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KANSAS FARMER

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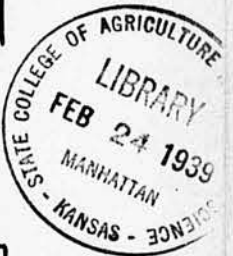
MAIL & BREEZE

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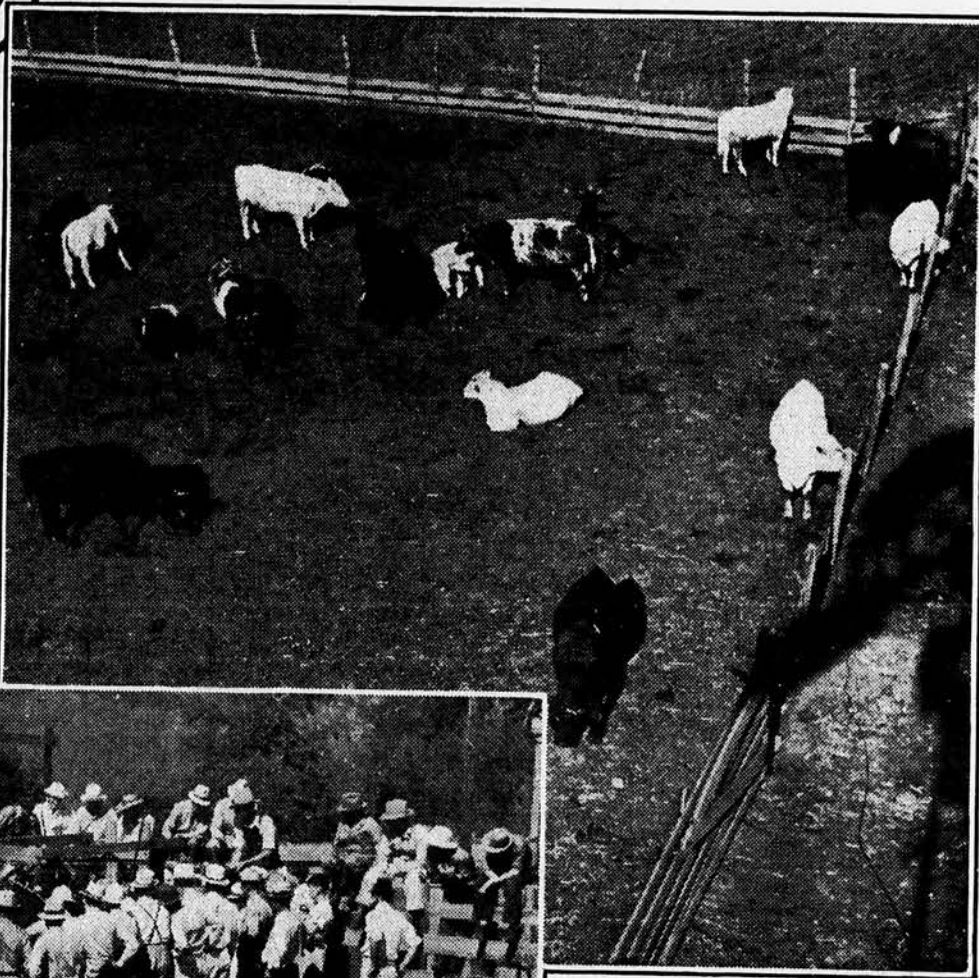
Three ways with BEEF



Kansas Boasts Unlimited Opportunities for Cattle Production and Finishing

WITHIN the borders of Kansas is a large-size slice of each of the 3 major phases of the beef-making business of the United States. These phases can be grouped as feeder cattle production, cattle fattening, and purebred breeding. On a major part of our beef-making farms and ranches there are various combinations of 2 or more of these phases.

It is a point of news to many that Kansas ranks in third and fourth positions among the states in most any ratings of numbers of cattle or total income from (Continued on Page 2)



Cattle fattening is the biggest beef operation in the Corn Belt of Kansas, which includes the entire Eastern half of the state. Many of the cattle fattened are "creep-feds" raised on the farm, such as these Short-horn steers and heifers, above. The majority of feeding cattle, however, come from the ranges farther west.

Our biggest feeder-cattle producing area is in Southwestern Kansas. At left, one of the good herds representative of the section. A group of cattlemen are watching a demonstration of trimming a bull's hoofs, on the Philo Gregg and Sons ranch, near Wilmore, in Comanche county. Replacement heifers in the breeding herd are in the foreground.

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Livestock Advertising

in Kansas Farmer is read by up-to-date breeders and those who contemplate going into the livestock business. Ask us for low rates.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

Answered by George Montgomery, grain; Franklin Parsons, dairy and poultry; R. J. Eggert, livestock.

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

Since we have nursed our pasture back to life we would like to get back to raising cattle in a small way. When would you suggest buying?—R. H., Rossville, Kan.

Present prices of replacement cattle probably are too high to warrant making any large purchases. We are expecting a rather substantial decline in the price of good quality fat cattle after March. A strong demand for cattle to go on grass is expected to offset the effect of the expected decline in fat cattle values or replacement cattle prices, but by late June the grass demand will be over and replacement cattle should be moderately lower. The ideal time to make replacement purchases is during the fall when the corn crop is below normal and business conditions are unfavorable. Next fall probably will be a more satisfactory time to restock, especially if the corn crop is below average.

What is the price outlook for Kansas potatoes this summer?—F. R., St. Marys, Kan.

Reports from the early potato-producing states indicate that acreage and production will be materially lower than in 1938. In view of reports from intentions to plant from the intermediate and late potato-producing states, it appears probable that total production in 1939 will be much smaller than it has been the last 2 years. Smaller production, together with improved purchasing power in 1939, would mean considerably higher prices for Kansas potatoes than was received in 1938.

Would you advise breeding many sows for fall pigs? Is it best, in times of a down market like the present, to sell sows after weaning the pigs, and keep gilts to farrow?—H. E. A., Keytesville, Mo.

We are not advising any rapid expansion in breeding herds of sows for fall pigs. Hog numbers are increasing sharply, as indicated by the 18 per cent larger fall pig crop, and the number of sows to farrow this spring is expected to be about 20 per cent larger than last year. With the exception of April, May and early June, feeding ratios are expected to continue relatively favorable until fall; if the corn crop is large, corn may be cheaper in relation to the price of hogs, for at least another year. On the other hand, if the corn crop is small, feeding ratios are expected to become unfavorable after October. From the price standpoint, during a downward market it is much more satisfactory to sell sows and keep gilts for farrowing.

I have 15 hogs, the best weighing about 180 pounds. What time during the spring will be the best time to sell?—E. C. G., Chapman, Kan.

Present facts indicate that you should head your hogs for a middle of March market. Statistics indicate that a substantial proportion of the spring pig

Trend of the Markets

Please remember that prices here are Kansas City tops for quality offered.

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$11.50	\$14.00	\$9.00
Hogs	8.00	7.65	8.00
Lambs	8.95	8.85	8.00
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. ....	.14	.14	.14
Eggs, Firsts .....	.15 1/2	.14	.14
Butterfat, No. 1 .....	.21	.22	.22
Wheat, No. 2, Hard ..	.74	.68	.68
Corn, No. 2, Yellow ..	.47 1/4	.48 1/4	.48 1/4
Oats, No. 2, White ..	.29 1/4	.31 1/2	.31 1/2
Barley, No. 2 .....	.40	.44	.44
Alfalfa, No. 1	15.00	15.50	20.00
Prairie, No. 1	8.50	8.50	11.00

crop already has been marketed, the other hand, the fall pig crop is estimated to be 18 per cent larger than the crop a year earlier, and when the hogs are marketed we are expecting a decline in price. Feeding conditions have been favorable and feed supply plentiful, which indicate that the crop may move to market somewhat earlier than usual this year.

—KF—

Three Ways With Beef

(Continued from Page 1)

beef. Even in our years of abundant feed production, the cattle raised in Kansas could, if necessary, supply feeding demands of our cattle feeders and the purebred breeders could supply the necessary blooded stock, nearly as assessor's figures indicate we normally fatten on grain about same number of cattle as we raise.

This statement only stresses the fact that Kansas does have a well balanced beef production. In fact, no other state could logically claim a more complete train of beef production, from range cows and their purebred mates, down the road thru the feed lots, and on to the stockyards.

In 10 primary grazing counties Southwestern Kansas there are annually produced in the neighborhood of 200,000 beef calves. Most of these are fattened in the Corn Belt. More could be handled in the Kansas Corn Belt. When "hitting the highway" out to Panhandles, more farmers could afford to stop and look at Kansas calves yearlings.

Beef production is definitely on the rebound in the pastures of Northern Kansas. There are more good cattle that area than many people believe happens that railroad connections have made it convenient for many of the cattle to move into Nebraska, but quality of the calves improves, and Kansas feeders will be looking for over for finishing in Northeastern counties.

The excellence of Kansas purebred herds is not always appreciated. We have nationally leading herds representing every beef breed. But what is more important, we have breeder after breeder who raises bulls and heifers of a kind that will improve even the most advanced commercial herd. And purpose of our purebred cattle is to improve these commercial herds and make it an even greater beef center.

—KF—

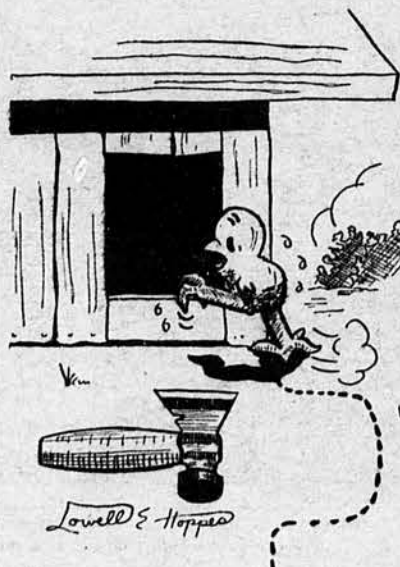
Boys to See Angus Herd

E. L. Barrier, of Eureka, will host to high school students in vocational agriculture courses from over Eastern Kansas on April 22. Boys will spend the day looking at Mr. Barrier's Angus herd and other farm enterprises. They will see a "show" herd, but one built from beginnings and in a way which any could emulate. Arrangements for pilgrimage are being made by the Kansas State Board of Vocational Agriculture.

—KF—

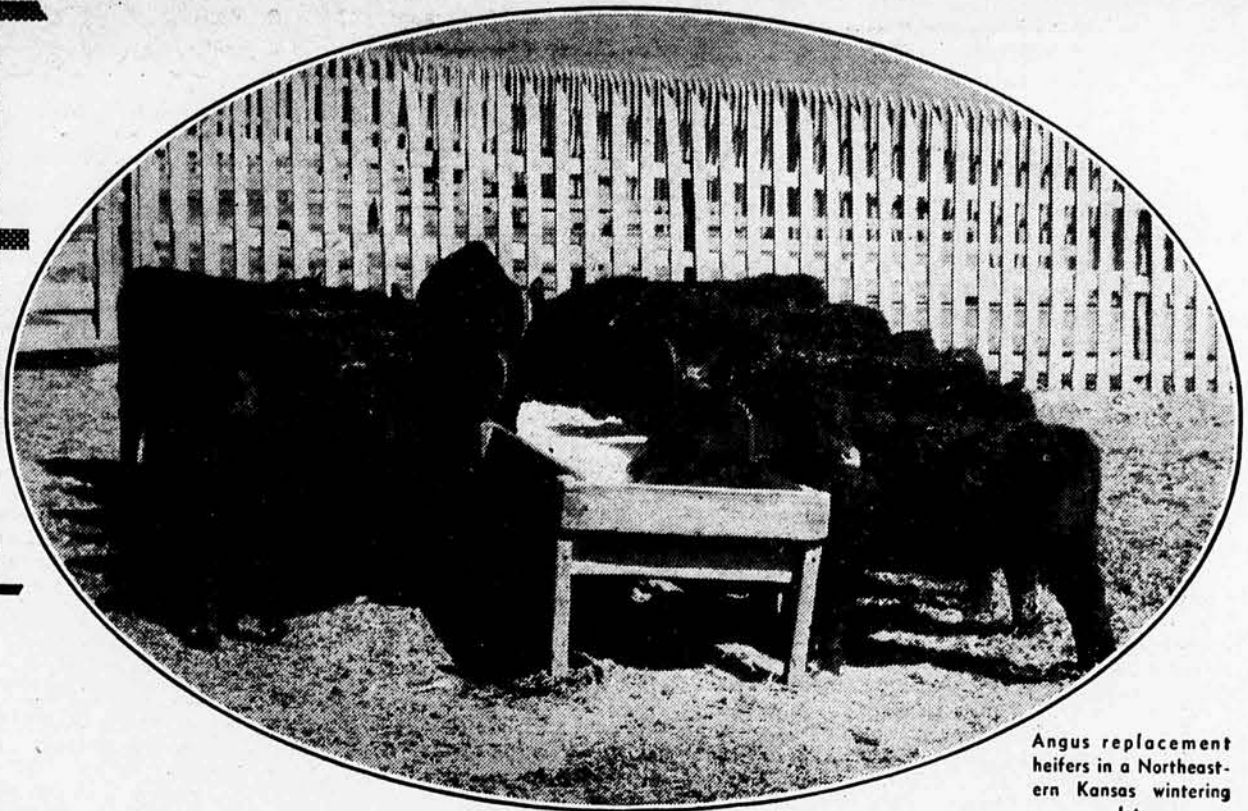
A Bit o' Irish Fun

It won't be long now until May and you'll be needing plans for a Patrick's party. You'll find lots of ideas in our new party leaflet. We will send to you for just 3 cents cover mailing costs. Write Leila L. Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., for leaflet.



BEEF CONTROL

BY



Angus replacement heifers in a Northeastern Kansas wintering lot.

- WIGHT ALEXANDER, Rice county.
 A. N. CLAASSEN & SON, Butler county.
 F. A. DIERS, Edwards county.
 ROY W. ELLIS, Comanche county.
 R. E. FRISBIE, Rawlins county.
 CHARLES HAMON, Jefferson county.
 M. C. HATHAWAY, Brown county.
 ROBERT M. HODGSON, Rice county.
 ARTHUR N. HOLMBERG, Decatur county.
 JOHN LEWIS & SONS, Pawnee county.
 ALTER LILLIEQVIST, Barber county.
 G. H. LUMB, Clay county.
 G. M. MILLER, Chase county.
 D. W. OSBORNE, Thomas county.
 J. R. and W. H. PAINTER, Meade county.
 ALTER PIERCE, Jr., Reno county.
 HENRY ROGLER, Chase county.
 F. W. SCHOWALTER, Harvey county.
 J. C. SEYB & SONS, Reno county.
 CHESTER SPRAY, Douglas county.
 MNS BROS., Doniphan county.
 TOMSON BROS., Osage county.
 ALVIN T. WARRINGTON, Wichita county.
 EDGAR L. WILLIAMS, Sheridan county.
 BRUCE S. WILSON, Riley county.

THE most valuable information available regarding beef making today is the combined experience, observation and knowledge of practical cattlemen. Presented here are facts of this kind from the outstanding beef makers whose names appear on this page.

G. H. LUMB, livestock farmer and owner of Hutch Royd Farm, Wakefield: The farmer who succeeds must rotate his crops carefully and use more legumes, especially alfalfa and Sweet clover.

Too many Kansas farmers are trying to make a living by growing wheat with much of their cash and credit tied up in equipment. If they had 10 per cent of what they now have spent invested in calves that would grow 12 months in the year, their profits would be greater, their work spread out thru the year, and at the same time they would be building up their soil.

The trend in my community the last few months is to stock up with cows to consume the large supply of roughage. We began to creep-feed calves on this farm in 1924, and have kept at it continuously with success. We always have used registered bulls and good beef bred cows and fed the calves any grain that we had. A calf will grow and get fat on any kind of grain if it is put in self-feeders.

The beef cow herd, well managed, will always make a profit on a Kansas farm and will keep the owner on good terms with his merchant and the banker.

There are several ways that cows can be managed, but one of the surest ways of profit, where pasture is limited, is to creep-feed the calves from

birth. The future was never brighter for a young man to start on the farm than the present if he starts the livestock way. There always is roughage that can be utilized no matter what crops he raises. Cows will consume the roughage and produce calves and milk.

G. M. MILLER, long-time successful cattleman near Cottonwood Falls: One of the methods the average beef producer should follow is home-raised feeds that he produced himself.

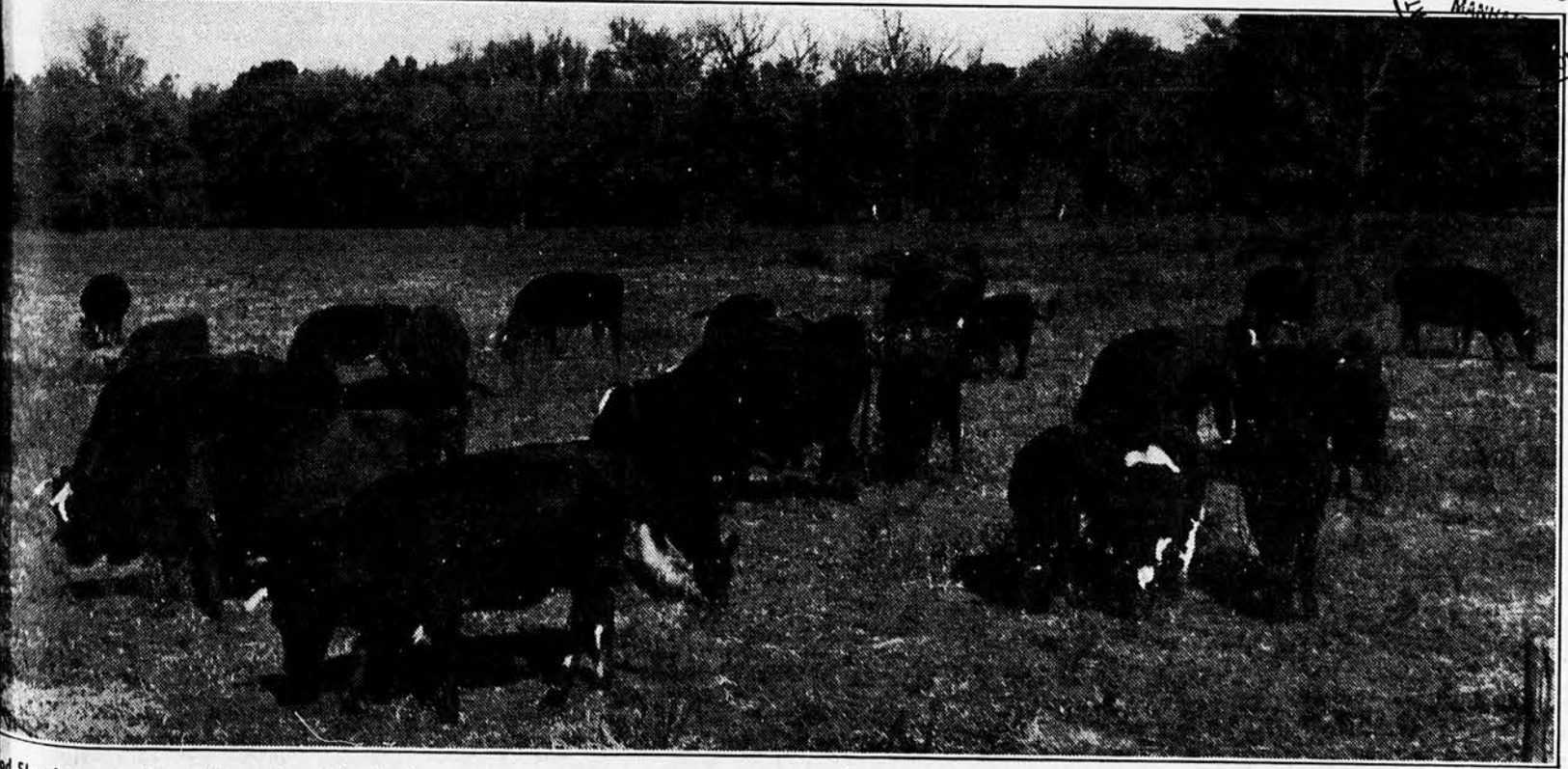
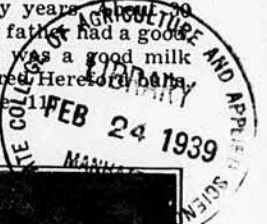
Baby beef sounds well in figures, but is a specialty that does not fit too many farms, and has brought grief to many young men.

If a cattleman's financial statement does not command an interest rate of about 5 per cent on chattels and 4 per cent on real estate, he should realize he is paying too much interest, and his credit agency regards him as a high risk, a speculator, or he is paying more than the money market justifies.

Good cows or lightweight young cattle, if not bought too high and given good care, are safe investments. Seven hundred to 800 pound feeders can often be bought much cheaper by the pound than calves of the same quality.

ARTHUR N. HOLMBERG, better grass enthusiast of Decatur county: It has been somewhat of a problem for most farmers to maintain a beef herd and realize a profit thru the dry years. About 20 years ago, in Republic county, my father had a good hardy red Shorthorn cow which was a good milk cow. We always kept good purebred Hereford cattle.

(Continued on Page 11)



Shorthorn cows fit any Kansas farm. The Shorthorns in Kansas vary from purebred herds, such as this one, to commercial range herds which produce feeder cattle. The predominating type, however, is the grade herd which produces baby beef, either by the creep-feeding method or by early finishing.

A Look at Rural Electrical Development

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

FARM electrification is a great convenience and I would like to see every farm home supplied with it, provided it does not cost too much. Of course, before our Kansas farmers incur the expense of equipping their homes and farms with electrical power they should be thoroughly informed as to the cost of installation and upkeep. It is possible to install private power plants which provide good service. The cost of such a private plant should be thoroughly investigated before going into any co-operative organization to have electrical power supplied either by some power company or by the Government REA.

The general purpose of the Rural Electrification Administration when created was to provide electricity for farmers financially unable to connect with the private utility lines. Now if it will do that I am for it, unless, as I have said, the farmer can put in a private power plant which will be efficient and less expensive than either the REA or the public utility service. We are not saying this is possible, but we have heard from men who ought to know what they are talking about, that such a low-cost private plant is entirely possible.

Recently John M. Carmody, chief of the REA, came to Topeka from Washington. His talk seemed to be too much on the abusive and blustery order. He not only abused the privately owned utility, the power plant, but he also attacked the State Corporation Commission which has the authority to regulate the privately owned utility. Apparently his opinion was that whatever the REA representative might do or say should be accepted without question.

I hope to live to see the time when every farm may have the benefits and conveniences of electrical power. But it is better in this case to be slow and sure than to go ahead without knowing just where you are going or how much it is going to cost.

Favors the Townsend Plan

I AM one of the millions who believe that the enactment of the Townsend plan is about the only thing that will take our country out of the mess it is in at present. We have run the gamut of every fool theory of the economists and politicians, but the Townsend plan is not an idea of either a politician or an economist so thumbs down," says Gracia W. Howe, of Allison, Colo., in a letter which I received recently.

"It is a leading issue in the nation. It figured largely in the last election and has the support of many prominent congressmen but the Kansas farmer is as silent as the tomb. There is nothing that will help the farmer more or quicker.

"I am one of the many who are getting up in arms. I felt as if I would like to meet the women in your farm meeting you described last month.

"You are getting out a good farm paper usually. Am sorry you dropped the Vance travel articles.

"Several months ago you said even the Revolutionary war might have been avoided and from that a train of later events that brought trouble. I have always looked on that war as one justifiable, unavoidable war. Wouldn't we be in the same status as Canada? Gracia W. Howe, Allison, Colo."

If there had been no Revolution the United States might have a government similar to that of Canada, which by the way is a very good government with fully as much individual freedom as our own. The probability, however, is that the United States would finally have separated entirely and peacefully from the mother country, as Canada could do at any time if the people of Canada so desired.

We have not dropped the travel articles by Mr. Robert C. Vance. In the next issue we hope to print the fifth in a new series.

Fighting Flood Control Bill

THE following letter from a Fredonia subscriber is interesting. He says: "In your last paper I note where you speculate on the possible improvements of farm machinery in the next hundred years. 'Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.' I am thinking not of what may be in a hundred years from now but on how much good your paper can do by informing its readers about the bills that are being considered in the Legislature.

"There is a bill pending in the Senate known as Senate Bill No. 19, concerning flood control and land conservation. It is copied after the Ohio flood

Song of the Bluestem Grass

MYRTLE SYMPSON COOTER

I spring from the dry parched earth
Where Desolation sits enthroned,
I've known no other land since birth,
I claim this prairie for my own.

In infancy I knew no sound
But howling winds both day and night,
I burrowed deep down in the ground,
The better to defend my right.

I know the hot wind's burning breath,
And drouths that turn my plumes to dust,
But my strong heart can know no death
And so I live because I must.

And if sometimes I sleep at length,
And weeds and wild growths steal my land,
I wake again and in my strength
I drive out this marauding band.

