpm. You now have the power of a 4-pow tractor on the belt—ample power to operate a large hammer mill or 32-inch separator.

You can use this new power without fear of getting power out of proportion to the weight and strength of the tractor. The 4-pow power is available only on the belt, so there's no danger of running the motor at wasteful speeds as is the case of a manually controlled governor without the safety feature.

The price—here's a pleasant surprise. The new Twin Power Challenger or Pacemaker costs no more than a 2-3 plow tractor.

If you want a "BURN ALL 3" tractor—  
If you live in a locality where gasoline is at a premium, by all means buy the standard Challenger or Pacemaker which burns gasoline, kerosene or distillate with equal economy. Remember, Massey-Harris gave the industry the fuel-saving vaporizer for burning all fuels with one equipment.

## EVERY TRACTOR OWNER SHOULD SEE THESE TRACTORS AT—

Harry McClintock.....	Ashville, Kan.	Fair Bros.....	Geuda Springs, Kan.	J. E. Wiebe.....	Rt. 3, Newton, Kan.
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Prosser Motor Co.....	Atchison, Kan.	P. G. Josi.....	Hillsboro, Kan.	Farmer Co-Op. Assn.....	Parsons, Kan.
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Drury Garage & Hdw. Co.....	Drury, Kan.	J. P. Humphrey.....	Kiowa, Kan.	Rundell Bros.....	St. George, Kan.
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