I've heard the bison's heavy tread,
The Redman's curdling war-hoop shrill,
The warrior's gone, the bison's dead
But in my land I'm master still.

control law and we are fighting it 100 per cent. The bill has as far as possible been kept secret. We have employed an attorney, E. D. Mikesell. He could not get a copy of the bill and had to go to Topeka to get it.

"We beat a bill similar to this 8 years ago. It was in somewhat different form but was framed after the Ohio law. We did not know that such a bill was pending until like a blast a 4-county project was advertised and a 4-judge hearing giving us 15 days to fight the bill. We beat it. They appealed to the Supreme Court and we beat them again.

"This state-wide flood control and land conservation bill is pending again but nothing is said about it. I am satisfied that the organization of engineers is behind this proposed measure. I think your paper can do more good keeping the farmers and others informed about pending legislation than in any other way.

"My parents brought me to Kansas in 1874. I have farmed all my life and will be 76 in a few days. I have enough to keep myself and wife unless what we have is taken away by taxation. I have an abiding faith in Providence controlling the seasons so that humanity can exist, but I have very little confidence in law-making bodies. Hoping your paper will inform us as to all vicious laws. A. L. Dixon, Fredonia."

I am not opposed to reasonable legislation to encourage conservation and flood control. It is true that we do not have such frequent and destructive floods as devastate the Ohio Valley, but nevertheless Kansas has suffered from some very destructive floods which might have been mitigated by proper flood control. But such legislation must certainly be very carefully guarded to prevent abuse. Also land conservation is a most important matter, but I think we already have all the legislation that is necessary on that subject.

Partition Fence Law

I WOULD like to ask you a question pertaining to fences. There is a barb wire fence between my property and my neighbor, he owning one end and I the other. I am planning to fence my property with hog-tight wire, and would like to know whether I could tack it to his posts on his end of the fence line, or would I be required to put in my own posts. The wire is on his side of the line all of the way. If it is impossible to tack to his posts, could I set my own posts in between his posts and lean the hog-wire against his posts and tack to my own posts? This neighbor is very contrary and hardly a human, and is against anything that might be of some benefit to anybody else. Also could he keep me off of his property when repairing or constructing the line fence? Anything that you might be able to tell me along this line would be very greatly appreciated.—Reader.

While a partition fence is generally divided between the adjoining land owners, either by mutual agreement or by order of the township fence viewers, it is one fence so far as the posts which support the wires are concerned. If it happens that one of the posts stands in the middle of the fence and either the adjacent land owners wishes to make his side of the fence hog-tight, he would have a right to fasten the lower wires to this middle post. However, he could not compel his neighbor to build a hog-tight fence unless the voters of the township have voted to permit hogs to run at large. If it happens that there is no post at the middle of the partition fence he might either put in another post or he might fasten the hog wires to the post nearest the middle.

Modernized Mythology

IN THE days when the gods and goddesses were leading business on earth, Apollo was reckoned as a leading musician among the deities of the swells. Among the second class gods was Pan who cut considerable ice in his own neighborhood, but he ranked as being in the main push.

Pan had made an instrument of reeds on which he could play several old familiar tunes, such as "Zip Coon," "Buffalo Girls Are You Comin' Out tonight," and "Down on the Suwanee River," in a way that pleased the jays who were not up on music very much. These admirers praised Pan and he got swelled up very much and believed that a musician he was a lulu, so that he issued a challenge to all the gods and band leaders and members of Mount Olympus Choral Union that he was ready to play a match with all of them or any of them who wanted to enter the contest.

The judges of the event were to be selected from among the gods and men; one of the latter being King Midas, who supposed that he was a judge of music, altho he knew no more about real melody than an English sparrow.

When the contest was called, Pan came with his piccolo and played a few tunes he had learned by ear. Then Apollo came in with a brand new harp of his own manufacture. It was a nice harp and could not be duplicated at this time for less than \$25. He then proceeded to knock off some of the late opera music, adding numerous frills not heard of those parts before. When he was thru all the judges with the exception of King Midas decided that Apollo was entitled to the blue ribbon and the largest cash prize.

Midas, however, stood out and declared that Pan's style of playing suited him a lot better than Apollo's operatic frills and fummadiddles put on by Apollo. This made Apollo hot under his neck-band and he made a few sarcastic remarks about a judge who didn't have any more idea of harmony and music really was than a Kansas hog has of the protective tariff, he said that Midas was a sure-enough ass and should have ears suited to his character and understanding. Then he ordered a pair of ears put on Midas of greater length than the antelope's appendages of a Missouri mule, and from that time on Midas had to pay more for ear muffs than he had to pay for hats, because he had to have them all made to order.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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One year 50 cents; three years \$1.

Farm Matters as I See Them

For the Good of Everyone

WITH prospects for major changes in the present National Farm Program as being effectuated thru the AAA of 1938 rather uncertain, it seems to me the next best of governmental assistance to agriculture thru lower interest rates on Federal Land and Land Bank Commissioner Loans.

More important is to get assurance that farmers doing their best to keep going do not have their farms taken away from them thru foreclosure by governmental agencies.

We have just introduced a bill in the Senate to provide both these results. The purposes of the bill as I informed the Senate, are (1) to provide for the reduction of interest rates and (2) to provide a moratorium with respect to the principal of such loans until July 1, 1943.

Under existing law the interest rate on Federal Land Bank loans is 3½ per cent per annum between July 1, 1935 and July 1, 1940; on Land Bank Commissioner loans 4 per cent between July 22, 1937 and July 1, 1940. The existing law grants power to the Land Bank directors and the Land Bank Commissioner, respectively, to grant extensions for payments when they feel action is justified.

The bill provides a 3 per cent interest rate on all kinds of loans until July 1, 1943. In the case of Land Bank Loans, the 3 per cent rate is applicable as far back as July 1, 1935; payments made above the 3 per cent rate shall be deducted on interest payments due or to become before July 1, 1943. Similar provision is made for future interest payments, amounts due 3 per cent that can be applied going back to July 22, 1937.

For both classes of loans it is provided that no payment of principal shall be required on loans in effect until July 1, 1943, if the borrower is in default with respect to any other covenant condition of his mortgage.

It is my deliberate judgment that such leniency in handling government farm loans of the type covered not only is a matter of justice to farmers, but also will best serve the country. Successive years of drouths and low prices resulted in a condition that will send thousands of farmers from their farms to public rolls if these mortgages are foreclosed. It costs Federal and local governments more in the long run to take care of them thru public assistance than it will cost the Federal government to finance the interest payments and postpone the principal payments. I am sure of this.

There are hundreds of communities in the drouth sections of the Great Plains where farmers are barely holding onto their farms, with the help of the Federal government. What little cash they receive from their crops is required to pay interest on their loans, taxes and operating expenses. To clamp down and require payment of principal is a short sighted policy, and I hope Congress will see things in this light and enact the legislation I have proposed.

In this connection I recently made another appeal to the Farm Credit Administration to exercise leniency in handling foreclosure proceedings. I have received a letter from A. S. Goss, Land Bank Commissioner, who handles the Farm Mortgage Corporation loans—he has nothing to do with the Federal Land Bank Loans—in which he states the following policy is being observed:

"It is not our desire to foreclose and acquire farms in any case where this can be avoided and I believe our foreclosure policy works to this end. Briefly stated, foreclosure proceedings are not instituted where the farmer—

"(1) Is doing his honest best.
"(2) Is applying the proceeds of production, over and above necessary living expenses, to the payment of primary obligations.

"(3) Is taking proper care of the property; and has the capacity to work his way out of a reasonable burden of debt under normal conditions and is making satisfactory progress."

If Kansas wheat growers get a good crop this year they can pull thru, altho conditions are far from what we would like them to be. Secretary Wallace told the Senate Committee on Agriculture—of which I am a member—the other day that the wheat commodity loan this year will be 58 cents. Conservation and parity payments will be 28 cents on the normal production on allotted acreages, so co-operating farmers will get 86 cents a bushel on that production.

Our Youth Movement

IT WAS my pleasure to speak before the National Trustees of the Alliance for Guidance of Rural Youth a few nights ago in Washington. My subject was "Rural Youth as a National Asset."

Now, to my mind there is no more important subject. I said so at this Washington meeting. Also, that there is no greater National asset than our farm youth.

Had I said, "Our gold supply is a most valuable asset," everyone the country over would have agreed, of course. And we feel more secure when we know every precaution is exerted for the protection of every ounce of our gold. Anyone tampering with that precious metal would be summarily dismissed from any connection with it. Our gold must be guarded by a modern arsenal.

What a different reaction, I remarked to my Washington audience, when I say Rural Youth is one of our most important assets. Too many people let the thought of Rural Youth as an asset drift off into the ether as something too intangible to do anything about. But you folks who read this know that isn't true.

We are doing something about preserving our tremendously valuable asset of Rural Youth. With our Vocational Agriculture classes and our 4-H Clubs especially we are doing something tangible and obtaining definite results.

All leaders of the American kind of youth movement know this asset of Rural Youth can be guarded by right sponsorship and willing direction as surely as our gold supply can be safeguarded. That it can be surrounded with an impregnable fortress of patience and guidance which everlastingly will be reflected in quality of character and thinking, and in the steady progress of our American standard of living.

Stretching across our land is a youth movement—a farm youth movement—as spirited as a young colt, as fresh in its viewpoint as a perfect spring morning. Without this, agriculture as we know it would perish.

I bring up this subject now for three reasons. First, as a means of enrolling stronger support for our worthwhile Rural Youth programs. Second, to encourage youth by proving the confidence an older generation has in them. And third, to commend adult leaders of this youth movement. You leaders, whether in the capacity of club agent, teacher or parent, are unquestionably the architects, yes, the builders, of tomorrow's agriculture.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Cost-of-Production Bill Has Slim Chance

By CLIF STRATTON, Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hearings on the Frazier-Massingale price-fixing, cost-of-production bill, and all general farm bills introduced in House, opened last Tuesday before House Committee on Agriculture. Chairman of the committee is Marvin Jones, of Texas; ranking Republican member is Clifford Hope, of Kansas, 10th district.

Mr. Jones and Hope districts come out to being "wheat districts" of any congressional districts in the United States. This may help to account for the fact that wheat gets good attention in all House legislation affecting agriculture.

Now are that the present Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 will be the law of the land, so far as national farm program is concerned, when this session adjourns. Cost of production bill will get a run in the Senate, might possibly be passed. Its chances in the House are very slim. It would be vetoed by the White House if it should pass out of the House.

Will Modify Present Act

However, there will be several modifications of the present act. A cotton act, along lines of the bill sponsored by Sen. E. D. Smith, of South

Carolina, stands a good chance of enactment.

In a general way the Smith proposal would substitute a direct bounty of about 5 cents a pound for the present cotton commodity loans. The idea is that by paying the bounty and not making the loans, market price of cotton would drop to around world levels, allow the export of cotton, and get rid of the dangerous wheat surpluses, or at least part of the surplus. Other provisions of the AAA affecting cotton would remain in effect.

Will Aid Small Farmer

There also promises to be a modification of the present limitation on conservation payments, in the interest of the small farmer. Last year Congress wrote a provision into the act limiting payments to one person or corporation in a state to \$10,000. But it has developed that the flat limitation actually works against a number of tenant farmers who are on land owned by insurance companies.

Most probable amendment seems to be along the line of that approved by the House committee. Full payments up to \$5,000; 25 per cent reduction between \$5,000 and \$10,000. Limitation not applying to landlord where tenants get equitable share of payments.

W. H. Tilford, of Moscow, Kan., apparently has lost his fight, and he has made a good one, to get the Government to make a commodity loan or to purchase his stock of broom corn. Senator Capper has received a letter from Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace which says, in part:

"This department has given careful consideration to the broom corn situation in the Southwest. Particular attention was given to the proposal that the Surplus Commodities Corporation be authorized to purchase broom corn and exchange it for brooms to be distributed among relief clients.

"A study of the official and trade reports on production, supplies and demand for broom corn led to the conclusion that such a purchase could not be recommended. The broom corn crop of 1938 was materially smaller than the crop of 1937, or the average for the previous 10 years. There is active demand by manufacturers and dealers in broom corn. Prices paid to farmers in the Southwest have advanced as much as \$10 a ton in recent weeks."

Beef Is on the Spot

Argentine beef has become an international incident.

Ever since Dr. W. M. Jardine, of Kansas, then Secretary of Agriculture,

issued a sanitary order prohibiting exports of cattle and fresh beef from the Argentine, on the ground such imports might bring dreaded "foot and mouth disease" into the United States, there has been an embargo against them.

The livestock industry of the United States is insistent that the embargo be continued. Argentine beef can be produced, processed, and landed on the Atlantic seaboard so cheaply, even over a fair tariff wall, that Midwestern and Western beef cannot hope to compete. Once the embargo is lifted, United States livestock interests feel that the seaboard market for United States beef will be materially diminished.

Secretary of State Hull, in pursuance of the policy of building up trade with South America, has negotiated a sanitary convention—in effect a treaty—with Argentina, by which the quarantine would be relaxed. Under terms of the convention, fresh beef would be admitted to the United States from areas in Argentina certified by that government free from foot and mouth disease.

Western senators have so far been able to smother the sanitary convention in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Now Argentina has retaliated with a rigid limitation of importations of manufactured goods from the U. S.

Dead Grass That Came to Life

A Visit With Cattlemen

By JESSE R. JOHNSON

FARM programs and prospective oil wells faded out of the picture as one walks with farmers thru their pastures and listens to the story of dead grass that came to life.

Whether farmers and stockmen abused the privilege of grass ownership, the time came when they were to better understand and appreciate the heritage that came with the land, requiring no seeding, watering or cultivation.

During the recent drouth years farmers looked forward to each new season hopefully believing the year had come for good crops. But the time came when they no longer looked for the return of grass. Like vultures following a battle, "Broom" and other unnamed varieties of weeds moved in and took possession of many pastures. Pasture land values went down or remained low followed by livestock indifference and many turned to wheat. But the grass was not dead. Like a sleeping giant its roots revived in the moist earth when the rains came.

Owners of hill pastures really had the worst scare. Lands too rough for cultivation would have been valueless or scarcely worth paying taxes on if the grass had surrendered definitely to weeds. But in most instances the farm best balanced between level and hill pasture land withstood the prolonged drouth the best. Grass roots growing where there is some flint withstands animal trampling best, and the level farm lands laying between the hill pastures afforded more roughage and helped to shorten the pasture season. Anyway farmers are happy now over the almost miraculous return of their pastures. Suppose we visit with a few of them:

F. H. MANNING, manager of the Miller & Manning Hereford ranch at Council Grove, says he is a little far north for the Broom weed, but from the way he talked he must have fully expected it by another year. He says it has entirely disappeared in his section of the Flint Hills.

WILLARD BROWN, part owner and manager of the B & B 3,000-acre farm near Emmett, in Pottawatomie county says: "All but about 600 acres of the ranch is in grass and we plan to get most of that in grass as rapidly as possible." Mr. Brown has had fine results seeding lespedeza with oats, rye and other grains. He also seeded 40 acres to Brome grass but as yet is unable to say whether it will prove profitable. Last fall they cut and threshed 150 bushels of native bluestem which is being used to reseed bare spots in the pastures.

LESTER KOLTERMAN and his brothers, also of Pottawatomie county, own and carry on the big stock farm, owned first by their grandfather, later by their father. As boys they cut weeds from the pastures with hoes. They no longer do this but find that resting the pastures and not turning the cattle on too early is the best method of preventing weeds.

JAMES T. McCULLOCH, auctioneer, land owner and close observer, says: "Pastures haven't been as good in Clay county in 30 years." Mr. Mc-

Culloch thinks the return of grass will do much to encourage more cattle breeding and have a big part in reducing wheat acreage.

OTTO WENRICH, of Oxford, told me recently, with no apparent disappointment, that many of the oil wells on his farm where he began breeding Shorthorns many years ago were being plugged. He is moving the cattle back to the farm, clearing away the scars made by oil, and planning to get the farm to grass again.

FRED COTRELL has 1,000 acres of native pasture on his Hereford ranch, near Irving, which has been grazed steadily for almost 50 years. Mr. Cotrell says during the past season several different kinds of grass have sprung up that he has never seen before. Among them a sort of bunch variety that the cattle seem to like especially well. He believes it is a variety of Grama but is not certain. Pastures on this ranch were mowed regularly during the past several years. Mr. Cotrell believes this has done a lot toward holding down weed growth. Like everyone else he thought it would take several years to bring back the grass and says now that we have it back it should be more carefully protected and not over-grazed as in the past.

GROVER C. POOLE, breeder of Anxiety-Fourth Hereford cattle, R. 6, Manhattan, says: "As to the condition of wild grass pasture in this locality, I'll give you my views as to the practical methods of restoring it as near as possible to its former superb condition. "The dry, hot weather that effected the growth of our native grasses really

started in the summer of 1933, and followed for 4 years leaving a thinner stand of grass and more weeds. Starting in 1935 we cut our number of cattle on the grass. Where we would run one critter to 4 or 5 acres before the dry weather we now allowed 8 or 10 acres. We continued this and the season of 1938 had practically no cattle on the pastures and one would not believe without seeing for himself the wonderful come-back our native grasses have made. I would say with the exception of a few small over-grazed pastures, the sod is back to 80 or 90 per cent of its original condition.

"I think deferred grazing in the spring is an excellent practice for improving your pastures—it is a practice that is easier said than done. It is pretty hard to keep off the native grasses after the 1st of May. I think the native grasses will take care of the weed situation. If we will cut our cattle number and give the grass a chance, the grass must be allowed to make sufficient growth to store plant food in its root system to give it a good start-off in the spring.

"There seems to be several new varieties of grass started as a result of the dry weather. I doubt very much whether they will be as good as our native grasses and don't think they can be any better. In my opinion it will be a difficult job to improve on a good stand of our native grasses. Good grass puts on more pounds for less money than any other feed we have.

"With the range program increasing our stock water supply with ponds and resting the pastures to the limit, I believe the pastures are in for a complete comeback."

New Trick in Apple Propagation

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

THE fact has long been known that apple cuttings will not take root. Consequently the propagation of apple trees these many years has been done by grafting the desired variety on seedling rootstocks. Now come certain scientists from the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. D. A., with the very important announcement that they have discovered a means by which apple trees may be propagated from stem cuttings. The new method, as announced by Dr. F. E. Gardner, in charge of nursery stock investigations is very simple.

All you do is to wrap the growing apple shoot with black tape when leaf development starts in the spring. A 3-inch piece of tape will be long enough to wrap spirally around the young shoot 4 or 5 times, starting as near the growing tip as possible. Then when fall comes you take off the shoot, remove the tape and make a basal cut in the area that has been covered all summer and the cutting is ready to be set out. Root initials or points of origin form on the stem and promptly develop into roots.

It Brings a New Word

With this new method of propagation comes a new word into our horticultural vocabulary; or at least it is new to most of us. The word is "etiolation," which, according to my dictionary means, "to blanch or whiten by excluding the sunlight." The summer's growth of the twig is made entirely in the absence of light. Just why etiolation should be favorable to the production of roots on apple stem tissue, I think the scientists have so far not been able to explain. At any rate the new method will revolutionize things in the propagating end of the apple industry for it will eliminate the necessity of grafting.

While we are on the subject of cuttings I might mention that a great many of our ornamental shrubs and trees can be propagated successfully from stem cuttings. Such a discussion might not be untimely here in view of the lively interest in landscaping that is being taken by the farm women of the state thru their Farm Bureau

clubs. Now is the best time to make these cuttings and if your neighbor has a shrub that you have admired in her yard, propose a swap. Perhaps you have a shrub or tree that she would like to have.

Want Some Lombardy Poplars?

Everyone admires the stately Lombardy poplars and few there are who would not like to have a row of these on the premises. Your wish may be gratified with little effort if you have a friend or neighbor who will let you take cuttings from his tree. Cuttings from Lombardy poplars take root as easily and readily as do cuttings from willows or cottonwoods.

Some of the common shrubs easily started from stem cuttings are weigela, spirea, Deutzia, Forsythia, privets, mock orange and tamarix. In making cuttings of these early blooming plants be careful not to cut off the ends because here is where the flower buds are that will be bursting out one of these days. It is best to cut off the branches close to the ground and make the wood into cuttings 8 to 12 inches long. Tie your cuttings into bundles and bury them in the ground below the frost level. Then when planting time comes in the spring set them out in rows in the garden with the top bud of the cutting just above ground level and then pull a little dirt over the top to prevent evaporation.

Make Cuttings This Way

Cuttings should be made with the lower end just below a joint and the top end about an inch above a bud. Growing new plants from cuttings is just as simple as it can be and you will find it very interesting. Here at Echo Glen Farm we grow a few grape vines from cuttings each year to replace those in the vineyard that die from one cause or another.

Pussy willows, if taken into the house now and put in water will bloom and soon develop a mass of roots quite as interesting to watch as the blooms and the rooted cuttings can be set in the ground in the spring.

Not Soil-Depleting

Flax has been gaining recognition as a crop in Eastern Kansas in recent years. Twenty-one Kansas counties, in which flax—if matched by grasses or legumes—will not be classified as a soil-depleting crop in the 1939 AAA program, have been announced. Counties included are: Johnson, Douglas, Osage, Franklin, Miami, Coffey, Anderson, Linn, Greenwood, Woodson, Allen, Bourbon, Wilson, Neosho, Crawford, Montgomery, Labette, Cherokee, Lyon, Elk, and Chautauqua. Under this new classification flax will not be considered depleting when used as a nurse crop for biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses of which a good stand is established in 1939, or when matched acre for acre by a good stand of grasses or legumes seeded alone in 1939. If a good stand of the grass or legume is not obtained, then the flax acreage will be classified as soil-depleting.

T. F. GUTHRIE, of the Guthrie Ranch, Western Feeders and Pasture Saffordville, believes: "Too much grass is a plenty. The Texas man wants the grass burned off in the spring in order to have clean grazing. The Creator intended that last year's old grass should be a mulch for this year's crop. Proper burning is not as detrimental as burning generally indulged in by the public.

"While April 29 is the usual turning out date for cattle, May 1 is much better for both cattle and pasture—the grass system then being more firmly established and therefore better able to withstand the shock of continuous reproduction.

"Weeds are found mostly in 'bald headed' pastures. The man who overpastures his grass is courting disaster.

"The cure for weeds is more acreage to the head. Dry weather and hot winds cut down the acre tonnage of grass thus leaving a fertile opening for Broom weed and others. When you have a large acreage of Broom weed you may know that grass has been overpastured.

"Forty years ago, 4 acres a head was ample for a full season of heavy grazing. The bad years of 1901-13-34 took a very heavy toll of the bluestem crowns. Level pastures suffered the most—rough, hilly pastures suffered less because of the northside protection of the hills.

"The bluestem grows from a crown with dormant buds on the roots for emergency. When the crown is destroyed, the dormant buds sprout with the rains and re-establish the sod, given a chance by increased acreage.

"Where grass has been protected the last few years with 6 acres to the head of the bluestem, with this last year's rains, has staged a wonderful comeback and with a few years of plentiful rains could gradually drop back to four acres."

F. M. GIFFORD, proprietor of Echo Glen Farm, Wakefield, observes: "In regard to the cow herd, there is nothing complicated about keeping a herd of cows to get good results from them. My cows are good grade and purebred Shorthorns. On this farm we began raising Shorthorns in 1873 and still think they are the best for the general farmer.

"In winter my cows in a good sensible way have the run of the stalk field in the early winter with a little sorghum feed and a little silage if we have it. Later, more silage and about 1 pound of cotton cake or meal a day and another roughness that we have. I like to keep my cows strong but not fat. I try to have my calves come in February, March and April, as I do not like later summer calves as they never catch up with the others on account of flies and hot weather. I wean the calves about October 1. Sometimes I put them on wheat pasture with a little grain, oats if available, and later, I think creep-feeding is all right if pastures and water are situated so they can be used handily.

"In regard to the pasture do not over-stock it, and be sure your cows have plenty of grass as the calves have plenty of grass as the

(Continued on Page 7)



"Look what the lightning did to this tree. Pop!"

The Right Way to Handle Beef

By J. J. MOXLEY

BEF cattle farming is the most important phase of livestock farming in Kansas, as it utilizes a third of the state acreage and produces a major part of its revenue.

An inquisitive journey over Kansas shows various systems of beef production in practice. Some farmers have a definite, long-time plan of crop rotation and beef cattle production. Others flurry in and out with the thought of a large margin and quick turnover on each deal. Kansas has a year history that has repeatedly shown the success of the former and the fallacy of the latter.

The first system relies upon the creation of new wealth by a combination of crops and livestock, and is least dependent upon outside influences for its success. The latter relies chiefly upon the trading ability of the operator. The qualities of the past are ample warning signals to the thoughtful.

After studying the experiences of Kansas farmers one is impressed with the fact that a few methods of beef production have been more consistently profitable than others. Since grass and roughage are the two most certain crops under Kansas climatic conditions, a conservative system that has been built around these crops has definite advantages.

A good beef cow herd headed by a rebred bull and handled properly is one of the safest and least speculative types of production when grass and roughage are available. The common practice of raising their own calves and feed appeals to many farmers as being the least subject to outside influences over which they have no control. Just as in other types of production the efficiency of the cow herd is determined largely by the management of the operator. Some Kansas cow herd owners can raise 500-pound calves while others produce 350-pound calves. The difference in most cases can be attributed to the fact that heavy calves are early while the light ones are late spring or summer calves. To consistently get big, early calves calls for a good wintering of the herd, ample grass and the use of good, well-bred breeding stock.

Makes Crops Certain

In recent years, some Kansas farmers with cow herds, producing early calves, have fed these calves to be marketed as slaughter calves on the fall market, where grain is available. This practice has been most successful as a 300-pound slaughter animal was produced with 25 to 30 bushels of grain around 10 months old. Producing a good weighty feeder calf or a beef calf permits the farmer to turn off each year a crop that is as certain as is possible to obtain.

A second type of beef production to raise grass and roughage to good advantage has been followed by other farmers. They purchase good quality calves in the fall, winter them well and graze them, expecting to double the weight of a 350-pound calf from fall to the next. Most men then sell them as yearlings in the fall and then place them again with calves. In this manner they plan to use their feeds in making 350-pounds of beef a head each year.

Simply selling yearlings and buying calves on the same market level have also reduced the buying and selling hazard to a minimum. Since lightweight cattle are more efficient in the use of feeds than the older cattle they produce good gains for the farmer.

Still another system that takes advantage of the same practices of using good quality lightweight cattle to market roughage and grass, and then adding grain to lift the cattle up into the slaughter grades, has become quite generally practiced with good results. It is known as the deferred feeding of calves and the essentials are: That good quality calves be used, that they be from 200 to 250 pounds during the winter, that they graze for 90 days and finally that they be put on feed, preferably in a dry lot, for 30 days to finish them for a fall market.

Studying Kansas cattle history gives one impressed with the thought that all the pounds of beef produced originate from its soil, that this heritage must be maintained thru proper

rotation and conservation, that adapted varieties increase the output, that silage storage doubles the farm's carrying capacity and that the production of good quality lightweight cattle are the most efficient users of its products and are least subject to outside influences over which the farmer has no control.

— K —

Dead Grass Comes to Life

(Continued from Page 6)

is where you make your cheap gain. And in order for a cow to raise a 500 pound calf she must have plenty of good feed. I do not like to use a pasture too soon in the spring as that will keep the grass short all season. I do not burn a pasture only on account of having too much old grass and then burn in late spring as that will kill the first crop of weeds. Do not pasture late; give the grass a little rest before winter. I think every farm should keep a herd of good breeding cows up to the capacity of the farm, as that is a good safe investment and a good way to get something for your rough feed and grass."

S. B. AMCOATS, Cedar Lawn Farm, Clay Center, says: "I do not know that I can tell much about pastures that folks do not already know.

"Our main pasture is rough and could not be broken, but has a good sod and has not been over-stocked for 20 years, except in the drouth years of '34 and '35, when no grass grew. We figure on about 3 acres to the head on mature cattle and less acreage for smaller cattle. However, if a pasture is over-stocked it would require more acres a head to allow a comeback.

"As a rule, we do not turn out until May 10 to 20 if we have silage or roughness, as grass becomes less washy by keeping cattle off for 2 or 3 weeks, and if we get a dry spell in summer, which we usually do, there is a surplus of grass which is a big protection in these hot dry spells.

"We pasture usually until the middle of October or later as there is plenty of feed, unless the pasture has been over-stocked.

"On one of our lower pastures that was bluestem and bluegrass, the bluegrass is practically all killed, but the last 2 years with more rainfall, the bluestem has come back and with another year of care not to over-stock will be as good as ever.

"We have depended a good deal on Brome grass for early spring and late fall pasture, but the summer of '34 killed all our Brome and, owing to drouth and grasshoppers, we have

been unable to get a new stand. With Brome grass on good land, I know we can lengthen the pasture season 2 months in a year of normal rain."

JESSE JAMES, of Kanorado, has this to report: "I will try to give information about our pasture situation. The grass has come back considerably since the drouth, some pasture land is back to normal, other pastures aren't.

"We have buffalo grass. About 25 per cent of our farm is in grass. I pasture my cattle out every year as it is cheaper to hire pasture than it is to own. Some pastures can handle 1 head to 12 acres for about 5 months out of the year, but I believe if we would put 1 cow to 15 acres we would be better off as we would raise better calves as the cows would do better if we would practice that from one year to another.

"Some years when we have above normal rainfall, our pastures would pasture more, but if not all utilized it is a very profitable covering for the ground, and pastures would build up and would cause the grass to start early in the spring."

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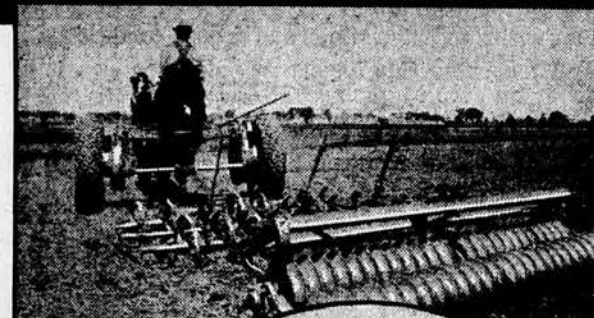
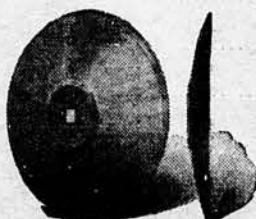
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Bill to Cut Farm Interest Rates
Introduced by Senator Capper

SENATOR CAPPER has introduced a bill in the Senate at Washington, one he feels is exceedingly important, for further reduction of interest rates on Federal farm loans, and to provide a moratorium on the principal of such mortgages until July 1, 1943. The bill calls for 3 per cent interest rates on Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans. Senator Capper explained the bill to the Senate in this manner:

"Mr. President, I desire to introduce a bill to provide lower interest rates on Federal Land Bank loans and on Land Bank Commissioner loans; also for moratoriums on principal payments on these loans until July 1, 1943, under certain conditions.

"While I have the floor I want to say to the Senate that it is imperative that something be done along this line. There are hundreds of communities over the drouth sections of the Great Plains, where farmers as a whole are barely holding onto their farms, with the help of the Federal government. What little cash they realize from short crops, and from benefit payments in many instances, is being required to pay interest on loans. It seems only fair and right and very much in the public interest, that under such conditions payments on the principal be postponed until better conditions prevail.

"I have held for years that farm interest rates are too high. Agriculture cannot pay these high rates of interest with the prevailing low prices and lack of markets for farm products. The bill which I have introduced provides a 3 per cent interest rate. I shall press for its passage.

"Under existing law, the interest

rate on loans by the Federal Land Banks is fixed at 3½ per cent per annum for the period between July 1, 1935 and July 1, 1940, and the interest rate on loans by the Land Bank Commissioner is fixed at 4 per cent per annum for the period between July 1, 1937 and July 1, 1940. In addition, existing law provides for an extension of the time for making the payments required under the mortgage security of any such loan when in the judgment of the board of directors of the Federal Land Bank, or the Land Bank Commissioner, conditions justify it.

"Section 2 of the bill fixes at 3 per cent per annum the interest rate on loans by the Federal Land Banks for the period between July 1, 1935 and July 1, 1943, and provides that in case of any such loan which is outstanding on the date of the enactment of the bill—referred to for convenience as the Farm Credit Act of 1939—payment of principal shall be required prior to July 1, 1943 if the borrower is not in default with respect to any other covenant or condition of the mortgage.

"The interest rate is fixed at 3 per cent per annum by section 3 of the bill in the case of loans by the Land Bank Commissioner for the period between July 22, 1937 and July 1, 1943, and a moratorium provision with respect to payment of principal is the same as in the case of loans by the Federal Land Banks. Provision also is made in the section for applying to future interest payments the difference between the amounts paid under the higher interest rate fixed by existing law and the rate provided by the bill, and prior payments of principal are to be applied to payments required after July 1, 1943.

Urges Lenient Foreclosure Policy

Letter From Senator Capper

URGING a policy of extreme leniency in foreclosures of farm mortgages held by the Federal Land Banks or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation—"policy of not foreclosing wherever there is even a remote chance that in another year, or 2 years, or even 3 years, payments might be resumed"—Senator Capper sent the following letter to F. F. Hill, Governor, Farm Credit Administration:

Mr. F. F. Hill,
Governor, Farm Credit Administration,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hill:

I wish to call your attention to a letter I have just received from James O'Leary, of Herndon, Kansas, which portrays the desperate plight of many farmers in Western Kansas whose farms are mortgaged to the Federal Land Bank or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

I appreciate the fact that the policy of the FCA has been to grant extensions in some, I might say many, instances where payments of principal or interest were in default. I appreciate also the difficulties of any general moratorium.

But I also desire to say that I appreciate the intent of Congress in creating the FCA, and especially in providing for the Land Bank Commissioner loans, beyond all question was, and is, that a lenient policy be followed where unusual climatic or market conditions have made it impossible for farmers to meet their payments.

It is a most unhealthy condition which we face when farmers are put off their farms and forced to go on relief in the towns. Far better it seems to me, and I believe that is the intent of Congress, that the operating farmer be kept on the land, even at the expense of extending time for payments beyond what ordinary prudent business policies would call for.

I most respectfully urge that a policy of not foreclosing be followed wherever there is even a remote chance that in another year, or 2 years, or even 3 years, payments might be resumed. Congress is providing funds thru Farm Security, thru crop loans, thru WPA funds in some instances, so

that these distressed farmers may operate their farms if the FCA will allow them to remain on their farms.

I just want to urge again that stretch leniency to the very limit; give these distressed farmers the benefit of every doubt, before taking their homes away from them.

Sincerely yours,
ARTHUR CAPPER

Letter From Land Bank

That the Farm Credit Administration has been as liberal as possible extending time for repayments of Land Bank Commissioner loans and Federal Land Bank loans is maintained by A. S. Goss, Washington, Land Bank Commissioner, in the reply to Senator Capper. His letter reads in part:

"Dear Senator:

"It is not our desire to foreclose and acquire farms in any case where it can be avoided and I believe our foreclosure policy works to this end. Briefly stated, foreclosure proceedings are instituted where the farmer (1) is not doing his honest best; (2) is applying the proceeds of production, over and above necessary living expenses, to the payment of primary obligations; (3) is taking proper care of the property and has the capacity to work his way out of a reasonable burden of debt under normal conditions and is making satisfactory progress.

"In considering the needs of borrowers who because of climatic, economic or other conditions, are unable to meet the terms of their mortgage contracts we have been endeavoring to find a remedy which best meets the needs of the individual case. Our first emphasis has been on short-term extensions.

"The deferment of specific installments of principal which may give relief for 2, 3 or 4 years will sometimes be adequate in certain cases. If, however, the bank's study of the individual case indicates that the semi-annual installments on the loan, as now written, are heavier than the farm can normally carry and the borrower has no other income from which he might otherwise meet his payments, the entire loan may be reamortized over a long period and with smaller installments.

ger Herds and More of Them rgent Need on Kansas Farms

By A. D. WEBER
Kansas State College

KANSAS beef breeders were forced to reduce their herds during recent years, yet in most instances were able to retain valuable foundation stock. The reduction in beef cat-
tlers was greater in commercial herds than in purebred herds. Because of these reductions, competent breeders are of the opinion that there is a shortage of beef cattle in Kansas. It would seem that with the re-
turn of normal rainfall, the size of beef breeding herds should be in-
creased. Furthermore, new beef herds should be established on many farms if pastures are to yield satisfactory returns.
What kind of cattle will be used in making these increases? If we may judge by what has happened in the past, following forced reductions in numbers, quality is likely to be improved when herds are re-established to normal size.

Breeders Look to Future

One of the principal objectives of the members of Kansas beef breed associations is to see to it that quality is not sacrificed. These forward-looking breeders realize that everyone loses when same quality cattle are used in re-build-
ing herds.
The Hereford breeders who are di-
recting this campaign for their state associations are as follows: President, George Hamilton, Horton; vice presi-
dent, H. H. Colburn, Spearville; treas-
urer, Will Condell, El Dorado; secre-
tary, J. J. Moxley, Manhattan.

The officers of the Kansas Short-
horn Breeders' Association are: Presi-
dent, J. C. Seyb, Pretty Prairie; vice
president, Dillard Clark, Douglass;
secretary-treasurer, A. D. Weber, Man-
hattan.

J. J. Schuler, Chapman, is president
of the Kansas Angus Breeders' Assoca-
tion; Phil Ljungdahl, Menlo, vice
president; and R. C. Munson, Junction
City, secretary-treasurer.

The agricultural press, county Farm
Bureaus, Chambers of Commerce, and
other organizations and groups are
joining the state breed associations in
this worthy fight. Let us consider
some of the things Kansas
breeders are doing.

The hundred twelve Kansas breeders
exhibited beef cattle at the 1938 Kan-
sas State Fair. Included in this im-
mense display were 16 county show
herds and 2 district herds. Hereford
counties were shown from the fol-
lowing counties: Morris, Chase, Butler,
Lincoln, Hodgeman, Col-
umbia, Rush and Reno.

County show herds of Shorthorns
are as follows: Chase, Butler, Cowley,
Atauqua, Reno, Clay and Sedgwick.
The district Aberdeen Angus herds,
from Geary and Dickinson coun-
ties, and the other from Brown and
Lincoln counties, also did much to
improve Kansas State Fair visitors of
the importance of quality in beef cat-
tles.

Credit Goes to Moxley

These county show herds are con-
vincing proof that Kansas beef cattle
breeders can and do co-operate, and
they understand fully their re-
sponsibilities in the rehabilitation of
beef herds. Much credit for the suc-
cess of this project should go to J.
Moxley, the genial and efficient
extension Animal Husbandman of
Kansas State College.

Beef cattle tours, like county show
herds, also have done much in recent
years to spread the gospel of better
and improved management meth-
ods. Tours were conducted in about 30
counties in 1938, direct supervision be-
ing by Mr. Moxley and the various
county agricultural agents.
Breeders were quick to recognize the
importance of the beef production con-
test sponsored by the Kansas Extension
Service. For this contest stresses the
importance of good breeding, judicious
feeding and sound management meth-
ods—each an important factor in de-
termining profits in beef production.
I. Mudd and Sons, of Gorham, won
prize in the 1938 beef production
contest. Their 21 head of Hereford

creep-fed calves weighed 880 pounds
and brought \$97.90 apiece when 357
days old. F. D. Gerordy and Sons, of
Clay Center, won second, and Drum-
mond Brothers, of Elmdale, ranked
third. The records of these winners,
while outstanding, could be duplicated
on many Kansas farms.

At a recent meeting of the Kansas
Hereford Association a resolution was
adopted to boost beef production con-
tests. Shorthorn and Angus breeders
are also helping to create interest in
this important project.

Field days, picnics and judging con-
tests are other means used by Kansas
breeders to stimulate interest in good
cattle. "Better Livestock Day," spon-
sored by the Angus breeders of Geary
and Dickinson counties, is generally
recognized as one of the outstanding
livestock events in the Middle West.
An attendance of 3,000 is not unusual,
and more than 700 boys and girls
frequently compete in the judging con-
test.

Two new Angus field days will be
held this year—one at the E. L. Barnes

farm near Eureka, and the other at
the Kansas State Fair grounds.

The Shorthorn breeders of Southern
Kansas meet for an all-day picnic each
summer on the farm of one of their
members. Then there are numerous
4-H Club and Vocational judging con-
tests held each year on Hereford,
Shorthorn and Angus farms. It seems
that everything possible is being done
to make farm boys conscious of the
importance of quality in beef cattle.

Two consignment sales are held each
year by the Southern Kansas Short-
horn Breeders' Association. Thick, use-
ful cattle are sold in these sales, which
are under the capable management of
Hans Regier, of Whitewater.

Kansas Hereford Breeders held their
first consignment sale in Hutchinson
early in January.

Kansas State College is making an
important contribution to the improve-
ment of Kansas beef cattle. Students
are instructed in the methods of in-
breeding, feeding, selection and man-
agement that are associated with suc-
cessful beef cattle production.

Kansas breeders, assisted by various
other agencies, are doing much to im-
prove the quality of beef cattle in Kan-
sas. Recognition of this improvement
is evinced in various ways, including
show yard winnings in competition
with breeders and feeders from other
states. Among those who have figured
prominently in such winnings may be
mentioned Foster Farms, Rexford;
Jenny Wren Farms, Lawrence; and

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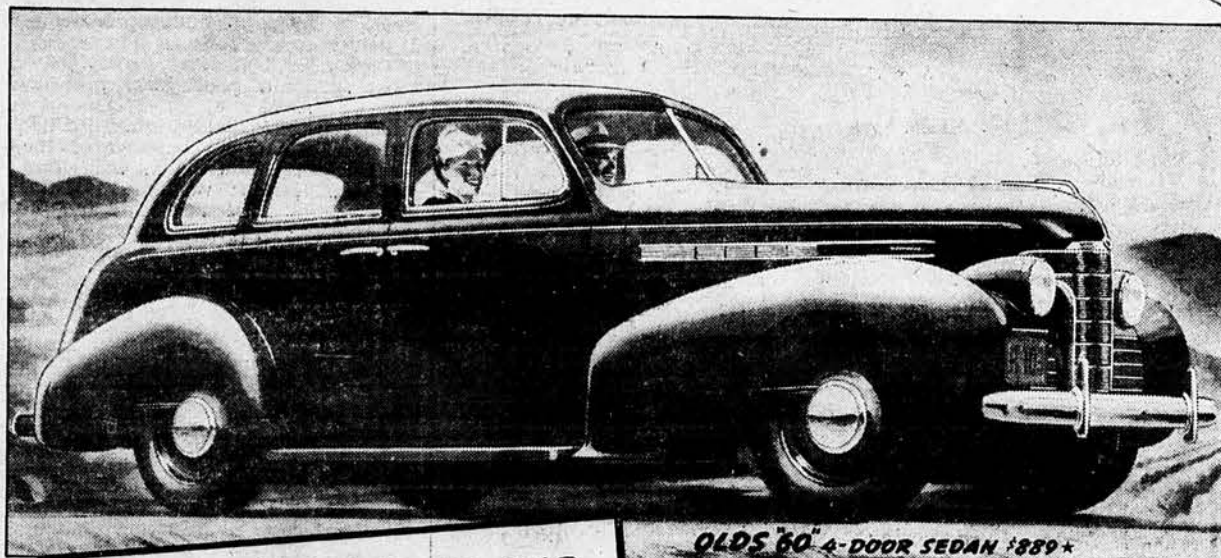
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Handy Quilting Frames. Il-
lustration and instructions for
making.

Methods of Dry Cleaning.
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simple but delicious recipes.
The Skin and Complexion; 1-
page bulletin.

How Our Folks Cure Meat.

Dan Casement, Manhattan, showing
Herefords. Tomson Brothers, Waka-
rusa; John Regier and Sons, White-
water; and Dillard Clark, Douglass,
have made an excellent showing with
their Shorthorns at out-of-state fairs
and shows. James B. Hollinger, of
Chapman, has won consistently with
his Angus at shows thruout the U. S.

3 REASONS WHY YOU OUGHT TO OWN AN OLDS



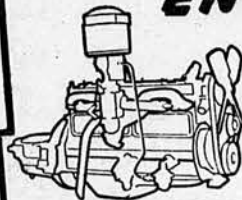
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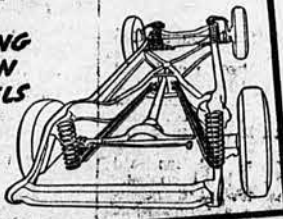


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Rhythmic Ride in an Olds!



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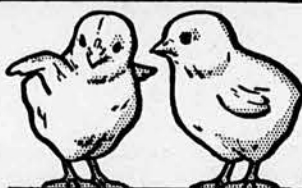
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Tested and proved feeds that produce profitable results—in attractive, high quality bags from which you can make hundreds of things. Tune in these radio stations for complete information:

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TAP ALONG THE ROOSTS... THEN SPRAY

To Get the Best Cough Medicine, Mix It at Home

Saves Good Money. No Cooking.

This famous recipe is used by millions of housewives, because it makes such a dependable, effective remedy for coughs that start from colds. It's so easy to mix—a child could do it.

From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex, a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable gualacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its effect on throat and bronchial membranes.

Then make a syrup by stirring two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. It's no trouble at all, and takes but a moment. No cooking needed.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle and add your syrup. This makes a full pint of cough remedy, very effective and quick-acting, and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and is very pleasant in taste.

You'll be amazed by the way it takes hold of coughs, giving you quick relief. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

Poultrymen Benefit From Lights

Reduces Crowding in Brooder House

AS REA lines form a network thru the farms of this country there is sure to be more interest in using electricity for poultry production. The oldest idea in this connection is lights for lengthening the day during the winter and spring laying seasons. In recent years this practice has proved successful with turkeys. By turning the lights on about 5 o'clock in the morning beginning in February, the hens will start to lay much sooner. They may not lay more eggs in the season, but a much higher percentage of the eggs will come early, and fewer in June and July.

In brooders a dim light often is used all night to cut down crowding and make the chicks or poults more comfortable. This light could be provided by 6-volt, 32-volt or 110-volt bulbs.

At Farm and Home Week in Manhattan this month, W. C. Boardman, an electrical specialist of Lawrence, told about C-X light installations to supply hens and growing chicks with ultra-violet light—which supplies vitamin D. This is a paying proposition when chickens are raised indoors, and kept in laying houses at all times. Lights in the poultry yard often prevent thievery. If turkeys roost within full view of the house, a series of lights around the roosts will be protection. When a light is used it should be shaded to increase its efficiency. In this way a shaded 40-watt lamp will be worth as much as an unshaded 100-watt.

Use of ultra-violet lights does not greatly increase egg production but it improves the texture of the egg shells. "Its biggest dividends," Mr. Boardman said, "will be paid in eggs going to the hatcheries where a uniform shell is necessary to get uniform evaporation, and where vitamin D content in the yolk will increase the hatchability of the chicks."

Poultry Preference

Wide consumer acceptance of full-drawn "Ready to Cook" poultry promises a new era in poultry processing. It now is firmly believed this method of preparing chicken, turkey, and other classes of poultry has come to stay.

The process is divided into 5 distinct steps: Cleaning the exterior of the bird; drawing; government inspection and certification; washing, internal cleaning and final check-up; and individual wrapping and packaging.

As an example of farmer use of this idea, C. C. Witwer, Shawnee county, who sells dressed turkeys, fully draws

all of his birds and sells them direct to the consumer to as large an extent as possible. Explanation and experience will convince the housewife shortly that she is buying shrewdly to get dressed and drawn fowl.

The cost of all this preparation is not excessive. The housewife usually asks the butcher to draw the orthodox "hog dressed" poultry she has purchased. This job is expensive. Stores purchasing full-drawn poultry frequently find it cheaper to handle than the un-drawn product.

Perhaps the greatest obstacle in the matter of increased costs comes from the 25 to 30 per cent shrinkage accompanying drawing. This shrinkage materially raises the pound cost, but not actual cost.

State Has Big Future In Turkey Raising

THE turkey industry in Kansas is just in its infancy, believes Glen C. Bidleman, Kinsley, a grower of fine quality, "beef-type" Bronze turkeys. Kansas should rank higher than any of its neighboring states in the turkey business because it has a favorable climate, producers can raise a majority of their feeds, and because the state has lower transportation costs to Eastern markets than have other heavy-producing areas to the West.

However, our neighboring states have these advantages to a somewhat similar extent, especially Oklahoma and Nebraska. One additional manner in which Kansas shines is that many farms within its borders are essentially wheat farms, and turkey production could be assumed without interfering with other major livestock operations.

"We must give up the idea that turkeys will ever bring exorbitant prices as they once did several years back," Mr. Bidleman said. "It will be impossible in the future to follow slipshod methods and still find turkey raising a profitable venture."

Regardless of marketing methods used, the main thing is to offer birds that are in proper marketing condition. It should be to the best interest of every producer to supply birds which tend to boost production rather than hinder. It is lax finishing, together with poor type turkeys, that have caused the bulk of Kansas turkeys to sell from 1 to 2 cents below the top of our Eastern markets. This can and will be corrected.

Hot Wires Fence the Range

By E. A. STEPHENSON, Clark County

ELECTRIC fences are definitely a part of the farm program in Southwest Kansas now, having emerged from the experimental stage and the homemade contraptions of the past 2 years into several makes of cheap, satisfactory battery current controllers.

All over the area in which wheat pasture was available this winter these new type fences were much in evidence. Some were placed entirely around a field; others were around just a part of the field, then moved every few weeks to provide fresh pasture for the cattle. Around Guymon, Okla., where both wheat pasture and feed crops were heavy this year, both the wheat and the feed was largely grazed off, and the electric fence made it possible to control the area worked over with great ease.

Most farmers have found that as soon as the cattle get acquainted with the "hot" wire, they will not bother it, and they can leave their battery unhooked for days at a time, thus making one battery last a long time.

In Clark county, Kansas, several operators say they intend to use electric fence next summer in connection with Sudan grass pasture on a field scale, thus saving harvesting costs and at the same time having their fields grazed off a little bit at a time. One farmer is planning to plant about 3 different types of kafir and milo in 3 parts of

his field, then turn yearling heifers in to harvest each type as it becomes mature. Another plans to use one of the outfits to keep his hogs pasturing on whichever part of his place he wants them at that particular time.

AAA Rates Announced

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced recently rates of "price-adjustment" payments which will be made to farmers who plant within their 1939 acreage allotments of cotton, corn, wheat and rice. Payments will come from \$212,000,000 appropriated by the last Congress.

The rates: Cotton, 1.6 cents a pound; corn, 6 cents a bushel; wheat, 11 cents a bushel; and rice, 12 cents a hundredweight.

Payments, to be made on the normal yield of each farmer's allotted acreage, will supplement soil conservation subsidies from a \$500,000,000 appropriation.

Checks covering the "price-adjusting" payments will be sent to farmers as they provide proof of compliance with acreage allotments.

Beef Control

(Continued from Page 3)

calves from this cow seemed to be more hardy nature, so the heifer was kept until maturity and ones which made the best milkers kept in the herd. The results have been that we have a fine herd of beef cattle, the steers have made feeders, some of the better males have been sold to farmers for breeding purposes, and the cows have been far above the average as milkers.

The ancestry of most of our foundation dates back to this cow. The can be traced back to a good Red milk cow some 20 years ago. We like Hereford cattle, the only cheap being they are poor as milkers. The above plan has given us a herd of dual purpose cattle and we like it better than having dairy cows in the herd.

The successful management of a herd goes hand in hand with well-planned farm practices, such as rotation, alternate grazing of pasture, giving all feed necessary, if possible, maintaining the herd, as every dollar paid out naturally narrows the margin of profit.

is for new crops. We believe Colby is here to stay, but its value as a, especially in finishing beef cattle, is as yet to be determined by our experience.

JAMES G. TOMSON, Osage county thorn breeder: My observation during the past year, has led me to believe those breeders who have maintained their herds of beef cattle through troublesome drouth years are now in position to reap their reward. This applies to both the breeders of commercial and registered cattle, because they are inseparable. When stocker and calves are selling at 8 cents to 10 cents a pound, as they have been doing this fall, the breeder of such calves becomes more interested in the improvement of his herd and demands a better class of bulls that can improve quality and increase the weight of calf crop. Breeders of registered cattle are now feeling this demand for quality. As a breeder of Shorthorns I will say that the demand for good bulls is the best we have had for a number of years.

Many farmers who were forced to sell out their cattle during the drouth are again restocking their farms and the demand for such cattle will be good for several years to come. Cross breeding is becoming more popular with breeders of commercial cattle as a means of increasing weight in calf crop. Herds that have been bred closely, along certain blood lines, for many years, seem to respond well to cross breeding, and many are considering the use of such a plan.

The advancement that has been made in the production of grain sorghums, grain, silage or dry-roughage will be very helpful in maintaining herds of beef cattle on our farms and especially so in the western half of Kansas.

WIGHT ALEXANDER, of Retnuh, Geneseo: My cattle are the purpose type, but are registered milking Shorthorns. Our experience, observations taken from other

Milking Shorthorn breeders, show without a doubt there is a move on foot to have beef cattle with more milk. Also many dairy men are seeking dairy animals with more beef. All this, we feel, is due to the fact that the average farmer cannot afford to have one herd of dairy cows for milk production and over in another lot have a herd of beef animals for beef production. So naturally they are seeking the type animal that will produce both beef and milk profitably. Proof of this statement is the fact that we sell young bulls with milk records back of them to farmers who heretofore have been interested only in beef production. Also we sell bulls to men who before have never considered using anything but a strictly beef type sire.

We know a boy in 4-H Club who purchased an animal from a beef-dairy cross for a club calf. Now this calf didn't grow out to be a blue ribbon winner. But he did make the most gain of any calf in the club, with less feed cost than the average, and sold not at the top but above the average. The result was he left his owner a net profit well above any other calf in the Club, including the blue ribbon winner.

On this same side of the picture we sell several bulls a year to farmers who have a cow herd of Holsteins. We have customers who like this cross so well they have come back and purchased the second and third bull from us so as to carry on with that particular cross. We find these crosses are good for the farmers who practice the same, but it is not so good for the Shorthorn breed as a whole when these cross-bred animals reach the market, for regardless of the other breed that is mixed into the animal if they have a trace of red, white or roan they are branded as Shorthorns.

We also notice that many, many farmer breeders are buying the dual purpose animal with a polled head as well as polled breeding back of them. They are very particular about having a strongly polled bred bull that will have the ability to produce calves that are dehorned before birth. We find this true not only in our breed but in the strictly beef breeds as well.

Pertaining to the purebred heifer and bull business, the demand at present exceeds the supply not only on our farms but with other milking Shorthorn breeders as well. We are virtually sold out on the stuff and are sold down on young bulls until we have nothing past 9 months old for sale.

JOHN M. LEWIS, Larned: Demand for registered Polled Herefords, both bulls and heifers, has been very good especially in the Southeastern states. In summing up our last year's business, we find that North and South Carolina and Georgia have taken 62 females, 5 herd bulls or herd bull prospects. Kentucky took 17 females. We find that farmers in that part of the United States are trying to get some of that wornout cotton land back to grass and build it up with livestock. Tennessee also is sending us lots of inquiries. Naturally, their farms being smaller than in the West they prefer polled cattle.

My Son, Walter, delivered 31 heifers to Charlotte, N. C., last month and while there made quite a visit among the breeders in both North and South Carolina. He states that the grass in that country does not have the nutrient that our short grass does. He saw cattle in big grass that was nice and green and the cattle were thin.

Most of our bulls are going South and West where the cow herds already are established—Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, California and Washington. It always sounds a little strange to me to hear the remark that polled bulls do not do well on the range, and to know that Fred McCauley and Sons, Silver City, New Mexico, have bought all their bulls from us since 1929. Their calves have been tops in weight and price for calves from that country right along. They now have an order placed with us for 6 of our best young bulls for next October delivery.

I do not hear much about crossing the breeds of cattle for more size and vigor. As far as Polled Herefords are concerned, we think all the breeders have to worry about is to get their cattle good enough and the demand will take care of itself. What we need is to get them low down and thick with good heads, heavy bone, with round steak down to the hocks, and get enough like that so the ranchmen can find a carload when he wants them, and the demand will come.

We do not practice anything very new in crops. In fact we are old-fashioned. We just raise Blackhull kafir, (Continued on Page 14)

GREEN GRASS SILAGE

CATTLE RELISH IT. Ewes beg for it. Hogs and chickens go for it.

It's EASY TO PLAN SPRING CROPS NOW. Use Green Oats, Oats with Canadian Peas, Sudan, Legumes—Alfalfa, too. Add cheap molasses or mineral acids for preservative.

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Care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka



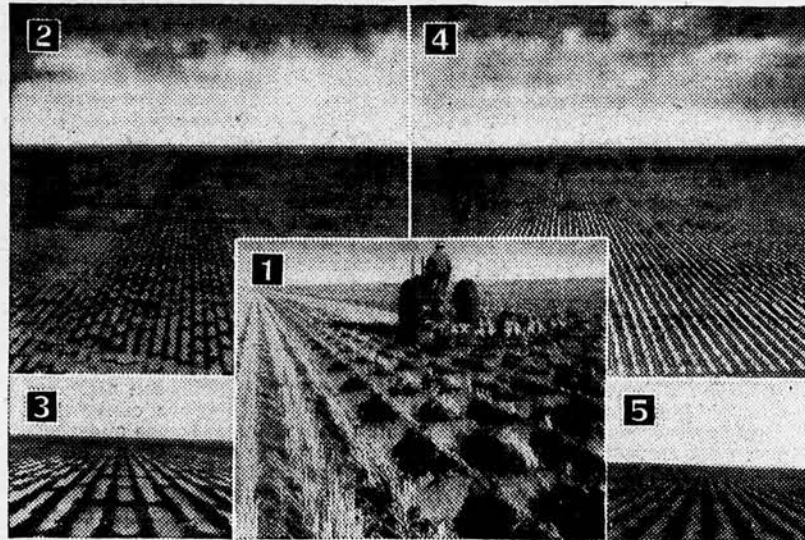
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WHEN you follow the John Deere damming system, you have three distinct advantages—advantages that make your crop production more certain and that take much of the hazard out of semi-arid farming.

First of all—the John Deere system enables you to store moisture by opening and loosening the tight subsoil and by throwing up dams to catch and hold moisture to be absorbed quickly by the loosened subsoil. Second—with the John Deere system, your fallow fields are always in cloddy dams which resist erosion by wind and by surface water run-off. You save soil as well as water. Third—in planting with John Deere equipment, you place the seed in moist, compact soil in the sides, near the base of the dams where germination will be fast, where the growing plants will be protected from snow and ice during the winter and from scorching winds during the early summer.

This threefold advantage—threefold crop insurance—is yours at much less cost than you may think. Mail coupon for big 24-page free book now ready for you.

These Pictures Tell the Story

In picture No. 1, the John Deere No. 751 Damming Lister is shattering and loosening the subsoil, and building dams.

No. 2: No drifting snow blowing off the field. Each dam in the field acts to hold snow where it falls, to melt, later, into the subsoil reservoir.

No. 3: A heavy dashing rain is held where it fell to penetrate quickly into the subsoil. No water running off the surface to carry valuable topsoil with it. Remember, the rain that falls on your farm is yours if you store it in the subsoil.

No. 4: Throughout the winter, the growing crop is protected in the trenches running crosswise to the prevailing winds. Snow is held to melt into the soil for the benefit of your crop.

No. 5: Spring—and the crop is off to a sturdy growth, sheltered from winds. Root growth has advanced because the seed has had every advantage of a favorable start in moist, compact soil.



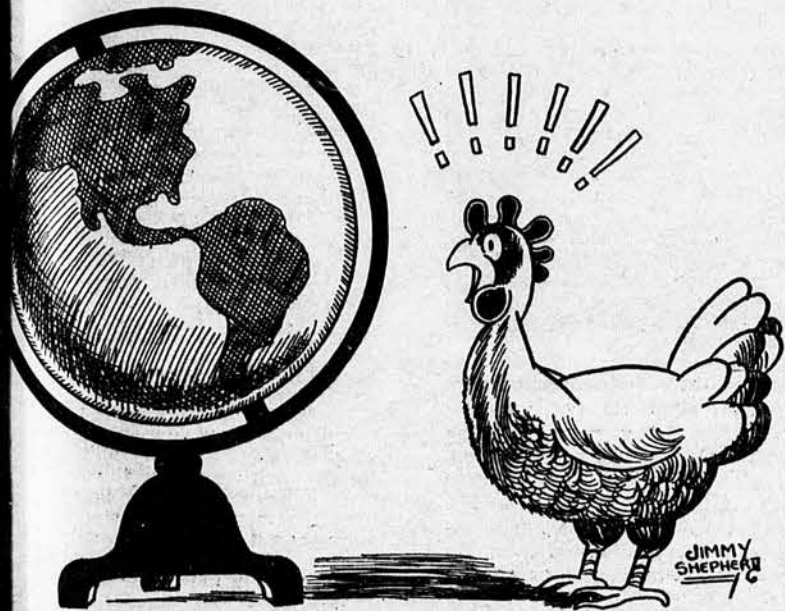
John Deere,
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Please send free book on John Deere damming system.

Name.....

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"If I could lay an egg like that, I'd have it framed, too!"

Let's Can Those Tag Ends of Meat

By MRS. NELLE P. DAVIS

"Spare ribs and kraut and headcheese rich,
Roast backbone, brown and dripping,
Fried tenderloin and sausage sweet;
They all taste simply ripping.
Kidneys, sweetbreads, scrambled brains,
Fat, juicy rich mince pie,
For we have had a butchering day
And we are living high."

HAVEN'T you heard your mother tell of the troubles and worries of butchering time when she was a girl on the farm? The whole family was eager for fresh meat after months of cured pork, sausage fried down in lard, and corned or dried beef.

Then along in the fall when the first real "cold spell" set in, fresh meat in abundance was butchered. The hams, shoulders and sides of the pork were cured or salted. Some scraps were made into sausage and fried for later use. The feet were pickled. That left the ribs, backbone, tenderloin, head, heart, liver, sweetbreads, brains and kidneys to be used before spoilage occurred.

Later on at the second butchering along in February, or when beef was butchered, the same difficulty was encountered. They did not like to corn or dry the choice parts, and the bony parts could not be cured, so there was only one thing to be done—eat as much as possible before it had time to spoil. After this kind of winter eating it was no wonder the whole family was ready for a round of sassafras tea, or sulphur and molasses when spring came, to "thin the blood."

It is not to be wondered at that successful meat canning was hailed with delight by the thrifty housewife. It is now an accepted fact that we should put up a generous supply of home-canned meat so that our families are assured of nutritious food at all times, and at the lowest possible cost. This method of food conservation has taken away the temptation to use an undue amount of fresh meat during the winter months, because it can't be kept for later use. There is not a part of the



As summer canned fruits and vegetables are used to zip-up winter-weary menus, the empty jars are immediately filled with meats and by-products of the butchering season ready to be served in a jiffy when the occasion demands.

1 inch of the top. Partially seal and process 60 minutes at 10 to 15 pounds pressure, or 3 hours in a water bath. Seal. This is good for school lunches, to slice and serve cold for supper, or to slice, fry, and serve hot.

Meat loaf is another method of using meat scraps. Mix together in the order given: 3 pounds ground beef, ½ pound ground ham or salt pork, 4 beaten eggs, 2 cups dry bread crumbs, ¼ teaspoon nutmeg, 2 tablespoons butter, 3 teaspoons salt, ½ teaspoon pepper, 1 chopped onion (may be omitted), 2 pints strained tomato juice and about 2 cups hot soup stock. Steam all together until hot, pack into sterilized wide-mouth jars, partially seal, and finish it just as you did the canned sausage loaf.

Headcheese makes a fine lunch meat, to be sliced and served cold, and is easily made and canned. Trim all meat from the head, and soak over-

night in water containing a little salt. Cook with the heart, tail, tongue and feet, or any of the other trimmings. Cook until the meat can easily be separated from the bones. Chop meat fine. Return meat to kettle, season to taste with salt, pepper and sage, and cover with the liquor in which the meat was boiled, and boil for 15 minutes. Put in jars and process. Any favorite recipe for headcheese may be used.

Mince-meat may be made by any favorite recipe. If packed in the jars hot it will require only 40 minutes in the hot water bath to complete it.

Sweetbreads should be trimmed and boiled for 10 minutes. Split them open and salt and pepper them to taste. Fry slowly on both sides until nicely browned. Pack into sterilized jars and add 3 tablespoons water. Screw on band. Process 60 minutes at 15 pounds pressure or 3 hours in hot water bath. Seal. Put away for a company dinner.

Have You Tried This?

I thought I had tasted creamed chicken in every guise in which it could be served; then at a party I learned differently! We simply begged our hostess to tell us her secret—and this was it: She had made a regular cream puff mixture and, instead of baking it in the usual way, had dropped spoonfuls into hot fat, and cooked them a luscious, tempting brown; cooled them, made a slit near the top of each and filled them with delicious creamed chicken. A de luxe affair indeed! Much more simple than making patty shells and more festive than ordinary toast points.

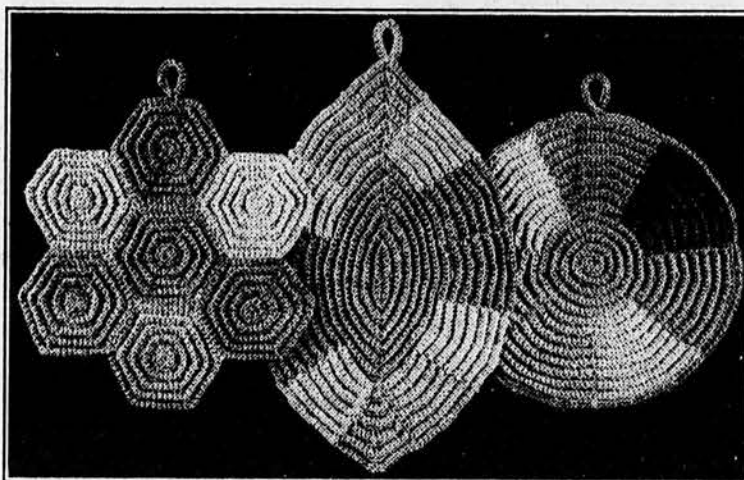
meat that can't be canned. The fruits and vegetables canned during the summer are being used regularly, so there are plenty of empty jars. For that reason it will be altogether practical to can spare ribs, or any other portion containing bone, if we want to, since it will not be necessary to conserve jar space.

General meat canning directions may be obtained from any fruit-jar manufacturing company, or from the State Agricultural Department of your state, so I will not give minute details here, but I do want to tell you of some good ways of using the tag ends of the meat, after your steaks, roasts, and so forth have been canned.

Either pork or beef liver may be canned raw, without the addition of liquid, by following general directions for meat canning. When ready to use it, open a jar, warm slightly, roll the liver in flour and fry it brown.

Canned sausage loaf is delicious and practical. Use 4 pounds of pork trimmings. Add 1 teaspoon pepper, 1 teaspoon powdered sage, 1 teaspoon sugar and ½ teaspoon ground cloves. Grind all together with the pork, add 5 teaspoons salt and ½ cup cold water. Knead until well mixed. Pack into sterilized wide-mouth jars, to within

Crocheted to Look Like Quilts



ODDS and ends of crochet thread or string will complete this attractive set of pan holders. The several designs are adaptations of grand old quilt favorites—Grandmother's Flower Garden, Baby Aster, and the Double Wedding Ring. You may use as many colors as you have on hand, or several shades of one color, around centers of yellow. Directions for making the three holders come as No. C8720 for only 10 cents. As No. C8720M, you get mercerized colorfast crochet cotton for the set in an attractive assortment of colors with directions included, all for 35 cents. By cutting rags into strips and using a large crochet hook, you may make delightful rugs from the same directions.

Order directions alone or with crochet cotton for these pan holders from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Brains should be soaked for several hours in several changes of cold water to draw out the blood. Remove the membranes and fry, sprinkled with salt and pepper. Pack into sterilized jars and add the fat in which the brains were fried, thinned with a little water. Partly seal and process 90 minutes at 10 pounds pressure, or process 3 hours in hot water bath. Seal.

The bones that are left, after roasts and steak have been cut off, may be boiled, the stock canned for soup and the meat used for chili con carne, stew or goulashes. This soup stock is fine in case of illness in the home, but it is also ideal for hurry-up meals through the year. Noodles or dumplings boiled in it will make a quick meal and a very satisfying one for any season.

Aren't Husbands Queer?

By JUST WONDERING

Having only one husband, of course I can't say all husbands are thus and so—but I wonder if other women have noticed these same characteristics:

When he wants me to shine his shoes he says, "Haven't we ought to get some shoe polish when we're in town, kiddo?"

When he wants to know where I put the chicken coop, he asks me—and then tells me.

He'll get that over-the-hill-to-the-poorhouse expression if I mention buying a new 15-cent nozzle for the shower—and then buy a 50-cent watermelon, only half-ripe.

After a visit to the neighbors, he'll say he didn't hear any news—and maybe next day remember to tell me that Smiths have a new baby.

Sometimes when he means to be extra sweet, he'll be so darned exasperating. And sometimes when he's just teasing me, I'll think nobody else could be so darned sweet.

No wonder men's wives don't always understand them! What do you suppose makes 'em so queer, anyway?

Rockin' Chair's Got Me

By MRS. BENJAMIN NEILSEN

To others it's just an old rocking chair that doesn't fit in with the proposed new living room furniture. To Mother it's the symbol of many memories—some of them happy, others sad—all of them precious. How many tears has it seen dried and how many heartaches soothed? Little bare pink toes turned back in the lamp's soft glow as little heads bowed in bedtime prayers—lispings "Pat-a-cake's" and "This-little-pig's"—the initial carving with sonny's first knife—confessions youthful dreams it has heard—cooing valescents wrapped in woolly blankets snuggled in its depths.

No, it just can't be "turned in" on a new purchase. Revamped with a perky pillow, it shall spend its declining years in Mother's bedroom.

Open Season Has Begun

By COOKLESS CLEM

Pretty Widow Sanders is dieting, I heard today.

I remember something my mother said once, "When a woman paints on powders or buys pretty clothes, it may not mean a thing except feminine vanity. But when she gives up mashed potatoes and pie, she's slimming her figure down either to hold a man or catch one. Nothing else would call for such a sacrifice."

I've been wondering how soon a crusty old bachelor like myself would dare go calling on a widow-of-a-year. Now I guess the time has come for me to have my suit cleaned and study up on the moving picture ads. No use waiting too long and letting the widow lose all those cute curves!

Something to Chirp About

By HARRIETTE NEBERGALL

Now here's something for the men to chirp about, or do men chirp? Any way, if friend husband will saturate sawdust with some of the crankcase oil he has drained from his car or truck for last summer, he will find that more than 2 tablespoons of this when lighted will make the beginnings of a quick fire in the range or heater on a cold winter morning. The mixture should be kept in a tin container to be sure it is in a safe condition.

Honored Homemakers

By RUTH GOODALL

HERE they are—our new Master Farm Homemakers! It is with a great deal of pleasure that Kansas Farmer presents to women readers in more than a hundred thousand Kansas farm homes, Mrs. Archie Hunter, of Emporia, and Mrs. Lee E. Porter, of Stafford. They are the two farm women upon whom Kansas Farmer conferred the honorary degree of Master Farm Homemaker as the climax of Farm and Home Week activities at Manhattan, last week.

If you were a guest at the big achievement banquet and heard T. A. McNeal, editor of Kansas Farmer, with his usual display of jovial wit, confer honorary degrees upon this year's class of Master Farmers as well as our new Master Farm Homemakers, you already have made the acquaintance of Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Porter. Perhaps you heard the program broadcast over KSAC and recall their gracious acceptance of the honors bestowed upon them. Otherwise their pictures will serve as an introduction of these two fine women whom we are sure you will wish to know and know about.

Mrs. Archie Hunter lives 7½ miles from Emporia on a 480-acre Lyon county farm, upon which the family has the original grant of land signed by President Buchanan. Born in upstate New York, Mildred Boomhower came to Kansas to teach public school music in the Kansas State Normal College, at Emporia. Upon her marriage to Mr. Hunter she went as a bride to live in the Hunter ancestral home, an old stone house built by Mr. Hunter's parents in pioneer days.

Under her guidance and supervision this old stone house has been added to and modernized into the most charming and comfortable of farm homes, and has become the gathering place of young and old, the county over. Beneath a great Juniper tree in their yard the Hunters have built a rustic outdoor living room centered around a stone fireplace which is the scene of much outdoor fun. Their yard was the inspiration for a prize-winning booth at the State Fair a year or two ago, and a picture of it has been printed in a recent government bulletin called "Organization of 4-H Club Work."

Mrs. Hunter was one of the key workers in bringing home economics extension work into Lyon county. She always has been interested in the Farm Bureau, serving on the executive board, and as president of her local unit. She has been a real help in sponsoring 4-H Club work in Lyon county, and, having been a teacher of music,

children, a son who is attending Kansas State College, at Manhattan, and two daughters, one in high school, one of Junior High School age. As a family they follow a "live-at-home" program, for Mrs. Hunter is a charming hostess who possesses that rare gift of bringing the best out of both family and friends.

Of equally high homemaking caliber is Mrs. Lee E. Porter who lives in Stafford county on a 240-acre farm just west of Stafford. Mrs. Porter is the mistress of a charming 8-room Colonial—not counting baths, breakfast room, halls, storage space, attic and basement—that is as modern as any city home could possibly hope to be. The Porters planned and built their beautiful farm home and landscaped the grounds. The whole place, house, yard, and barns and outbuildings have that spick and span look from the outside that tells you instantly a good housekeeper and homemaker lives within. One does. Mrs. Porter is everything the name Master Farm Homemaker implies. She keeps the kind of a home and dispenses the brand of hospitality that bids both friend and stranger welcome and imparts a desire to stay on indefinitely.

The Porters have virtually grown up with Stafford county, for their present home is the third one they have built on the wheat fields of the same vicinity.



Pen-and-ink sketch of pin.

Before her marriage Mrs. Porter was Bertha Boyd, a teacher in the public schools of Stafford. There's just no question about it, school teaching is a fine ground-work for superior homemaking.

Mr. and Mrs. Porter are the parents of six children. Three daughters and one son have been graduated from Kansas State College. Their two youngest, twins, a boy and a girl, are juniors in that institution at the present time. Mrs. Porter has always been active in church, Sunday school and missionary affairs in Stafford. She has been president of her Farm Bureau club, president of the Y. W. C. A., president of the P. E. O., and this year is president of her community study club. However, she is essentially a home body who, in her own words, "can't get away from herself and family," and we feel certain she has no desire to.

Recognizing only two women a year from a state as large as Kansas, where there are so many fine farm homemakers, selection of those who are to bear the title Master Farm Homemaker is not easy. However, in honoring them it is our wish to promote the highest possible standard of living in all farm homes, and in their individual recognition to honor every farm homemaker in Kansas, and to create in the minds and heart of all farm women a desire to achieve the highest honor yet bestowed on rural women—to be known as a Master Farm Homemaker.

Besides the honor conferred upon Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Hunter and their public recognition of achievement, they were presented with gold pins—the gift of Senator Capper and Kansas Farmer—emblematic of the highest type of a satisfying and successful farm home life. The pins were designed especially for Kansas Farmer and Master Farm Homemakers. The pen-and-ink sketch herewith is several times enlarged in order to show more clearly the details which have so much significance for rural homemakers. In the center is the figure of a farm woman—a mother. She stands, a babe in her arms, upon the windswept prairies so typical of Kansas. In the background



Mrs. Archie Hunter, Emporia.



Mrs. Lee E. Porter, Stafford.

is the farm home. A man, the husband and father, with his team of horses, tills the fields. Overhead are the clouds, typical of the elements of nature which for farm folk, as no others, forbode good or bad years. Below is an open book, a light upon it, a symbol of knowledge, understanding and the light of the spirit. Passing beneath a sheaf which is itself symbolic of the farm home's contribution to the business of agriculture, is a lighted torch in anchor formation, bespeaking that anchored-to-the-soil-and-Mother-Nature feeling which fills the heart and soul of every true country woman. The conventionalized wheat border is an appropriate frame for the No. 1 wheat state of our nation. Modernistic in design, the pin as a whole forms a composite picture of the highest type of a satisfying farm home life of which the farm woman obviously is the center. To it is attached a safety guard in the form of a lighted torch, for light and fire have always been symbols of home life.

Pins were presented also to 23 farm women living in Kansas who between the years 1928 and 1932 had been recognized as members of the National

Farm Homemakers Guild. Automatically they become charter members of the new Kansas Farmer set-up of Master Farm Homemakers here in the state, forming a strong nucleus of outstanding rural women of whom and from whom you may expect to hear much from now on.

These women include: Mrs. Harlan Deaver, Sabetha, president; Mrs. Robert H. Lister, Ottawa, vice-president; Mrs. E. M. Perkins, Richmond, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa; Mrs. Robert W. Goodman, St. John; Mrs. O. M. Coble, Sedgwick; Mrs. H. L. Brownlee, Sylvia; Mrs. Harper Fulton, Fort Scott; Mrs. E. B. March, Chanute; Mrs. Russel Schaub, Independence; Mrs. Adam Brown, Cheney.

Mrs. J. V. Chitwood, Pratt; Mrs. M. M. Melchert, Ottawa; Miss Nora Towner, Olathe; Mrs. P. H. Beebe, Lenexa; Mrs. W. E. Simon, Girard; Mrs. M. L. Mortimer, Cherryvale; Mrs. Clayton W. Martin, Princeton; Mrs. Elvin Baker, Baldwin; Mrs. J. Scott Lorimer, Olathe; Mrs. Chas. J. Allen, Liberty; Mrs. R. Frank King, Council Grove; Mrs. Harry E. Reed, Smith Center.

Guarding the Teeth of Your Babe

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

THERE is no pearl in any royal crown for which a young queen would give one of her front teeth," said Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. The scale of valuation is just as high today. We have no pearls to offer in trade for teeth. The thing we can offer is common-sense care. Since our young children cannot supply it we must act for them.

The first teeth to appear in a baby's mouth are expected at 6 or 7 months of age. Possibly they show as early as 3 or as late as 9 months. Usually these are the 2 lower front teeth, the right and left central incisors.

For easy recognition of the teeth your baby will have, let us divide the jaws into 4 segments—right and left upper, and right and left lower jaw. Each segment will have 5 temporary teeth called central incisor, lateral incisor, cuspid, first molar and second molar, 20 in all. Perhaps you know the 8 incisors better by the name of "front teeth" and call the 2 lower cuspids the stomach teeth, the 2 upper the eye teeth, and the 8 molars double teeth. The central incisors, which are the first, are generally followed by the lateral incisors at about 9 months, the first molars at 12 months, the cuspids at 18 months, and the second molars at 2 years.

Thirty years experience with babies has taught me that no mother can depend upon an exact appointment for

the appearance of her child's teeth. I have 1 record of a baby cutting teeth in her first month. I know that from 6 to 8 months is the common age for the first teeth, and the others follow in the order previously named. But I also know that there are exceptions.

The child who has her 20 teeth when 2 years old is normal but it is not uncommon for a child to be cutting the last molars up to 3 years old. In my family a girl baby did not erupt a single tooth until 14 months old. She was not a backward youngster in other respects and could walk and talk in amazing fashion before a single tooth cut thru the gum. She has since acquired her full set of 32 permanent teeth and her dentist reports that her teeth are good excepting that the enamel is rather soft.

The most important teeth for any child are the "6-year molars." These four teeth are not "milk teeth" but are the first ones of the permanent set. One should come in each quadrant of the child's jaw at age 6. They appear just behind the baby second molar and all too often are considered temporary teeth. Being so important, every mother should watch for these 6-year molars. The toothbrush should be in regular use by that age and the dentist making an annual dental inspection.

To sum up the dental protection that mothers can give:

1. Watch for the teeth at normal intervals.
2. Do not expect schedule time but report gross irregularities.
3. At 6 years, expect the loosening of the front teeth and watch for the 4 permanent molars.
4. Beginning with the third year have the dentist make annual inspection.



Dr. Lerrigo

Achievement Standard

Kansas Farmer makes its Master Farm Homemaker awards in recognition of the individual woman's intelligence and skill in managing a successful farm home; her maintenance of healthy, happy, human relationships among all members of her household; her broader vision as a community homemaker; and in recognition of the contribution which her individual efforts have made in building a more satisfying farm life in the state.

had charge of singing and music appreciation at 4-H Club camps, Mothers' Vacation camps and State 4-H leaders' camps. Mrs. Hunter has belonged to a study club for 27 years and is an intelligent, well-read person. Five years ago she invited every farm homemaker in the county who liked to sing to meet her at the Emporia Y. W. C. A. A Farm Bureau chorus was formed and every week since then the women have met to sing together. This chorus has become Mrs. Hunter's special interest, for she is of the opinion that none of us sing enough and that there is nothing like song to lift us and carry us thru trials and troubles. This chorus has appeared at many state-wide as well as local affairs and is indeed a credit to its director.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have three

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Beef Control

(Continued from Page 11)

Sumac and Atlas silage, and alfalfa hay and market it thru Polled Herefords. Alfalfa and silage make a well balanced ration, home grown, for winter feed. With rich native grass for summer we find we can produce a lot of beef.

BRUCE S. WILSON, Cedar Knoll Farm, Keats: I value my cow herd for its ability to convert a lot of home grown feed into calves, stockers and cows. Much of this feed is cheap roughage and grass that was sometimes difficult to dispose of. When using cattle as a means of marketing their farm-grown feed, fertilizer is being manufactured and applied in such a way that it is 100 per cent efficient.

A pasture owner, when filling with his own cattle, can conserve the resources of his pasture much better than if he takes in cattle to graze. He can rotate his grazing as he wishes and will not be forced to burn or overgraze as he sometimes is when handling the other fellow's cattle.

The last 6 years my cow herd has paid me a total of \$4,445, for the home grown feed they received; an average of \$740 a year. These figures include the value of pasture, roughage, silage and home grown hay and grain fed. During this period of 6 years, the cattle were also fed a total of \$501 worth of purchased feed. This consisted of wheat straw—winter of '34 and '35—alfalfa hay, cottonseed screenings and some grain. An average for the above period shows: For every dollar's worth of feed fed I received a net profit of 28 cents.

My cow herd project was started the fall of 1932 with 19 aged cows and a good bull. Each cow had a calf at her side when I bought the herd. No additional cattle have been purchased—the best heifer being added to the breeding herd each year. The last of the original 19 cows was sold a year ago. I now have a herd of 40 head, all of my own selection and raising, except the bull. I had a 100 per cent calf crop in 1938 and saved every calf.

As a result of handling cattle, I now have a herd of young cows and heifers, have sold more than \$5,200 worth of beef cattle, my pasture has a wonderful growth of grass and seed crop on it, the fertility of my cultivated land has been increased and I have had the pleasure of working with the most satisfying project on the farm.

The creep feeder lay-out I am using this winter is in one of my stalk fields near the creek where the cattle have access to timber for shelter and running water. In addition to the stalk field, the cattle are fed Atlas sorgo butts. Alfalfa hay is fed each day in the mangers around the outside of the pen surrounding the feeder. This brings the cows and calves to the feed lot every day.

WALTER LILLIEQVIST, Barber county: To make a cow herd profitable, I would say we should consider a few facts. First, we should not be misled by sacrificing quality for quantity. We better have fewer cows but have them good.

Next, a few dollars invested in a good purebred bull will pay big dividends.

Third, we should be sure to test the cow herd for Bang's disease. It can easily spell the difference between disaster and success. It costs only a few cents.

Fourth, a good practice to assure uniformity in the calf crop is to separate your bull from the herd for a certain period.

Fifth, use good pasture management. Have enough acres to the cow. Use pasture rotation for better growth of grass and more uniform grazing. Pasture contouring and mowing weeds are good practices to assure more grass.

Sixth, early calves are the money makers. A good balanced ration during the winter is the secret for early calves. A little limestone—¼ pound to the cow a day—should be fed. It will do wonders when alfalfa is not used.

Seventh, creep feeding is another economical way to produce high grading pounds of beef. Early calves are important so they can be started on grain before grazing starts.

Raising purebreds is more of a family proposition inherited on down from father to son. I feel the new beginner should start slow and study the busi-

ness as he very gradually grows into it. I don't believe we should get excited about cross breeding. As long as we stay by quality and type in the straight breeds and produce the low set and short-coupled calves, we are going to produce just as good finish and keep enough vigor and size. As long as the 1,000 to 1,100-pound carcass is the most desirable it is no use getting alarmed. The more uniform color we keep in the calves, the more it will influence the selling prices, and they appear more attractive.

When we inject a little of the livestock program into our farming, it will nearer spell success than failure, and prospects for the cowman look very encouraging at present.

A.N. CLAASSEN & SON, Cedarlawn Farm, Butler county: We are raising creep-fed calves, and are thoroughly convinced that only quality calves will do for creep-feeding. We have stepped up the calving date in our cow herd to the fall months, in our endeavor to get more size and finish on the calves by December of the following year. Calves finished by December are in demand for the holiday trade. Spring calves simply do not have sufficient time to gain the necessary finish by December. Fall calves stand the rigors of winter easily, especially if the cows are well-fed. This does not mean an expensive ration, but a well-balanced ration, utilizing cheap roughage with sufficient protein and calcium—either in the form of legume hay or commercial supplements. The calves have access to a covered and sheltered creep at all times. At present we are feeding finely ground shelled corn, mixed with linseed meal, and alfalfa hay in the creep.

Purebred cattle breeders seem to be enlarging or replacing their herds, judging by the relative demand and prices on heifers and bulls.

Sorghums are gradually crowding corn out of the picture as a feed crop. A period of ample rainfall may, of course, change this.

EDGAR L. WILLIAMS, Sheridan county: The beef cattle business undoubtedly is on a firm foundation if we can keep American markets for American farmers. With our feed crops and pastures being gradually restored in Western Kansas, our revenue from cattle should increase in direct proportion. As a result of this restoration there is a demand for replacement stock and the purebred man cannot fill the calls for good young bulls. This scarcity, coupled with the financial condition of many farmers, will cause many to restock with inferior herd sires thus getting off to a poor start. The beef cow herd, no matter how small, is still the safest program here. We may be able to feed a few cattle as our grain sorghums become better adapted.

D. W. OSBORNE, Rexford: This section has gone thru many drouths with the usual cycle of a reduction in numbers, eventually rain, and then a gradual restocking. But the recent drouth has seriously damaged our grass, and that is something new.

This country always has produced a good many cattle and prior to 1934 we were able to send a lot of cattle to the killers off grass and wheat pasture. Many of the latter hardened on home

(Continued on Page 19)

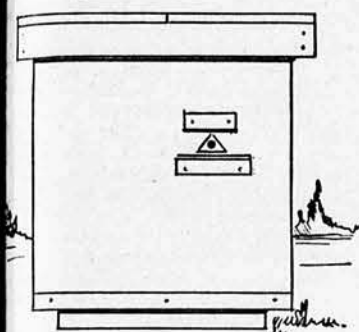


"What's the idea of talking about me behind my back?"

Ideas That Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

Keeps Mice From Hives

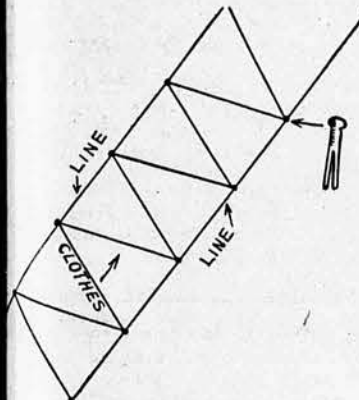


Using a top entrance will keep the mice out of the beehives in the winter. Simply close the regular bottom entrance and bore a half-inch hole about one-third of the way down from the top of the hive. Nail a small piece of wood just underneath the hole to provide an alighting board for the bees they go back into the hive.—Mrs. B. Jensen.

Keeps Mice From Seed Sacks

Curtains made from burlap bags and lined with silkateen are very pretty and practical.—Lena Bussey.

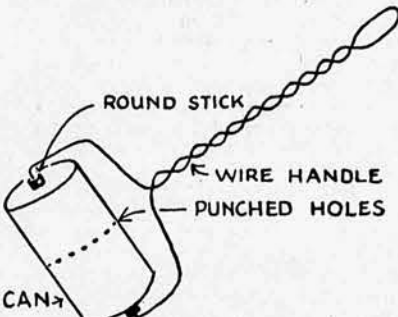
Keeps Fewer Clothespins



noticed an idea in a recent Kansas Farmer for saving space when hanging clothes, but that plan required double number of clothespins. I

strung 2 lines about 20 inches apart and hung the clothes between them, but a little diagonally, so that there were only the same number of pins used as if the clothes were hung straight along 1 line. The illustration is drawn with the idea of looking down on the lines of clothes from the roof or a ladder. The dots are clothespins. Also, if necessary, large articles such as sheets or table linen can be hung straight along each line. The many pins holding small clothes would do no harm.—Mrs. Decker.

Planter for Small Seed



Here is a handy seed planter I made with a piece of smooth wire and a baking powder can. Punch a hole in each end of the can where it will roll. Make the handle by twisting the wire. Put the can over a round stick of wood and punch holes in the center with a nail.—Carl Webb.

Rolls Sweater Dry

To make a woolen sweater dry quickly and hold its shape I lay it out as usual on the kitchen table with a heavy Turkish towel underneath. Then I roll over it with the rolling pin. It is surprising how much water will come out. As I roll I shape the sweater with my fingers.—Mrs. Ocie Chilton.

Match Box on Stove

My gasoline stove is on the opposite side of my kitchen from my range and where to put burned matches was always a problem. I cut a square tin box 3 inches deep, punched 2 holes in the back near the top edge and put picture hangers thru the holes. I fastened

the box to the side of the stove. It un-hooks easily when I wish to empty the burned matches out of it.—Mrs. Jas. G. Bondreau.

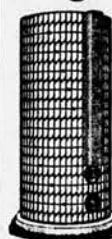
Stakes Stopped Hogs

To keep the hogs from pushing the gate in at the bottom we drove two stakes down and nailed two slats across. People can step over this but it keeps the hogs from reaching the gate.—May McCarty.

Sharpens Scissors

To sharpen shears or scissors, go thru the action of trying to cut the neck off a glass bottle, putting it between the blades. Repeated action of this kind, about 20 or 30 times, will produce a good cutting edge.—Mrs. Udell Blakemore.

Tongue Lock Concrete Stave Silos



are the silos that have been giving such outstanding service for the last twenty-six years.

If you contract to buy a silo this month for future delivery, you will get a large discount. Write for further information.

McPHERSON CONCRETE PROD. CO.
McPherson, Kansas

Mention Kansas Farmer
when
Writing Advertisers

FACTS EVERY FARMER SHOULD KNOW



The Fence Master

Here is the real low-down on woven wire fencing. There are a number of good brands. They are about equally good. They all have about the same features. Those features, no matter how they are dressed up in words, amount to about this: All good brands of fence have pure zinc coating, tight weave, strong knots, full gauge, accurate spacing, bright finish, and copper-bearing steel wire cores. Sterling Quality Fence has these fine features—just as completely as other good brands of fence have them.

But . . . Sterling Quality Fence Gives You
One Big Advantage No Other Fence Has . . .

ELECTRICALLY REFINED STEEL

You want a strong fence—a fence that keeps in everything you want kept in and keeps out everything you want kept out. So Northwestern gives its fence exceptional strength by making its copper-bearing steel wire in a modern electric furnace. The secret of an electric steel furnace is that it makes better steel—denser, tougher steel—electrically refined steel.

Northwestern's modern electric furnaces are the same kind of electric furnaces that most steel companies use for their finest, highest priced alloy steels. Northwestern uses its modern electric furnaces to make denser, tougher, stronger copper-bearing steel wire. It's that greater strength that gives you the ONE BIG ADVANTAGE in Sterling Quality Fence that you get in no other fence—plus all the quality features of all good fence.

See Your Dealer for Sterling Quality Fence
He has it . . . or he can get it for you



NORTHWESTERN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY

Incorporated—Northwestern Steel & Wire Company—1879

STERLING, ILLINOIS

Feathers Lead to Stolen Hens

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

MOST of the credit for the capture of thieves who stole chickens from O. L. Hammer, R. 1, Gard, goes to Norman E. Schulz, a young man who was working near the hammer farm. Mr. Schulz discovered others near a vacant house, went in to investigate and found coops containing 13 chickens. Mr. Hammer and his helpers were checking on clues. Mr. Schulz thought it best to watch the house to see what happened. He

didn't wait long until William Elbert White and Leonard Paxton came for the chickens. Schulz, with the help of another laborer, detained the suspects until the sheriff came. They were both found guilty and given state reformatory sentences. The \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, was divided between Service Member Hammer and Norman E. Schulz.

Team-Work Gets Man

Capture of the thief who stole wheat from Frank Moore, R. 1, Bazine, was brought about by some good teamwork on the part of Mr. Moore and Sheriff John Obium. Moore discovered the theft, gathered some clues, then turned the information over to the sheriff who knew just how to make good use of it. Several youths were investigated but only one, Junior Morgan, was required to serve a reformatory sentence. Kansas Farmer was glad to divide a \$25 reward equally between Service Member Moore and Sheriff Obium, for they did just what the Protective Service recommends. They co-operated wholeheartedly in running down the thief. One of the chief purposes of the Protective Service is to encourage co-operation of this kind between private citizens and law-enforcement officers.

To date, Kansas Farmer has paid a total of \$28,600 in rewards for the conviction of 1,180 thieves found guilty of stealing from premises posted with warning signs.

\$100 for 4-H Leaders

Senator Capper again is offering, thru Kansas Farmer, two scholarships amounting to \$150 each to the two outstanding 4-H Club leaders of the state, a boy and a girl. This money will be used by the 1939 winners to continue their education in the college of their choice. M. H. Coe, state club leader, will be in charge of making these awards. As announced in the February 11 issue of Kansas Farmer, the 1938 winners were Eleanor Mott, of Iuka, and Merle Carr, of Goddard. Their records certainly are a fine measuring stick for the value of club work in Kansas. Senator Capper is one of the most enthusiastic 4-H Club supporters in the United States.

Bank Balance Thru Feed Crops

By E. A. STEPHENSON, Clark County

OUR Southwest Kansas country once produced a lot more beef than it does now, and if the present AAA program, or something like it, is maintained, we will regain a little of the volume we once had. As surely as the straight wheat farmers discover they can keep busy the year around by carrying a little bunch of steers or cows and calves on Sudan grass, stubble fields and grass draws in the summer, and sorgho fields, milo stubble and wheat pasture in the winter, they are going to do it.

Wheat, by becoming increasingly unprofitable, isn't as interesting as it once was. Wheat-growing machinery will work on feed and milo crops, too, "nowdays," and the farmer who spreads his work over wheat, summer fallow and feed crops can get a lot more acres worked with 1 tractor than a straight wheat farmer, so his machinery cost won't be as high as ordinary.

Growing Sudan grass and milo and feed crops requires a market right at home rather than on the board of trade, so that more milk cows, chickens, hogs and beef cattle are bound to come into the Southwest Kansas farming picture should the farmers in the wheat territory accept the AAA program and start raising some feed crops.

From the standpoint of a resident of this territory, we are entirely in favor of this change from a 1-crop system. It will keep people on the farms all year rather than having them move to town in the winter, it will make our farm and community life more interesting, it will increase the numbers of both game animals and birds, and it will put the general farmer back on a basis where he can get a little money along all year from his side lines to pay his grocery bills, his theater tickets, school expenses and doctor bills. When his wheat crop does come around he will be able to expect a higher price due to a smaller supply of wheat in the country and at the same time can have this big check to pay off some on the mortgage and back debts. By this means a few calves on wheat pasture every fall and a few cows to eat the feed crops, promise to get our farmers back to that well long forgotten point of having a little money in the bank, and an independent feeling.

—KF—

Year 'Round Grass Goal

A 12-months grazing period for his feeder calves is the goal of O. F. McGonigle, Reno county farmer, who is president of his Farm Management Association and a co-operator in Kansas Farmer's pasture program. The pasture system that is making year-round grazing possible includes wheat in the fall and winter, a small field of wheat pastured to death in the spring, and native pasture thru the summer. Mr. McGonigle handles feeders in preference to a cow herd because his grassland is located about 12 miles from the rest of the farm, and he has found it difficult to give cows proper care when they cannot be inspected frequently.

—KF—

Wins Kansas Beef Contest

T. I. Mudd and Sons, Russell county, repeated their 1937 award by winning first prize in the 1938 Kansas Beef Production Contest. The winning rec-

ord was made on 21 head of Hereford creep-fed calves that sold when 357 days old, weighing 880 pounds, for \$97.90 apiece.

F. C. Gerardy and Sons, Clay Center, won second on 30 head of creep-fed Hereford calves that weighed 641 pounds when 267 days old and sold for \$54.52 each. Both first and second

prize winners had 100 per cent calf crops.

Drummond Brothers, Elmdale, placed third on 67 head of creep-fed Hereford calves, Titus and Stout, Cottonwood Falls, placed fourth on 38 head of creep-fed Hereford calves, and H. E. Doverspike, Cottonwood Falls, placed fifth.

The contest is decided on the average daily gain, cost of gain, return to the cow, herd management, and quality and finish, and is sponsored by the Extension Division of Kansas State College and the county Farm Bureaus.

This Farm Pays Dividends

By J. H. COOLIDGE,
Farm Management Fieldman

A BALANCED program of livestock and crops has contributed a steady farm income for several years to the farm of A. H. Klaassen, Butler county. Cattle, hogs, turkeys, Jersey dairy cows, 4-H Club beef calves and White Leghorn chickens are prominent livestock enterprises.

Wheat is used for a cash crop. Oats and rye are raised along with some barley, Kafir and Atlas sorgho to feed the livestock. Alfalfa and rye are used for hog pasture and a summer range for White Leghorn pullets. An electric brooder has been used successfully for 2 years in starting the chicks each spring.

Hogs contribute a large share of the farm income. From 9 to 16 sows are farrowed twice a year, usually in February and August. Any which will not farrow about the same time as the others are sold before farrowing. This insures uniform size of pigs each spring and fall.

Last spring, 105 hogs were marketed from the 15 sows. In August, 1937, Mr. Klaassen sold hogs for \$12.95, which was the high market that fall. In late July, 1938, he sold the first of spring litters weighing 200 pounds for \$9.85, which was 10 cents under the

high of this season. The balance was sold in August, also slightly under \$9. This record shows the advantage of having early pigs, which can be fattened and marketed at peak prices instead of 60 to 90 days later, after the price has declined.

Mr. Klaassen uses temporary rye and alfalfa pasture for his hogs. A rock and cement floor in his hog shed aids in sanitation after the pigs are weaned. They are kept out of the feed lot, on pasture, when young.

He mixes 5 per cent, or more, of tankage with ground grains and keeps this mixture in the hog feeder at all times. An automatic waterer for his hogs is connected to the stock tank.

Mr. Klaassen attributes his success in hog raising to the following: Use of good breeding stock; litters all of one age; alfalfa and rye pasture for sows and litters and fattening hogs as well; the use of a self-feeder containing a balanced grain ration; the automatic watering device; the use of oats and alfalfa as the principal ration for sows and gilts before farrowing; early litters and two litters a sow each year; keeping accurate records; studying the hog market which enables him to sell at the high time each season.

Better Grass Program Continues

Special for Central and Western Counties

NO PIECE of work inaugurated by Kansas Farmer Mail & Breeze in recent years has met with more universal enthusiasm among Kansas farmers than the Pasture Improvement Program. For 3 years liberal prizes have been given the winners in this work, but the actual good done is measured in the interest shown by all entrants.

Eighty-four farmers and ranchmen sent in their proposed 1938 pasture management plans last spring, and each did his best to bring about improvement in his pasture, as well as to provide adequate feed for his livestock. These provided excellent pasture improvement examples in each community showing what can be done.

In 1939, an effort will be made to visit all possible pasture co-operators for close inspection of improvements made. Great good in this program also will come from contact with other pasture men at the steak feeds in the fall. It is here contestants can find out first hand what others have accomplished. Kansas Farmer, of course, will carry stories about what is gained in 1939 thru pasture improvement work.

Last November when 3 meetings were held in various sections of Western Kansas, every farmer present was unusually frank in expressing his views and telling his experiences. The informal atmosphere of the outdoor

farm meetings seemed to make public speaking a natural trait for everyone.

The 1939 program is open to Kansans west of the east borders of Republic, Cloud, Ottawa, Saline, McPherson, Harvey, Sedgwick and Sumner counties.

Pasture plans will be classified in two divisions, namely, "range pasture" and "diversified pasture." Classification will be somewhat on the basis of locality or section, too. It will not be a matter of advantage to be classified in either one section or the other, as awards for each division will be the same, and competition is keen in both.

If you are interested in improving your pasture, or developing a better pasture program, your co-operation in this work will be welcome. County agricultural agents will co-operate in their counties. Inspection of pasture work, as well as the final pasture meetings, will be in charge of grass specialists from Kansas State College and the editors of Kansas Farmer. There is no better opportunity to get sound information on Kansas pasture grasses.

Send in the coupon below for entry blank and full information.

Prizes in Kansas Farmer's pasture contest will be as follows: Range—First, \$50; second, \$25; third, \$15; fourth, \$10. Diversified—Same as above. Every entrant will be invited to the steak feed and pasture meeting.

Pasture Program Manager
Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kansas

Please send me rules and entry blanks for the Pasture Improvement Program being sponsored by Kansas Farmer, for farmers in Central and Western Kansas.

Name Address
County Date



"Let's see you kick the pail over now, dog-gone you!"

Program Schedule For Station WIBW

(Daily Except Sunday)

- 4:30 a.m.—Roy Faulkner
- 5:00 a.m.—Ezra and Fay
- 5:20 a.m.—Oklahoma Outlaws
- 5:45 a.m.—Daily Capital News
- 6:00 a.m.—Col. Combs and Ramblers
- 6:15 a.m.—Pappy-Ole-Shep
- 7:00 a.m.—News—Hybrid Corn Co.
- 7:15 a.m.—Oklahoma Outlaws
- 7:30 a.m.—Henry and Jerome
- 7:45 a.m.—Hymns of All Churches
- 8:00 a.m.—Unity School
- 8:15 a.m.—Pappy and Boys
- 8:30 a.m.—To Be Announced
- 8:45 a.m.—Betty and Bob
- 9:15 a.m.—Myrt and Marge
- 10:30 a.m.—PROTECTIVE SERVICE
- 10:36 a.m.—Markets
- 10:40 a.m.—Weather Bureau
- 10:45 a.m.—Judy and Jane
- 11:00 a.m.—Kitty Keene
- 11:15 a.m.—Grandma Travels
- 11:30 a.m.—Dinner Hour
- 12:00 m.—H. D. Lee News
- 12:20 p.m.—KANSAS FARMER MARKETS
- 2:00 p.m.—Life Can Be Beautiful
- 2:15 p.m.—Stuart Program
- 2:30 p.m.—Kansas Roundup
- 3:15 p.m.—This Day Is Ours
- 3:30 p.m.—Hilltop House
- 3:45 p.m.—Ma Perkins
- 4:00 p.m.—Scattergood Baines
- 4:15 p.m.—Bar Nothing Ranch
- 4:25 p.m.—Highway Patrol Bulletins
- 5:30 p.m.—Jack Armstrong
- 5:45 p.m.—Dick Tracy
- 6:00 p.m.—Captain Midnight
- 10:15 p.m.—Joe Nickell—News
- 10:15-12—Dance Orchestras

Highlights of the Week's Schedule

Sunday, February 26 and March 5

- 8:00 a.m.—From the Organ Loft
- 8:25 a.m.—Press News
- 8:30 a.m.—Wings Over Jordan
- 9:00 a.m.—Reading the Capital Funnies
- 9:30 a.m.—Aubade for Strings
- 10:00 a.m.—Charles Paul at the Organ
- 10:30 a.m.—Major Bowes Family
- 11:00 a.m.—First Methodist Church
- 12:00 m.—Daily Capital News
- 12:15 p.m.—Elsa at the Organ
- 12:30 p.m.—Salute to World's Fair
- 1:00 p.m.—Americans All—Immigrants' All
- 2:00 p.m.—N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra
- 4:00 p.m.—St. Louis Blues
- 4:30 p.m.—Society for Friendless
- 5:00 p.m.—Christian Science (Feb. 26)
- 5:15 p.m.—Daily Capital News
- 5:30 p.m.—Harlem Express
- 6:00 p.m.—The People's Platform
- 6:30 p.m.—SENATOR CAPPER
- 6:45 p.m.—Negro Festival Choir
- 7:00 p.m.—Old Fashioned Revival Hour
- 8:00 p.m.—Ford Sunday Hour
- 9:00 p.m.—Melody and Madness
- 10:00 p.m.—Joe Nickell—News
- 10:15 p.m.—American Legion

Monday, February 27 and March 6

- 6:45 a.m.—Checkerboard Boys
- 9:00 a.m.—IGA Program
- 6:30 p.m.—Marling Musical Newsy
- 6:45 p.m.—Pentecostal Tabernacle
- 7:00 p.m.—Crime Patrol (also 8:30 and 10:15)
- 7:30 p.m.—Model Minstrels
- 8:00 p.m.—THS Musicale (Feb. 27)
- 8:00 p.m.—K. U. Band (Mar. 6)
- 9:00 p.m.—Lady Esther Serenade
- 9:30 p.m.—Cantor's Camel Caravan

Tuesday, February 28 and March 7

- 6:30 a.m.—Allis-Chalmers Program
- 9:00 a.m.—Olson Rug Program
- 7:00 p.m.—Big Town
- 7:30 p.m.—Al Johnson
- 8:00 p.m.—We, the People
- 8:30 p.m.—Camel Caravan
- 9:00 p.m.—Dr. Christian

Wednesday, March 1 and 8

- 6:45 a.m.—Checkerboard Boys
- 9:00 a.m.—IGA Program
- 6:15 p.m.—Sophie Tucker
- 7:30 p.m.—Colgate Ask It Basket
- 7:30 p.m.—Paul Whiteman's Orchestra
- 8:00 p.m.—Texaco Star Theatre
- 9:00 p.m.—99 Men and a Girl

Thursday, March 2 and 9

- 6:30 a.m.—Allis-Chalmers Program
- 6:15 p.m.—News
- 6:30 p.m.—Joe Penner
- 7:00 p.m.—Kate Smith
- 8:00 p.m.—Major Bowes

Friday, March 3 and 10

- 6:45 a.m.—Checkerboard Boys
- 9:00 a.m.—IGA Program
- 6:15 p.m.—Sophie Tucker
- 6:45 p.m.—Voice of the Farm
- 7:00 p.m.—Campana's First Nighter
- 7:30 p.m.—Burns and Allen
- 8:00 p.m.—Campbell Playhouse
- 9:00 p.m.—Grand Central Station

Saturday, March 4 and 11

- 6:30 a.m.—Allis-Chalmers Program
- 8:30 a.m.—TDC Food Special
- 9:00 a.m.—Olson Rug Program
- 5:30 p.m.—Saturday Night Swing Club
- 6:15 p.m.—News
- 6:30 p.m.—Joe E. Brown
- 7:00 p.m.—Kansas Roundup
- 9:00 p.m.—Your Hit Parade
- 9:45 p.m.—Capitol Opinions

—KF—

Prominent Cattleman Dies

One of the Southwest's best known cattlemen, W. C. "Billy" Millar, died February 11, at his home near Pratt. He had been in the cattle business for some 60 years. Prominent in Republican circles, Mr. Millar served several terms in the State Legislature and from 1925 to 1929 was a member of the old Public Service Commission.

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$.80	\$2.40	18.....	\$1.44	\$4.32
11.....	.88	2.64	19.....	1.52	4.56
12.....	.96	2.88	20.....	1.60	4.80
13.....	1.04	3.12	21.....	1.68	5.04
14.....	1.12	3.36	22.....	1.76	5.28
15.....	1.20	3.60	23.....	1.84	5.52
16.....	1.28	3.84	24.....	1.92	5.76
17.....	1.36	4.08	25.....	2.00	6.00

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

FARMERS MARKET

RATES 6 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive insertions; eight cents a word each insertion on shorter order, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an agate line, or \$7 per column inch; five line minimum; 2 columns by 165 lines maximum. No discount for repeated insertions. Headline and signature limited to 24 point openface type. No cuts allowed. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of issue.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

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

BABY CHICKS

A Little As \$5.70 per 100 gets you chicks from the new all time World's Champion 1938 official egg laying contests for highest number eggs and hens winning first place by breeds and contests. Also winner Poultry Tribune award for highest livability of all breeders in 1938 official contests. Other contest all-time records, equalled by no other breeder. No matter what kind or age chicks you want, write Lindstrom first. Leading breeds. Capacity million chicks monthly. Save up to 20% on early orders, catalog free. Lindstrom Hatchery & Poultry Farm, 342 Lindstrom Road, Clinton, Mo.

"Blue Blood" chicks are modern. U. S. Approved Pullorum tested chicks. Hatched in incubation rooms that are scientifically and automatically kept free from disease germs and harmful bacteria. This is an ultra modern step in the production of strong, profit making chicks. All leading pure breeds and hybrids, sexed or straight run, descriptive literature free. Ross Poultry Farm, Box 35, Junction City, Kan.

Schlichtman Square Deal Chicks, Missouri approved, 100% bloodtested. Prepaid per 100: Leghorns, Anconas \$6.45; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Langshans, Minorcas \$6.95; Giants, Brahmas \$8.40; heavy assorted \$6.15; crossovers \$4.90. Write for free catalog explaining our 2-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

Coombs ROP Leghorns help you increase your poultry profits. Chicks outstanding breeding value—from proved sires, dams. Better livability. High production chicks from 250-318 egg sires. Sexed chicks. Free bulletin, "How to raise Better Chicks." New catalog, just published. Write today. Coombs & Son, Box 6, Edgewick, Kan.

Baby Chicks, bred from world's champion Foundation stock, 20 years trapezoidal, pedigree bred for more eggs, livability, early maturity, greater profits. Hundreds of egg contest awards. 2 bloodtested breeds. Also Sexed chicks. Low prices. Advance order discounts. Free catalog. Baby Poultry Farm, Box 108, Sedalia, Mo.

New White Egg Hybrid. First time offered. Catalog explains. XXX U. S. Approved sex guaranteed purebreds and hybrids; Leghorns, Australorps, Leg Rocks, etc. Early order discounts and free feeders. Tindell's Hatchery, Box KF, Burdette, Kan.

Bloodtested Chicks: Leghorns, Minorcas, Buff, Barred, and White Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites, Brahmas; Hybrid Pullets or cockerels. Free reasonable. Ozark's Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

Chicks and Poultry. All popular breeds of both. Chicks pure and crossbreeds. Exceptional quality. Bloodtested. Sexed or as hatched. Place orders now for early delivery. \$3.90 per 100 up. Leinhardt Hatchery, Osage City, Kansas.

Early Discounts on purebreds, hybrids, sexed chicks. Sex guaranteed baby pullets and cockerels. We feature Australorps and other hybrid crosses. Bloodtested. Free catalog. Tudor Hatchery, Dept. C, Topeka, Kan.

South's Famous Chicks. Strong, healthy, quick growing. Excellent layers. From one of America's greatest breeding institutions. 10 varieties. Also sexed chicks. Reduced prices. Free catalog. South Farms, Box 911, Clinton, Mo.

10 Breeds, Bush's Famous Ozark Chicks. Pullets, \$9.90 up; surplus cockerels, \$3.95 up. C.O.D. O.B. hatchery, 100% delivery; immediate shipments. Free catalog. Bush Hatchery, Box 23-C, Clinton, Mo.

Started Chicks—out of danger, healthy and strong. Modern brooding plant saves you worry, work and money. We take the loss. Low prices. Catalog free. Berry Brothers, Box K19, Atchison, Kan.

Blood-Tested Chicks—Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leghorns, Australorps, all varieties guaranteed. Owens Hatchery, 618 North 1st, Wichita, Kan., where your \$55 crow andackle.

White Leghorns—Imported English Strain: Australorps, Reds, Barred Rocks, Ducks, etc. Bloodtested. Approved Stock. Free Catalog. Goddard Poultry Farm, Goddard, Kansas.

Hardy Baby Chicks—Result of years of flock improvement. Bred for large type and heavy production. Write for our low prices on these chicks. Carthage Hatchery, Carthage, Missouri.

U. S. Certified flocks than any other Kansas Hatchery. Buy our chicks for next years cockerels. U. S. Pullorum tested. Salt City Hatchery, So. Hutchinson, Kansas.

Healthy Sexed Pullets or cockerels. Accurate guaranteed work. Pure breeds or hybrids. Insured livability chicks. Catalog free. Berry Brothers, Box K20, Atchison, Kan.

Chicks: Bloodtested Flocks. Heavy breeds \$6.50; Minorcas, Leghorns \$6.00; Assorted, \$5.00; Hybrid pullets, \$10.00; cockerels, \$4.50, prepaid. Wyne Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

Save and Make Money on Buhler chicks. Early discounts. U. S. and Kansas approved. Australorps, Leg-Rocks, White-Rocks, Reds. The Buhler Hatchery, Buhler, Kan.

Large Purebred Bloodtested AAA Leghorns \$6.40-100; heavy breeds \$6.90; heavy mixed \$6.20; all prepaid, 100% delivery. Russell Hatchery, Iola, Kan.

Missouri Good Luck Chicks for greater profits. Sexed or unsexed. Write today for new low prices. Joplin Hatcheries, South Joplin, Missouri.

Chicks: Blood tested. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Minorcas, \$6.50. Leghorns, \$6.00 prepaid. Catalog free. Fortner's Hatchery, Butler, Mo.

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Black Australorps—grow fast, are thrifty and make wonderful egg producers, get the best baby chicks every Thursday, \$10 per 100 prepaid. Order now. Chick Smith, McPherson, Kan.

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Up per 100 f.o.b.

You'll like Bush's husky Ozark chicks 95% sexed guarantee, 100% live delivery; pullets, cockerels or unsexed. Prove to your satisfaction why our customers report outstanding results and prize winnings. Accredited blood-tested flocks. Bush's famous White Leghorns. 20 other popular breeds. Extremely low prices, easy terms. WRITE TODAY.

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—of our production bred, big, husky, superior quality Bloodtested Chicks. Customers acclaim our stock early maturing, money makers.

Big English Leghorn, Barred Rock, S. C. Reds.....	100	300	500
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Long Distance Laying Leghorns

Sexed Chicks \$3.50 up

Sired by R. O. P. males from dams with 250-314 eggs, progeny tested for livability and 3 yrs. or more profitable productivity. Three Star quality big type Wh. Leghorns, Reds, Wh. Rocks, AAA True-value chicks of all business breeds. Prices lowest good chicks can be sold for. Attractive early order offer. Send for interesting circular, price list and chick raising suggestions. Be fair to yourself. Get our prices before buying.

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Sunflower quality, large type, vitality bred chicks from vigorous 100% blood-tested farm range flocks. Bred for high egg production and long distance laying.

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CHICKS -- \$3.50 100
Sexed or unsexed. Approved. Bloodtested. 16 varieties. Turkey Poults. Ship Prepaid. Free Catalog. Tishhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

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Have 34 years of Poultry Breeding backing them. That's why they are dependable, vigorous, healthy, fast-growing chicks. 15 popular breeds to choose from at reasonable prices. Hatches every Monday and Thursday. Radio announcements over WIBW on Noon Hour Program. A penny postal brings our message to you.

RUPF HATCHERIES & POULTRY FARM
Box 150C Phone—Ottawa 285 Ottawa, Kan.



SEX-ED CHIX \$3.95 C.O.D.
Up per 100 f.o.b.

You'll like Bush's husky Ozark chicks 95% sexed guarantee, 100% live delivery; pullets, cockerels or unsexed. Prove to your satisfaction why our customers report outstanding results and prize winnings. Accredited blood-tested flocks. Bush's famous White Leghorns. 20 other popular breeds. Extremely low prices, easy terms. WRITE TODAY.

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Austra-Whites, Leg-Rocks, Leg-Giants.....	7.25	21.50	35.00
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All popular breeds of both pure and crossbred chicks. Exceptional quality. Bloodtested. Sexed or as hatched. Place order now for early delivery. Write for literature. Douglas County Hatchery, Lawrence, Kan.

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and poults; bloodtested; 12 breeds; White Giants bred for yellow legs; English White Leghorns, White, Buff, Barred Rocks, New Hampshire Reds, Dark Cornish, Orpington, Wyandotte, R. I. Reds, Minorcas, Hybrid; write for prices; low overhead enables low prices.

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Approved, Bloodtested Flocks
Wh. Giants—ROP Sired Wh. Leghorns... \$8.20
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Mixed Heavies, \$6.50; Asstd. All Breeds... 5.40
Freeman Hatchery, Box 104, Ft. Scott, Kan.

Quality Bloodtested Chicks

Our chicks pay big dividends. Buy our quality chicks from high quality laying stock to replenish your laying flock and increase your profits. Write for our reasonable prices.

Salina Hatchery, 122 West Pacific, Salina, Kan.

Day Old PULLETS 95% Guarantee

Also non-sexed chicks. Bloodtested. Bred for high egg production, livability, early maturity. Husky Turkey Poults. Low prices.

Young's Elect. Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

FREE \$3.90

A brooder thermometer with early orders. Also big discounts for orders 30 days in advance. Chicks from 100% blood tested flocks. 14 years of scientific breeding. Sexed chicks \$3.90 up. Chicks as hatched \$6.50 up. Free folder.

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PAY LESS FOR CHICKS

\$5.40 per 100 up
Straight run purebreds and hybrids. Also day old pullets, males. Rare and popular breeds. Blood tested. Colored catalog free.
General Chicks, Box 832, Rich Hill, Mo.

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216 E. 6th St., Topeka, Kan.
Box 33, DeSoto, Kan.
Quality chicks bred for high production. Sexed Pullets, 12 varieties and Austra-White Hybrids, world's largest egg producers. Write for free folder and prices.

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OKLAHOMA U. S. CERTIFIED
R.O.P. White Leghorn chicks, hatching eggs, sexed chicks, started pullets, R.O.P. cockerels. Get KNOWN QUALITY at reasonable prices. Write for booklet. Sand Springs (Oklahoma) Home Farms

ANCONAS

Ancona Cockerels, U. S. Approved, 6 for \$5.00. Sadie Miller, Meriden, Kan.

ANDALUSIANS

Blue Andalusian Chicks. Bloodtested. Good layers of white eggs. Eck Hatchery, Moundridge, Kan.

AUSTRA-WHITES

10 Reasons Why Greater Profits are made with Austra-Whites from our 30,000 controlled breeders. Continual gain in sales from every community where introduced. More vitality, healthier, fastest growing, plumpest broilers. Lead all breeds in egg production. Livability insured. Write. Sunflower Hatchery, Newton, Kan.

Customers Report Raising 95% Austra-White chicks, 2 lb. broilers at seven weeks, laying pullets 4 1/2 months, healthiest, disease resistant, and make big profits. Investigate these sensational money makers today. Insured livability chicks. Catalog free. Berry Brothers, Box K1, Atchison, Kan.

DeForest Kansas Approved Austra-Whites. Best for Midwest. All leading Breeds and Crossbreeds. Guaranteed Livability. DeForest Hatcheries, Peabody, Kan.

U. S. Approved, U. S. Pullorum Tested Chicks. Catalog Free. Master's Breeders, Cherryvale, Kan.

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Dark Cornish Eggs, 18-\$1.00; 100-\$5.00. Cockerels \$1.00 each. Dark Cornish Banties, 18 eggs \$1.00. Hybrids Banties 18-50c. Prepaid. Sadie Mella, Bucklin, Kan.

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Superfine Chicks. White Giants, Black Giants, New Hampshire, Buff Minorcas. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

Jersey White Giant baby chicks. Priced reasonable. Gamble's Hatchery, Altoona, Kan.

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Brown Leghorns, Rose and Single Comb. Exhibition breeding, bred to lay. Continuous breeding for 49 years. Livability insured. Write for catalog. Ernest Berry, Box 815, Newton, Kan.

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Lifetime Experience Breeding. English White Leghorns mated with Record of Performance males. Guaranteed 90% pullets. Immunity selected making higher of spring livability and heavier egg producers. Write for catalog. Ernest Berry, Box 813, Newton, Kan.

Extra High Vitality White Leghorns. Lifetime breeding experience assures profitable strain heavy egg producers. Insured livability chicks. Catalog free. Berry Brothers, Box K5, Atchison, Kan.

Big Barron English White Leghorns, AAA, \$6.90; pullets, \$13.95; cockerels, \$3.00. Postpaid. Started pullets. Pedigree sired. Money back guarantee. Heiman's Hatchery, Montrose, Mo.

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Triple Guaranteed Hanson-Barron strains Leghorns. Pullets \$10.95; non-sexed \$5.95. Postpaid. Circular. Ortner Farms, Clinton, Mo.

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AAA Quality Bloodtested, Buff, Black, White Minorca Chicks, \$8.00; 300-\$23.00. Prepaid. Freeman Hatchery, Box 104, Ft. Scott, Kan.

BUFF MINORCAS

Don't Order Any Chicks without our slashed prices. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS

DeForest United States Approved New Hampshire Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Rocks, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes. Guaranteed Livability. DeForest Hatcheries, Peabody, Kansas.

Genuine Big Type, quick maturing, fast feathering, heavy laying type. Big money makers. High vitality. Insured livability chicks. Catalog free. Berry Brothers, Box K16, Atchison, Kan.

Stewart's U. S. Approved Chicks. All popular Breeds and Hybrids. Our New Hampshire are "The Best in The West." Stewart Hatchery, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Lively New Hampshire—Guaranteed Livability. Approved—Bloodtested. Discount. Foster Hatchery, Newton, Kansas.

BUFF ORPHINGTONS

Famous Buff Orpingtons. Fine foundation stock. Lay in 4 1/2 months. Insured livability chicks. Catalog free. Berry Brothers, Box K15, Atchison, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Barred Rocks Real Money Makers. Heavy weight, high egg producers. Best color. Mature fast, extra hardy. Insured livability chicks. Catalog free. Berry Brothers, Box K13, Atchison, Kan.

Sears' Sale--Battery Radios

Save Nearly 1/2 on 6-Volt Console Style Walnut Veneer Cabinet Radios

Size 19 by 36 inches; brand new Silvertones set for everything, foreign and American short wave, police calls, amateurs and ships at sea; later features—tone control, magnet dynamic, automatic volume control, etched gold dial, slow speed tuning. Our regular price was \$30 less battery; sale price \$24.95 complete battery. Terms, \$3 down, \$4 monthly, small down charge.

IMPORTANT: Orders for this special price set filled from Topeka store only. Send all orders to Sears, Roebuck and Company, Topeka, Kan. Order by Number 45. Use easy terms if you wish. Only 50 left. All sets guaranteed—the biggest bargain we've ever offered.

Amazing New Farm Radios. No aerial, no ground, no batteries to charge. Also 1.5 volt battery with 1,000 hour battery pack \$16.95. Guaranteed by oldest exclusive manufacturers of farm radios in America. Farmer agents write for information. L. Tatro Manufacturing Company, Decorah, Iowa.

OLD GOLD WANTED

Wanted \$35.00 Ounce. Ship old gold teeth, crowns, jewelry, watches, receive cash by return mail. Location guaranteed. Dr. Weisberg's Gold Mining Company, 1502-O Hennepin, Minneapolis, Minn.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Lumber and shingles, mixed car lots direct from mill to consumer at remarkable savings. Send your bill for estimates. McKee-Fleming Lbr. Co., Emporia, Kan.

Auto Parts, Phone Poles; truck or car load lots. Location, 10 miles N. E. Hutchinson on 17. Medora Catalpa Plantation, Medora, Kan.

WHOLESALE OILS

Wanted. Reliable Farmer in Each township as dealer for Archer Lubricants. Batteries, Radios and Wind Chargers, Flak and Gillette tractor and wheels. Have good proposition for man. Write in Dept. H. Archer Petroleum Co., Omaha, Nebraska.

PET STOCK

Standard Rabbit Journal, Milton, Pa. Year, 50c. Sample, dime. Supplies.

MALE HELP WANTED

Now in Your Own Profitable Business. All you need is a car and average ambition. We place you in a business where you can earn more money than you could in any other business. Our force of established retailers and become financially independent. Several choice territory openings in this and adjoining states now open. Ward's Medical Co., Dept. K, Winona, Minn.

SALESMEN WANTED

Wanted. Finest and most complete line of new improved varieties of nursery stock—trees, berries, shrubs, roses. Attractive prices and liberal sales plan, full or part time. Write today for full details. Neosho Nurseries Co., G-2, Neosho, Mo.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

New Wardrobe free and earn to \$23 weekly showing friends gorgeous Hollywood endorsed Fashion Frocks. No canvassing. No investment. Age, dress size. Fashion Frocks, Dept. P-1072, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dresses as low as \$1.24 to friends. Experience unnecessary, but write fully. Harford, Dept. P-138, Cincinnati, Ohio.

QUILT PIECES

Free Pieces, Prints, percales, broadcloth; 100-200; 200-35c; postpaid. Samples free. Cagle's, Erie Haute, Ind.

Color, 100-200; 200-35c. Silks and velvets lbs. \$1.00 postpaid. Crouch Remnants, Cincinnati, Ill.

Various Patchwork—rugcraft materials. Samples free. Rainbow, Decherd, Tenn.

WOOLEN GOODS

Knitting Time. Trade wool for woollens, wool napping, blankets, yarns; write for circular. Litchfield Woollen Company, 340 Marshall, Litchfield, Minn.

HONEY

Quality Clover Honey; 10 lb. pail \$1.00; 50 lb. can \$4.90. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

Grated Honey; 60 lb. can \$4.50. Clifford Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

Antiques—All Kinds—Catalog free. Kemico, 66 Park Ridge, Ill.

LAND—ARKANSAS

Arkansas, fruit and dairy belt, 160 acres, native timber, beautiful 7 room, modern bungalow, mountain scenery. Also 40 acre improved fruit and poultry farm. Both near 4,000. Sell or trade for land. Mrs. C. W. Mersley, Neosho, Mo.

LAND—KANSAS

Acres—79 Cultivated; 40 black loam bottom, balance pasture; well improved; \$4,800; \$10 cash. Real Estate Exchange, Garnett, Kan.

All Prices, in one of the best counties in the state. No trades. B. W. Stewart, Abilene, Kan.

Improved Farm for Sale. Catholic community. Graves & Munding Ins. Agency, St. Paul, Kan.

LAND—LOUISIANA

The Highlands of Louisiana this winter. Fine all-year climate. Our lands offered at the within the reach of all. Terms like rent. Descriptive book sent on request without obligation. Long-Bell Farm Land Corporation, 837 A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LAND—OREGON

Good Farm Homes. Crop certainty and desirable living conditions. Lands irrigated or unirrigated. Some capital necessary. No farms rent. No homestead lands. Write, On-To-Ore, 824 S. W. Fifth Avenue, Portland, Oregon.

Beef Control

(Continued from Page 14)

grown barley or sometimes corn, for 60 to 90 days. We can still handle plenty of cattle and lambs thru the wheat pasture season, but without grass a breeding herd has become quite a problem.

We all know it is hard in any country to make a 12 months' living in the 90 days required to produce a crop of wheat. The man with a breeding herd to care for during the other 9 months is better off financially, physically and mentally than the straight wheat farmer. Most of us agree on this but restocking at present prices is quite a problem over quite a territory.

On a ranch of ours that used to carry about 600 cattle, grass is in bad condition and has not been grazed for the last 2 years. This fall we put 100 good quality bred cows on this place and expect the grass to spread rapidly enough to support the heifer calves each year until the ranch is fully stocked again with good cattle.

Plenty of money is made on cheap cattle but it is never made by the man who breeds them. These good cattle look too high but a few dollars difference between a good and a medium cow is money well spent. Buy just a few good ones and watch the grass and good cattle come back together.

WILLIAM PAINTER, Meade county rancher: Successful beef production in the range country is primarily dependent on condition of the animals. When it is not possible to have purebred cows the best grade cows should be retained, ones that are strong, hardy and good foragers. For these cows a purebred bull should be obtained.

In the fall when grass begins to get short our animals are put in a stalk field, fed roughness, cottonseed cake or put on wheat pasture. This keeps them in good flesh so the calves will come early and get an early start in the spring.

The cow herd is fed well all thru the winter and spring until grass has a good start so they can actually find some grass when taken off feed and will not lose weight. During the summer the cows have plenty of acres to the head so there will not be a time that they are hungry. This is also better for the grass stand.

The calves always get a good start and keep coming well all summer as their mothers give a good supply of milk and the calves can be marketed early and the cows get in good condition again for winter and the next calf crop.

ALVIN T. WARRINGTON, breeder of Leoti: The thing that has impressed me most in my observation of the beef cattle business in this section of Kansas is the activity on the part of cattlemen to dispose of their more inferior animals and replace them with good quality breeding stock.

This activity is brought about by the favorable position held by cattle in comparison to many other commodities. We have experienced the keenest demand for registered Shorthorn cattle this winter in the 23 years of operation of the herd at Valley View Stock Farm. Have since our auction sale in November been making sales at higher prices and now have fewer cattle on the farm than at any time in the last 10 years.

R. E. FRISBIE, Rawlins county, who calls himself a novice at livestock

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.

Farms That Pay in the Great Northern Railway Agricultural Empire, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Fertile black soil, high production crops, grain, fruit, vegetables, feed and livestock. Many kinds of farms for selection. Write for book on state you prefer. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 202, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Good Farms Available. Washington, Minnesota, Idaho, Western Montana, Oregon. Dependable crops, favorable climate. Write for impartial advice, literature and list of typical bargains. Specify state. J. W. Haw. 51 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

Free Booklet and List. We make exchanges everywhere: farms, income property, merchandise, businesses. Peterman's Exchange, Wichita, Kan.

Sell Your Property quickly for cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesmen Co., Dept. 510, Lincoln, Neb.

raising: It seems to me the Western Kansas wheat farmer is becoming more livestock conscious every year. I believe more farmers are finding that livestock has a place in their farming operations altho all of their former grass land is now under cultivation.

The outlook for the producer of good purebred bulls is bright because apparently we are going to have a revival of cattle production and, if such is the case, naturally there will be much more of a demand for good bulls.

Colby milo proved a huge success in its first year in this locality. Yields ranged from 20 to more than 30 bushels an acre. If this crop continues to produce in this manner I believe it will greatly increase the feeding of cattle in this section.

CHESTER SPRAY, Lawrence: Producers of beef cattle are in position to realize a profit this year and will be for some time. The feeder is operating on a comparatively small margin out with cheap feed and ideal feeding conditions he will no doubt make a nice profit, especially on cattle bought in the early fall. Farmers in Eastern Kansas feel mighty good with corn cribs full of good corn and silos and hay mows full of extra good feed. Feed produced in a drouth year fails to possess the qualities necessary for satisfactory production of beef or pork.

At present we have a string of Texas stock cows which are getting ensilage and cottonseed meal. They are doing exceptionally well and look like they should show a profit. I am extremely interested in the livestock industry and it is my desire to see only American produced meat consumed in every city and hamlet within our borders.

F. A. DIERS, Kinsley: We had a good 100 per cent calf crop from our cows last spring, and all are doing well. They are all in the west pasture on the Kansas Farmer Pasture Contest grass you sponsored last summer, and come in well filled in a few hours of grazing on the tall thick buffalo grass.

Cross breeding has been used in the poultry business for a good many years for added vigor and vitality. However, they expect it only from the first cross.

In poultry one can accomplish in 3 years what it would take 15 years in the cow business. Poultry comes between bees and sheep for possibilities for intensive operations, where especially in Southwestern Kansas it takes 10 acres for "standing room" for a cow, and don't you forget that, if you want success in the cattle business here. That is perhaps why I think the small breeder like myself is safer if he will stick strictly to his breed standards of the breed he is in, and also, perhaps, to certain strains in his breed, for sure fire or certain progress in quality development. And too, he should always buy, as near as he can, to grand champions for his breeders, then he gets the judge's experience for this benefit in his herd he could not get otherwise.

ROY W. ELLIS, owner of Valley View Farm, Coldwater: We are wintering some 400 cattle of all ages. Our deferred grass pastures are in excellent condition and providing quite a lot of winter forage. Our mature cows are doing well on 1 1/2 pounds of cottonseed cake, and buffalo grass. Our coming yearling cattle are getting 4 pounds of milo chop, 1 pound of cottonseed cake and ensilage with little alfalfa and cane hay making 50 pounds gain a month to the head. Have had some nice purebred sales on bull and heifer calves. Our young registered cattle are from Hazlett bulls and are making a very nice showing.

I do not find much desire on the part of my customers for cross breeding. Rather a desire to breed the best purebred animals obtainable and keep them straight.

CHARLES HAMON, Valley Falls: There are not so many cattle raised in this area as in previous years, but the outlook is better now than a year ago. Excess amount of kafir and sorgho grown has made it practical for farmers to feed the ground grain to fatten calves and other cattle as it is cheaper than corn and seems to be very satisfactory.

M. C. HATHAWAY, Brown county: There are not many beef herds in this community of any size—from 10 to 20

cows at most. The dry years killed so much grass that farmers sold about one-half their herds and several have dairy herds. I sold one-half of my cows which were Shorthorns and am using a purebred Hereford bull to head the herd, which makes an excellent cross. The calves are good feeders.

F. W. SCHOWALTER, Halstead: I have a notion to sell the steers on feed because of the market. When everybody wants a thing is the time to sell; and when nobody wants a thing, the time to buy. That time is coming again, for history always repeats itself. Some tell me it is a scarcity of cattle, but as one old cattleman used to say, "He could always buy cattle after his money ran out."

WALTER PIERCE, Jr., Reno county: One big improvement is in more widespread use of silage and the proper use of protein supplements. Silage is almost indispensable in a fattening ration and is the best and cheapest way to winter cattle. The drouth years have been hard on the cattle industry but they have caused more silos to be constructed than any other factor.

Another lesson that will not be forgotten is the use of molasses. In years of grain shortage we can always count on an adequate supply of molasses because it is grown in the tropics where there is plenty of rainfall. When we have plenty of our own grain a small amount of molasses is a good appetizer and conditioner and can be used to make roughage more palatable.

It seems to me that the most important trend in sight just now for this section is the use of supplemental pasture crops and Kansas Farmer is doing more than any other agency to bring this about.

I have not found any new ways of managing a livestock farm but I have found there are plenty of new ideas being presented by the experiment stations that are profitable to follow. The use of Atlas sorgho in place of corn for silage, the use of ground limestone when short of alfalfa hay, the use of wheat bran in place of cotton seed meal, the deferred system of feeding and the creep-feeding of calves are a few things that help make livestock farming more profitable. I would say it is a combination of many things that is making this change for a better system of farming.

P. K. SYMNS, Atchison: I feed a mixed protein—cottonseed, linseed and soybean meal—to my feeding cattle and finally put a good taste in their mouths by sprinkling their silage with blackstrap molasses and ground limestone.

Serviceable bulls of any breed and quality are scarce. Some younger animals are to be had and when one of quality and promise is found he is quickly picked up and the purchaser risks his future development to avoid his getting away.

I conducted a corn variety test for our state and county of 14 varieties with an average yield of 60.6 bushels on bottom land. Six open-pollinated varieties averaged 56 plus bushels and 8 hybrids averaged 64 plus bushels, but my own Reid's on land subject to overflow, but only irrigated, made a fraction more than 86 bushels. I'm going to put in some hybrid corn of our latitude for it made my best yield in the test, 70.2 bushels.

HENRY ROGGER, owner of Pioneer Bluffs Farm in Chase county: Better cattle prices the last few months have stimulated the industry and more stock is on the lands of farmers locally than for several years for the winter season.

Virtually all the steers are being well wintered on a ration of silage, grain, sorghums and alfalfa with a supplement of 1 to 2 pounds of cottonseed meal and in some cases a few pounds of ground kafir or corn additional.

On such rations with good handling, young steers will gain at least 1 pound or more daily and go on grass, shed off and in good flesh and be ready for feed lots by July or August 1, for a short grain finish.

This method uses the cheap roughage and our large grass area to good advantage making high quality beef with a minimum of grain, on which we are usually short, or requiring considerable outlay in cash.

J. C. SEYB AND SONS, Pretty Prairie: Experiences of farmers with beef cattle have been quite favorable

CULTURE AND ARTS
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HATTAN
KANSAS - JONTE

ANGUS CATTLE

Fairview Angus Farm

40 years of constructive breeding—275 head in herd. Erica Fairview 488194 in service. Bulls sired by him, axes from 12 to 18 months. Blackbirds, Ericas, Prides, etc. Above bull assisted by the Battles bull, Blackcap Merl 166-524695.

A. J. Schuler, Chapman, Kan.



Best of Angus Breeding

and correct type. 25 bulls from 6 to 24 mos. old. Bred and open heifers and cows. 300 to select from.

L. E. LAFIN

Crab Orchard, Nebraska, Box-K

Reg. Aberdeen Angus Bulls

6 to 12 mos. old. Good quality and breeding. Sired by Prince Blackbox 2nd. Farmers' prices. H. A. WRAMPE, YATES CENTER, KAN.

Oakleaf Aberdeen Angus Farm

One proven herd bull, and young bulls from 8 to 12 months old. Quality, type and the best of breeding. E. A. LATZKE & SON, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Hampshire Bred Gilts

Registered and immunized. In our sale of February 25th we sold 50 head of sows and gilts farrowed in early March. We have 20 head more that will farrow in late March and early April.

QUIGLEY HAMPSHIRE FARMS
Williamstown, Kan.

CLYDESDALE HORSES

Clydesdale Stallions

FOR SALE: Two 3-year-old Stallions. One of the 3-year-olds was Junior Champion at the Iowa State Fair. Six 2-year-old Stallions. Well grown and good individuals and the kind of Clydesdales that will improve grade stock. NOTE THIS: Broadacres Farm Clydesdales have been consistent winners wherever shown and we are in a position to offer you herd heading material from the stallions we have on hand. They are priced right. Write for Broadacres Farm Clydesdale booklet. It is free and interesting.

BROADACRES FARM, LIBERTY, MO.

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 purebred 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

during the last 6 months. There was an abundance of hay and rough feed and considerable wheat pasture, and also a very good price to help out some more.

Most farmers are somewhat short on beef cattle and until the numbers can be increased the prices should stay pretty satisfactory. The demand for bulls has been very good, and prices agreeable; females are also plenty high. Very little of cross breeding has been practiced here but will probably come later.

ROBERT M. HODGSON, Little River: I favor more barley. The deferred beef system, developed by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, of Kansas State College, might profitably come into greater favor by the use of barley as a generous portion of the after-harvest feed ration. Barley comes on at the right time, is about as sure a crop as other grain feed crops, is readily harvested with the combine, and in the case of winter barley can be used for valuable fall and winter pasture. However, it has been observed that the barley planted after September 25, stands a better chance of surviving the winter.

Then, too, barley is very nutritious when ground, and by supplementing with some corn, produces a very desirable finish in the yearling to 2-year-old class of steers, after they have been wintered well and grazed the forepart of the season.

—KF—

Sow sweet peas very early. Also your garden peas. For the former, St. Patrick's Day is the traditional time.

PERCHERON HORSES

Registered Percherons

DRAFT HORSES—Registered Percheron brood mares. In foal, broke to work; allies, breeding stallions. Describe kind of horses you want to buy. Send 35 cents for sample copy of beautifully illustrated PERCHERON NEWS. Published quarterly. Annual subscription, \$1.00 in U. S., \$1.25 in Canada, \$1.50 in other foreign countries. Other literature sent free on request. Write PERCHERON HORSE ASSN. OF AMERICA, Union Stock Yards, Dept. I, Chicago, Ill.

Percheron Stallion, Foursac II

For sale: Among the tops at state fairs and American Royal. An outstanding sire—black, 6 years old, weight 2,065. Works anywhere. J. J. MONLEY, Kansas State College, Manhattan or Council Grove, Kan.

Reg. Percherons of Quality

Black and gray Reg. Mares and Stallions. All of good blood lines and good individuals. Come and see them or write. MRS. JOE FOX, GREELEY, KAN.

JACKS

JACKS

FOR SALE: Several good jacks on hand ready for service. Two extra choice ones, two and three years old.

B. E. HUGHES
Clay Center, Kan.

Reg. Jacks and Jennets

60 Registered Jacks, guaranteed. 100 Jennets. Largest and oldest breeders. HINEMAN'S JACK FARM, DIGHTON, KAN.

Fight Our Worst Pasture Pests

Mower Is Best Heavy Artillery

SOME people believe since Broom weed disappeared from most of our pastures in the good grass season of 1938, that it will not bother again. But G. M. Miller, prominent cattleman of Cottonwood Falls, says that Broom weed is one of the worst menaces of the livestock industry in the Southwest. It is here to stay! Some years it is very bad; some years scarcely noticeable; but a permanent menace spreading constantly over more and more territory, extending from the Gulf of Mexico, and at present, as far north as Salina. It also has been seen frequently north of the Kaw river in Pottawatomie county.

The best control method known for Broom weed is to mow it just before it blooms, which is not before August 15 usually. Earlier mowing will only delay the blooming. The weed is most weakened by cutting it just before blooming when the store of food is at lowest ebb.

Iron weed and vervain are 2 of the principal weeds in Eastern Kansas pastures. They may be mowed early in June, before blooming. Sumac may be most damaged by early June mowing, too, but buck brush requires early May mowing. Followed 3 years in succession this treatment will eradicate buck brush.

As most people know, cactus can be dug out a few inches below the surface with a sharp spud or spade, and piled. The heat generated within the heap will kill most of the plants. Some good results were obtained by John Yost, Osborne county, last year by putting dry sodium chlorate around the roots of cactus, but this method is still experimental.

If cutworms start eating up pastures this spring, as they did in many cases last year, they can be poisoned with bran, the same as used for grasshoppers. The time to put it on is just at dusk.

—KF—

Save Soil and Moisture

By GUY D. JOSSERAND

Many people of Kansas have assumed that water is simply one of the elements connected with erratic Kansas weather about which nothing can be done. The Kansas legislature is now attempting to start a trend of thought and action toward a conservation program of water and soil and the other natural resources incident thereto. This will show an ever increasing benefit with the passing of years. A century hence; the people of Kansas will be benefited more than the people of today by this action. This contemplates the day when most of the water that falls within the state and on oc-

cations runs thru the state in the form of floods, will be put to useful purpose in agriculture and industry, instead of being destructive.

Erosion by water is the greatest enemy of Kansas soil. Water and soil conservation cannot be separated. Whatever start this legislature chooses to make, immediate results are not the complete goal. This directs the thinking of Kansas people to the long-time conservation of those two most vital resources.

Irrigation, the storing of water, for use in time of drouth and prevention of floods are incidental to a sound water and soil conservation program.

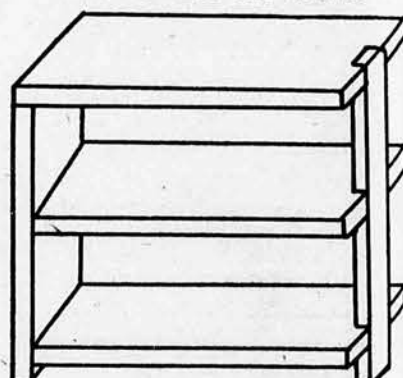
The legislature, at the Governor's suggestion, is proposing to provide the machinery by which Kansas may be able to co-operate with the Federal government in water and soil conservation, water use and flood control.

This legislation dove-tails with the recent legislation for the conservation of wild life. It merits the support of every forward looking Kansan.

Guy D. Jossierand is the immediate past president of Kansas State Board of Agriculture, a member of Water Resources Commission and an extensive Western Kansas Farmer.

—KF—

"Touches" for the Home



This radio-table-book-rack can be easily made, and it will add a modernistic touch to your home.

A home is more than just a house with the necessary pieces of furniture. It's those little extra "touches" that brighten and add comfort and convenience that really make a home. And many of those touches you can make yourself right in your own workshop. These wintry days when farm work is slack is just the time to dress up the living room or the kitchen.

Attractive and modern furniture pieces, such as the radio-stand—book-rack illustrated, can be made by any boy or man. Blueprints for this table or any of the following articles may be obtained from Kansas Farmer for 10 cents each:

- End Table
- Kitchen Work Table
- Modernistic Book Case
- Plate Rack and What-Not Shelf
- Nest of Tables
- Dressing Table and Bench
- Combined Toy Rack and Wardrobe
- Smoke-Stand Book-Rack
- Studio Couch End Table and Work Bench
- China Rack and Book-Rack
- Modernistic End Table
- Breakfast Table
- Breakfast Bench
- Bedside Night Table and Clothes Drier

Order these blueprints by name from Kansas Farmer Blueprint Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Enclose 10 cents for each blueprint wanted.

—KF—

Fresh Meat Twice a Week

Realizing the need for a supply of fresh meats in the small towns, J. F. Kistner and sons, of Morrill, set up a small meat packing plant last July. They now butcher 15 to 20 hogs a week and a few beefs. They also do custom butchering for farmers. They say their equipment is only about half large enough for their flourishing trade. On Mondays and Thursdays they have a regular truck route which serves 15 surrounding towns.



Better Livestock Markets Make Better Farmers and Bigger Profits

When grandfather was young, buyers and shippers bought the farmer's stock at their own figure. Only the big river markets participated in the profits. Now it is possible to know today's prices before loading stock to sell on our market. Because we serve both SELLER and BUYER, heavy volume and low operating expenses make selling costs low.

THERE IS NO BETTER MARKET

Between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains

Sales (EVERY TUESDAY) 200 to 700 cattle, 400 to 600 hogs. Good+sheep market. We employ only reliable and experienced salesmen and operate under rules and bonds made by the STATE SANITARY BOARD.

CLAY CENTER SALES COMPANY

Clay Center, Kan.

All-Weather Roads From Every Direction



SHORTHORN CATTLE

GLENBURN DESTINY

Bred by F. H. Deacon,
Unionville, Canada

— WAS selected especially for mating with our GREGG FARM'S VICTORIOUS heifers (son of Imp. BRAWITH CHIEF, with LOVELY MAID by EDELYN FAVORITE for a mother).

We offer red and roan bulls, calves to serviceable ages. Also cows and heifers bred to Gregg Farm's Victorious. Inspection invited.

E. C. Lacy & Sons, Miltonvale, Kan.

DIVIDE MATCHLESS, CUMBERLAND TYPE, and MARSHALL'S CROWN

Blood purchased 10 years ago from S. B. Amcoats was our Shorthorn foundation. Present herd bull a grandson of PROUD ARCHER. We offer nice red bulls 13 months old sired by MATCHLESS LORD, son of Sni-A-Bar Red Robin.

Herbert L. Feldhauser & Son
Frankfort, Kan.

Shorthorn Breeders Thank Customers

We are grateful to the breeders, beginners and farmers who have purchased cattle from us and paid liberal prices during the past season. Our November 30 sale was well attended and the bidding was well in keeping with the quality of the cattle. Several well established herds were represented and the interest in the get of GALLANT MINSTREL was very gratifying. Since the sale we have sold to several parties who are establishing registered herds. Today we sold five cows and heifers carrying the service of GALLANT MINSTREL to Lea Chapman of Grainfield, Kan. (He is founding a herd.) Another sale was females to Bowen Bros., Hoxie, Kan., also bred to GALLANT MINSTREL.

(Herd bull prospects for sale, sons of GALLANT MINSTREL.) Thank you again,
Alvin T. Warrington & Son, Props.
VALLEY VIEW STOCK FARM
Leoti, Kan.

SPRINGDALE STOCK FARM

Devoted to the growing of better POLLED SHORTHORNS. Cows carry the blood of such sires as MEADOW SULTAN and GRASSLAND PROMOTER. SUPREME CLIPPER (bred by Banbury & Son) now in service. Cows in herd milk well. Bull calves for sale. Also females. Visit our herd.

C. P. MOORE & SON
Munden (Republic Co.), Kan.

Bloomer's Blooming Scotch Shorthorns (The One-Cow Herd)

Purchased VILLAGE DIAMOND 7th (granddaughter of IMP. VILLAGER) in 1921. Entire herd grown from above cow. Correct Shorthorn type and unusual uniformity, possible by the use of good sires from such breeders as Tomson Bros. Our last two crops of calves by ASHBOURNE REVOLUTION, bred by A. C. Shallenberger. Visitors welcome.

ARTHUR BLOOMER
Lancaster, Kan.

Melita Shorthorns

Consigning a beautiful white November yearling heifer and a dark roan May bull calf to the Southern Kansas Shorthorn sale, March 29. A few young cows with calves at foot at private sale.

L. C. WAITS & SON
Cassoday (Butler Co.), Kan.

Visser's Registered Shorthorns

Bred for beef and heavy milking qualities. BARTON CHALLENGER in service. Mating with cows of quality and accepted bloodlines. Following with MERCHER, a grandson of MARSHALL JOFFRE.

ED VISSER, RILEY, KAN.

Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers

Nine reds and roans, sired by VICTOR PREMIER, and out of Orange Blossom and individual dams. Seven to 12 months old. Good individuals. Priced reasonable.

D. F. EWERT, HILLSBORO, KAN.

FSA Borrowers

Repay \$2,000,000

OF THE \$7,859,164.94 in Federal loans made to Kansas farmers by the Farm Security Administration, nearly 2 million dollars already have been repaid, according to Cal Ward, of Region 7, which includes Nebraska, the Dakotas and all but the 25 southwestern counties of Kansas.

The Farm Security Administration is an agency set up in the Department of Agriculture to serve low income farmers who have exhausted all other credit resources. Thru a program of rehabilitation loans, a good many farmers have saved themselves from foreclosure and are now working back to greater security. However, Kansas grants were lower than any other state in the 7th region.

In Kansas since September 1, 1935, and thru December of last year, 2,673 farm debts have been adjusted. The original indebtedness in these cases totaled \$8,252,154. Following adjustment the total was reduced to \$6,082,545.

Kansas leads in the number and amount of what is known as "community type" loans. These are featured in the rehabilitation program, as they allow a group of farmers in a community to finance expensive machinery or sires for community herds. Outstanding in Kansas is \$422,609.15 of this type of loan out of a total of \$948,213.72 for the region. Loans are also made to co-operative associations and the region now has \$587,417.03 of this type outstanding, with Kansas only totaling \$54,936.11 of the amount.

—KF—

Farm Leased 5 Times

During the 82 years Jim Winslow, of Padonia, has lived on his farm, it has been leased 4 times. Nothing ever came of the leases, but now Mr. Winslow finds himself in the center of a big oil play, and with the land leased the fifth time he thinks he may yet be a millionaire before he dies.

—KF—

Cut Wood for Neighbor

James Everhart lost a finger and injured several more while sawing wood on a neighbor's farm. Recently 29 men gathered at the Everhart home and held a wood-cutting bee, working up enough to last the Everharts for the rest of the winter. Then they hauled it in and later ground feed to supply Mr. Everhart's milk cows for the season.

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas



L. C. Waits & Son, Shorthorn breeders, of Cassoday, recently sold their first prize junior heifer at last season's state fair to C. M. Cummings, of Kingstown.

Tomson Bros., leading Shorthorn breeders of Wakarusa, say: "It is fine to have demand for breeding stock again. We look for it to continue for some time."

F. E. Wittum and Sons, Poland China breeders, of Caldwell, have 54 pigs to date and 6 sows yet to farrow. They offer all kinds of breeding stock of the short legged, deep-sided sort.

C. E. McClure, Hampshire swine breeder, of Republic, writes as follows: "Kansas Farmer advertising has done so well we have nothing more for sale until May 1, when we will offer weanling pigs."

Ben M. Ediger, Polled Milking Shorthorn breeder and Kansas Farmer advertiser, of Inman, writes as follows: "Enclosed check for advertising. I have just sold a 7-week-old bull calf to E. H. Erickson, of Agenda."

Howard D. Sharp and Leo F. Breeden, of Great Bend, have recently purchased a choice coming yearling milking-bred Shorthorn bull from the Parker Farms, at Stanley. He was sired by the imported bull, Hilda's Trickster, and his dam, daughter of Northwood Don 2nd, has a record of 9,672 pounds of milk and 368 of fat as a junior 2-year-old.

M. J. Krotz, manager of Krotz Stock Farm, at Odell, Neb., home of one of the good registered Aberdeen Angus herds in the country, writes us to claim May 1, as the date of his annual sale. Mr. Krotz says he will offer an unusually choice lot of bulls and heifers. Advertising for this sale will appear in future issues of Kansas Farmer.

The Kansas Aberdeen Angus Breeders held its annual meeting at Kansas State College during Farm and Home Week. Usual business of the Association was transacted and the following officers elected: A. J. Schuler, Chapman, president; Phil Ljungdahl, Menlo, vice president; R. C. Munson, Junction City, secretary-treasurer; E. L. Berrier, Eureka, was elected delegate to

Buyers of Guernsey Bulls for 1938

We wish to introduce the following GUERNSEY breeders who have purchased GUERNSEY BULLS during 1938 from

JO-MAR FARM

Frank Norton, Salina (2)
Ellis Fulker, Salina
L. E. Short, Orleans, Nebr.
L. F. Bell, Salina
Glen Dow, Alma, Nebr.
R. Holsworth, Talmage
R. S. Nordstrom, Leonardville
W. R. Lewis, Ellsworth (2)
Will Olson, Glasco
Art M. Bowser, Hutchinson
Otto Musil, Irving

M. L. Holcom, Vinland
R. H. Graham, Salina
Bomholt Bros., Cheney
Harold Lund, Waldo
C. W. Wallace, White City
Kenneth Peters, Ellinwood
W. H. Odgers, Salina
I. G. Walden, New Cambria
W. L. Schultz, Durham
M. M. Eaton, Torrington, Wyo.
Dr. J. V. Nevitt, Cape Girardeau, Mo. (2)

We extend to you a cordial invitation to join the large group of satisfied JO-MAR customers.

JO-MAR FARM, SALINA, KAN.

Roy E. Dillard, Mgr.

Cedar Lawn Abortion Free Shorthorns



From Photo of Foundation Cows—Over 40 Years of Improvement

BULLS THAT HELPED
by furnishing sons
Cumberland Type, Imp.
Bridgebank Boies
Village Marshall
Sultan Supreme
Eddlyn Premier
Baronet, Imp.

About 75 now in herd, representatives of the best Scotch families.

WE OFFER

cows with calves at foot, bred and open heifers and young bulls. Avoid future trouble and make profits more certain by buying from an ABORTION FREE HERD, backed by a federal certificate.

SIGNETS: Second crop of calves are even better than his first.

S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

BUFFINGTON SHORTHORN FARMS

Headquarters for Good Shorthorns for Over 30 Years

BULLS IN SERVICE NOW

BROWDALE SULTAN—ARCHER'S KNIGHT 2nd (son of Proud Archer) and ASHBOURNE BOLD WARRIOR (bred by A. C. Shallenberger). Mating with SCOTCH females—AUGUSTAS, BROWDALES, BULLERFLYS, CLARAS, LAVENDERS, GOLDEN CHAINS, etc.

100 HEAD IN HERD

FOR SALE: Bulls and heifers, 12 to 14 months old, nice reds and roans. Also few bred cows and heifers. Quality with bloodlines to match. Inspection invited. 7 miles west of Arkansas City, Kan. Highway 166. Look for sign south side of road.

W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs (Sumner Co.), Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORNS

BULLS—\$75 to \$250. Write for circular and price list. This year's shipments reached near the Pacific coast. Herd inspection invited.

HERD BULLS

"Dark Rosebud Royal" X1859902, Duthie, Cruickshank and Campbell foundation.

"Velvet's Masterpiece" X1777286, very dark red, weight 2,400 to 2,600 lbs. in show flesh; color, depth, bone, size and quality.

"Gloster Clipper 2nd" X1855406, an intense Gloster Clipper. Show type; weight 2,200.

FOR

color, quality and breeding, write, wire or phone, our expense, to one of the oldest, largest and greatest Polled Shorthorn herds. Championships at Kansas State Fair.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KAN.

22 Miles West and 6 South of Hutchinson—Phone 2807 at Our Expense

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Duallyn Shorthorn Farms

Bulls 2 mos. up, out of Record of Merit cows. Prize winners at International and in steer carcass contests. Real double deckers—beef and butterfat.

JOHN B. GAGE, EUDORA, KAN.

Milking Shorthorn Bulls

PARKER FARM, STANLEY, KAN., offers bulls, 2 months and older, out of Record of Merit and Grand Champion cows. Sired by outstanding bulls, including Imp. Hilda's Trickster (Ralph Hager, Herdsman.)

BERKSHIRE HOGS

QUALITY BERKSHIRES

Bred gilts, fall pigs and weanlings, either sex. Everything registered. Note: Berkshire boars are excellent for cross breeding. For description and prices write J. E. Prewitt and P. A. Graham, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

HIGHLAND MODEL 1st

Champion Kansas' best shows heads our Shorthorns. Top bull at Wichita sale last year. Best son of Gregg Farm's Victorious. His calves prove his worth. Mating with cows of equal merit. Young bulls and females for sale. Inspection invited.

Alfred Tasker & Son, Delphos, Kan.

DAIRY CATTLE

Wisconsin Dairy Calves

Selected Guernsey and Holstein month-old heifer calves, 2 for \$42.50. Express charges paid by us. LOOKOUT FARM, LAKE GENEVA, WISC.

Willow Creek Stock Farm

Home of
Double Standard Polled Herefords



Photo of Pawnee Rollo, taken in the rough. More than 50% of our breeding herd are closely related to him.

"our cattle speak for themselves"

Some of them were sold in 10 different states the past year. For sale: bulls in age from 8 to 20 months, heifer calves and bred cows. Herd inspection invited. Farm 16 miles S.E. of Kingman, 45 S.W. of Wichita, Kan.

JOHN RAVENSTEIN, BELMONT, KAN.

Time Marches On . . .

So Do Ely Modern Herefords



SIRE IN SERVICE BRED BY HAZLETT
Romley 3d 1935766—Rupert Tone 19th 2369252—Hazard Tone 21st 1546259

200 HEAD IN HERD—Herd improvement is made possible only by using better sires. MORE HAZFORD BLOOD has strengthened our herd—it will do the same for you. We grow and develop them under ordinary farm care and pass them on to the buyer, ready to go out and make profits as they have for us.

30 choice heifer calves now for sale—see them

Inspection of the Herd and Our Methods Invited

R. D. ELY, ATTICA (Harper County), KAN.

PERCHERONS—POLLED HEREFORDS
POLANDS

Hiatt Stock Farm

Reg. PERCHERONS: Best of breeding. Young stallions and mares for sale or trade.

Reg. POLLED HEREFORDS: Polled Harmons and Platons. Bulls for sale.

Reg. POLAND CHINAS: Popular blood lines. Young boars for sale. Inspection invited.

HIATT BROS.
Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

DUROC HOGS

Purebred Duroc Hog Sale

Monday, March 6, 1939

1 P. M., RAIN OR SHINE

50 Bred Sows and Bred Gilts. Extra good. March farrowing. Also young boars ready for spring breeding. All offering double immune and bred right.

Location: 2 miles north and 1 west Andover, Kan.; 10 miles east and 2 miles north of Stock Yards, Wichita, Kan.

Fred D. Wilson, Andover, Kan.
Auct.: Boyd Newcom, W. H. Heldenbrand

Hook & Sons' Durocs

The best 375 to 425 pound bred gilts ever on this farm. Bred to three of the breed's best boars, including the world's junior pig. Registered. Immured. Boars all ages.
B. M. HOOK & SONS, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

DUROCS OF ROYAL BLOOD
Superior serviceable boars, fancy bred gilts, heavy boned, shorter legged, easier feeding type, immuned, registered, shipped on approval. Come or write me your needs. Catalog
W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Kolterman's Polled Herefords

PERFECT BEAU 5th in service. Mating to POLLED cows carrying plenty of ANXIETY breeding through DALE ANXIETY by BRIGHT ANXIETY. Bulls and females for sale this fall.

Lester H. Kolterman, Onaga, Kan.

Plain View Farm

POLLED HEREFORDS

35 select cows of Worthmore, Mischief Domino and Plato breeding. Mated to such bulls as Worthmore's Beau Jr. 2nd, Mischief Domino and Bocaldo 61. For sale: a few young bulls, and heifers bred to the 1938 champion, Worthmore's Beau Jr. 2nd.
JESSE RIFFEL & SONS, Enterprise, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Serviceable Reg. Guernsey Bulls

Three yearlings and one 6-year-old. \$50 to \$100. (Double grandson of Brook's Mead Secret Stars and Stripes. Also sons and double grandsons of Valois Crusader. Meadowlark Farm, W. L. Schultz & Sons, Owners, Durham, Kan.)

Guernsey Club Heifers

Have 8 reg. Guernsey heifers out of 400-lb. cows for club use. Also some good young bulls near service age. Ask for list.
Feess Dairy or Sun Farms, Parsons, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Dressler's Record Bulls

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

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

BROWN SWISS BULLS

FOR SALE
G. D. SLUSS, R. 1, ELDORADO, KAN.

Reg. Brown Swiss Bull

—for sale; 2 years old, good individual, priced right. For particulars, write
REYNOLD MEYER, HAVEN, KAN.

the State Board of Agriculture and Raply Poland, Chapman, alternate.

R. R. Walker and Sons, Osborne, Shorthorn breeders and recent advertisers in Kansas Farmer, report sales as follows: Julius Olson, Leonardville; George Burgama, Lucas; W. H. Guyer, Bloomington; F. D. Francis, Natoma; Dick Parmlee, Osborne; Mrs. Jacob Hess, Hill City, and Carl Langley, Lucas. They add, "Calves now coming are sired by Proud Nobleman."

E. A. Latzke & Son, successful Aberdeen Angus breeders of Junction City, send change of copy and write as follows: "We have made recent sales to Munson Brothers, Junction City; Walter D. Henry, Randolph; D. V. Hover, Detroit; R. V. Anderson, White City, and Albion Avery, Riley." The Latzke kind is in demand. Just now they offer young bulls, also a good proved herd bull.

Frank C. "Jack" Mills, farmer, stockgrower, feeder and auctioneer, of Alden, in Rice county, says conditions now and for the future are bright. He says, "I would rather have hogs and cattle for sale even if they are low, than not to have any if the prices were high." Mr. Mills says he has plenty of faith in Kansas and the future of agriculture.

J. C. Banbury and his sons, of Plevna, have one of the largest and strongest herds of registered Polled Shorthorns in the entire country. The herd has grown better each year since it was established more than 30 years ago. The improvement in quality and uniformity has been due to a determination on the part of the firm to grow better cattle. This firm moves forward each year, making profit for themselves and at the same time rendering a service to their state that can scarcely be estimated in cash.

Mr. Ed Visser, member of this year's Master Farmer class, has a fine small herd of registered Shorthorns on his farm near Riley. While the pedigrees show only beef ancestors many of the cows have shown sufficient milk production to justify their being recorded as Milking Shorthorns, according to the judgment of Mr. Visser. The cows have good udders and also have an abundance of fleshing qualities. They carry the blood of sires that have helped to make Shorthorn history.

With characteristic neighborliness Jo-Mar Farm uses advertising space in this issue to introduce Guernsey breeders who have bought bulls from their great Guernsey herd during the year just closed. Readers will realize at once the high standing of Jo-Mar Farm Guernseys to attract the attention of such a large number of appreciative bull buyers. Jo-Mar Farm, Salina, continues to be headquarters for the best in blood lines and high production.

E. D. Hershberger, located 2 miles north and 2 west of Newton, will hold a reduction sale of his purebred unregistered Guernseys on April 5. Mr. Hershberger began breeding Guernsey cattle 10 years ago, starting with purebreds from Wisconsin. Since that time he has used nothing but the best registered bulls from such herds as Jo-Mar and Ransom's. The entire crop of 1938 and 1939 heifers sell. All are sired by a bull whose 13 nearest dams average more than 600 pounds fat. Write any time for information of above sale and mention Kansas Farmer.

The Standard Poland China Record, of Maryville, Mo., has recently changed secretaries. John E. Rush has been elected to fill the position of Frank Garrett, who recently resigned after spending 42 years with the association. Mr. Rush has been active in Poland China promotion work for a number of years and will continue the present policies of prompt recording of pedigrees as well as adding new features that he feels will create additional interest in Poland Chinas. Write this organization for any information pertaining to any phase of the business.

The Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association held its annual meeting at Kansas State College during Farm and Home Week. A good number of breeders were in attendance. General business and discussions pertaining to the business of breeding Shorthorns was held and the following officers elected: J. C. Seyb, Pretty Prairie, president; Dillard Clark, Douglass, vice president; and A. D. Webber, Manhattan, secretary. All were re-elected from last year. Directors were elected as follows: F. M. Stone, Whiting; F. C. Smith, Pleasanton; Everett Crawford, Seward; James G. Tomson, Wakarusa; and R. H. Walker, Osborne.

CK Ranch, Brookville, have selected 70 head of outstanding Hereford bulls and females for their sale of April 10. Forty head of bulls and 30 cows and heifers will be sold. The offering has been selected from their herd of more than 200 head. The sale will be held in the big new pavilion on the ranch near Brookville. The interesting and instructive catalog is free and should be read by every farmer and breeder interested in better cattle. In this sale the best Domino breeding is being featured. Write at once for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Boyd Newcom, who has inspected and sold more Durocs than any other auctioneer in the Southwest, writes me that the 50 registered Duroc bred sows and gilts that sell in Fred Wilson's sale Monday, March 6, are as choice as he has seen in many years. They are the right kind for profitable pork production, and are bred for March farrow to one of the good boars of the breed. Young boars ready for service will also sell. For further information regarding the offering write Fred D. Wilson, Andover. The farm is located 10 miles east and 2 north of the Wichita stock yards. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Hiatt Bros., progressive young farmers and stockmen, of Haven, go into the year with unusual optimism. For several years they have bred and exhibited registered Percherons. During the past year they sold many of their horses, and just now they have only a limited number of stallions and mares for sale. But a year ago they laid the foundation for a good herd of Polled Hereford cattle. They bought on a rather low market and now the demand is unusually encouraging. During the fall they also purchased registered Poland China hogs, and now the future of hogs looks the best for years. So with plenty of feed of all kinds and rapidly rising markets the brothers are happy that they are growing livestock.

A. J. "Andy" Schuler, president of the Kansas Aberdeen Angus Association, has bred Angus cattle on Fairview Farm for 40 years. Cattle from his herd have gone into hundreds of purebred and commercial cattle growers' herds. Mr. Schuler is a man of few words and inclined to modesty, but those who know him best know he is willing to back his own judgment in the

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"When good livestock, well advertised and properly conditioned, are in the hands of men of known reliability, it costs nothing to employ an experienced, capable auctioneer. The fee paid is always reflected in the better prices received for the stock." Every state in the Corn Belt has several reliable and efficient auctioneers, working for more and better livestock.

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Experienced as a salesman and knowledge of livestock values. Available for purebred stock and farm sales. We have just erected a commodious sale pavilion in Caldwell and solicit consignments. Special attention given to registered livestock of all kinds. Write, wire or phone my expense.
CALDWELL, KAN.

Until Dinner Is Ready ---

BY THE EDITORS

Fellow Sufferers: The International Institute of Agriculture meeting at Rome in December, and representing the leading farming nations, decided this year on a 3-point program: 1. Study the economic situation of small farmers. 2. Government measures to assist small farmers. 3. Regulation of hours and labor in agriculture. Apparently the farmers of the entire world have a few things in common.

Stone Picker: In Pennsylvania a stone picking machine, for removing loose rocks from fields, picks up 12 tons of stones an hour from the size of your thumb to sizes larger than a man's head. It cleans a swath 3 feet wide and can be drawn easily by the average 2-plow tractor at regular speed.

Cheap Health: More than 80,000 farm families in 20 states are now participating in the medical care program which was initiated by the Farm Security Administration. The cost of medical care under this plan varies from \$20 to \$30 a year, and the family chooses its physician from those available in the community.

Gulps Grass: A Holstein cow consumed 150 pounds of pasture grass daily in a feed test at Beltsville, Maryland. The pasture mixture was of excellent quality and supplied enough food elements for the cow to produce 45 pounds of 3.5 per cent milk a day.

No Tightwad: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was named the most generous woman tipper who rides the country's railroads, in a recent poll of the dining car employees union. Jack Dempsey was named most generous in the sports world.

Dry Time: The Mexican government recently ordered all clocks advanced 1 hour to reduce the consumption of electricity. A power shortage is threatened because of lack of rainfall at hydro-electric plants.

Big Game: The first nation-wide attempt to determine the number of big game animals in the United States showed more than 5,000,000, a recent study of the Biological Survey revealed.

Golden Health: Goldfish have never been known to have tuberculosis. Tests by New York veterinarians show that they are extremely resistant, even when fed enormous amounts of bacteria.

Bean Battle: The U. S. is exporting soybeans from last year's largest crop in history, in competition with Manchuria, the world's oldest and greatest producer.

Bales of Bags: It required slightly fewer than 20,000 bales of cotton to make the bags in which fertilizer was shipped in 1937.

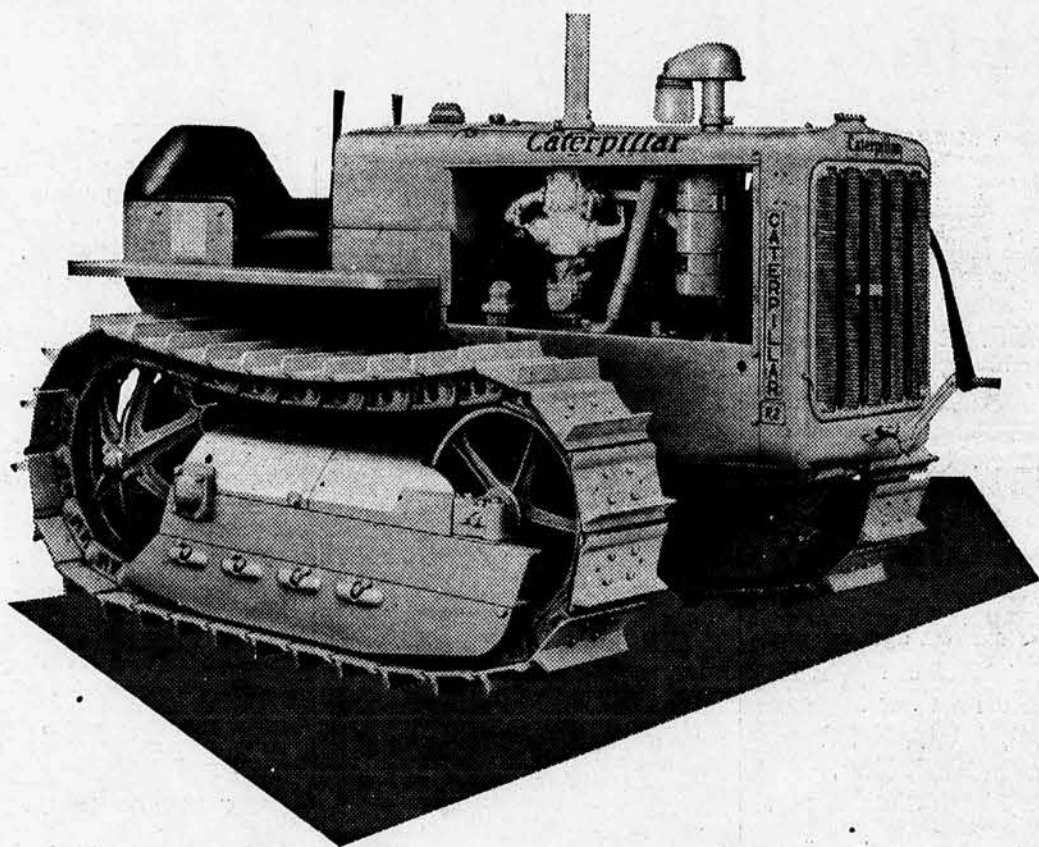
Too Much Lettuce: Sixty lettuce growers of the Imperial and Yuma valleys in California voted recently to plow under $\frac{1}{2}$ of their 1939 acreage.



"Gosh, Mom! I just can't remember that bright remark you wanted me to make!"

NOW

-THE 3-4 PLOW R2 JOINS THE "CATERPILLAR" LINE!



Now, "Caterpillar" announces the 3-4 plow R2—spark-ignition companion, in size and performance, to the Diesel D2.

In the R2, "Caterpillar" has wrapped up its 34 years of track-type tractor building experience—to give you a versatile, compact package of power. The R2 replaces in the line such a performer as the famous Twenty-Two, the most popular spark-ignition track-type tractor of its size ever built!

Like the Diesel D2, the R2 has five practical, time-saving forward speeds teamed with positive traction—to fit all varieties of pulling jobs and working conditions. The R2 responds with an ease of control matched only in the D2. "Caterpillar" progress in the science of dust-exclusion earns these companion tractors the right to be called the best protected machines on today's market. Five bearings for the crankshaft—replaceable, heat-treated cylinder liners—"live-shaft" track rollers—such advances as these mentioned here declare "Caterpillar's" confidence in the R2's long life!

And best of all is the R2's price—downright comparable to that of any second-choice 3-4 plow rubber-tired wheel or track-type tractor!

On request, experienced counsel is available, to help you choose, to your own advantage, Diesel or spark-ignition tractor power. And whichever you choose, every "Caterpillar" product can be purchased on convenient, helpful terms.

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