

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING  
MAIL & BREEZE

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Kansas "Ace" corn husker, Cecil Vining, placed second in the National Corn Husking Contest at Marshall, Mo., this month, while a large crowd of neighbors and fellow Franklin county farmers were on hand to cheer him onward.

Below: Chosen to represent Kansas in the health contest at the 4-H Club Congress at Chicago next week, was Albert Olson, Dwight. He is 19 years old and, of course, lives on a Morris county farm.



## FARM FACES in the NEWS

Topnotchers Who Earned  
National and Statewide  
Honors in Their Fields

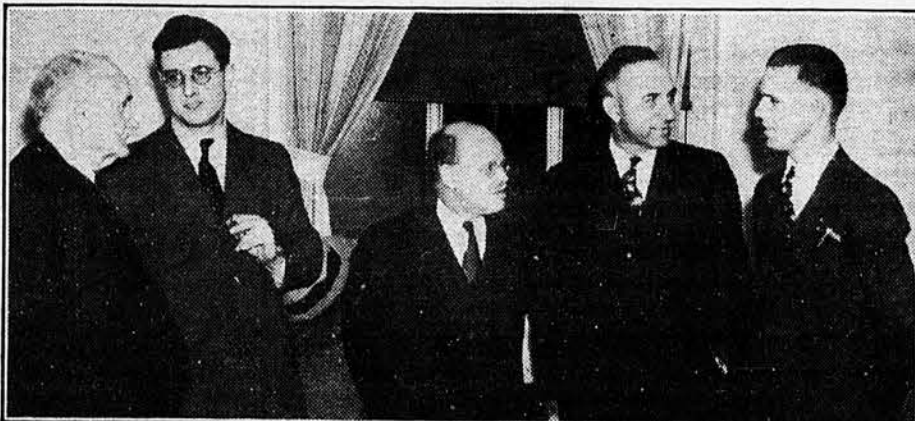


No butcher will fool these Kansas State College girls on a poor cut of meat. They are members of the home economics meat-judging team, which took first honors at the American Royal Live Stock Show. The team is coached by Prof. D. L. Mackintosh, shown here. The girls, top row, Abby Marlatt, Manhattan, who made the highest score of any girl in the contest; Mary Jorgenson, Manhattan. Bottom row, Dorothy Olson, Oberlin, and May Young, Cheney.

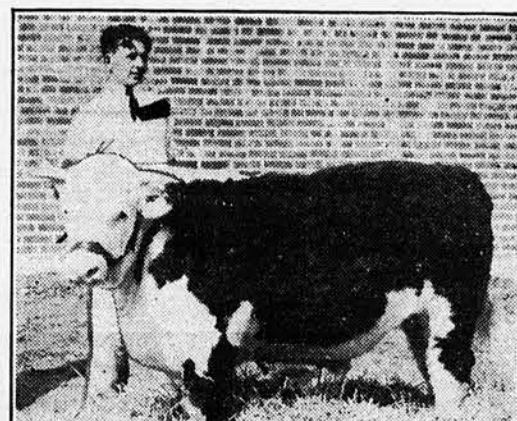


Champion of state champions was Ray Hanson, Minnesota corn husker, who won the National Corn Husking title at Marshall, Mo., November 4. He's a veteran of 26 local, state and national contests.

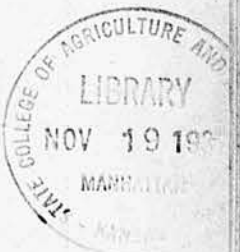
Below: Healthiest girl in Kansas 4-H club work for 1937 is June Blount, Comanche county farm girl, of Coldwater. She will represent Kansas at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago next week.



Discussing weather, speakers at Kansas Weather-Crop Seminar held at Topeka last week. Left to right, B. W. Snow, Bartlett Frazier Company, Topeka; Dr. F. Yates, Rothamsted Experiment Station, Harpenden, England; Dr. Ellsworth Huntington, Department of Geography, University of Chicago; C. J. Bollinger, University of Oklahoma, and H. L. Collins, U. S. Agricultural Statistician, Topeka.

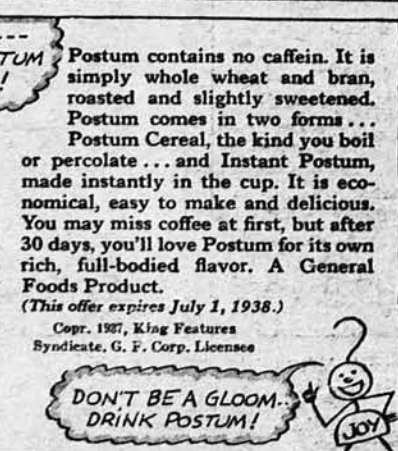
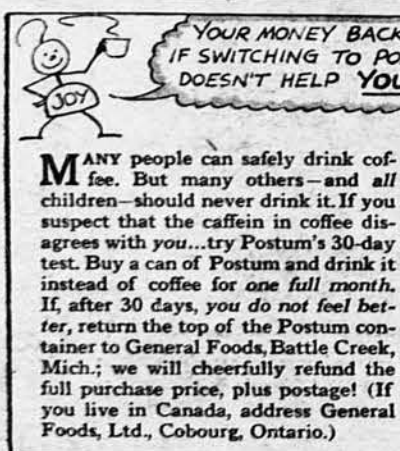


Champion Hereford steer and reserve grand champion of the Kansas National Fat Stock Show in Wichita, shown with his owner, Richard Petford, Chase County. This steer, as were all others, was sold at the close of the show.





# JOYS GLOOMS



## Supplies Justify Higher Wheat

### Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed .....	\$15.00	\$15.50	\$10.25
Hogs .....	9.10	9.90	9.40
Lambs .....	9.75	10.15	8.75
Hens, Heavy .....	.18 1/2	.20	.13
Eggs, Firsts .....	.25 1/2	.21	.33 1/2
Butterfat .....	.33	.33	.30
Wheat, Hard Winter .....	.98 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.24 1/2
Corn, Yellow .....	.56 1/2	.62 1/2	1.16 1/2
Oats .....	.32 1/2	.31 1/2	.50
Barley .....	.62	.85	.89
Alfalfa, Baled .....	22.00	21.00	23.00
Prairie .....	13.00	11.00	14.50

THE price of wheat in early November has been lower than supply conditions justify. The most bearish element in the wheat market has been general business conditions and declines in stock and commodity prices. H. L. Collins, agricultural statistician at Topeka, said last week that "wheat prices are too low now, and should make a comeback in the next 30 days." This comeback likely will materialize unless unforeseen bearish elements enter into the wheat market.

It is a little early for 1938 wheat crop prospects to guide the cash wheat market, although reports of lack of moisture in the Southwest winter wheat belt resulted in considerable buying last week.

Present wheat supplies, coupled with unfavorable conditions of the 1938 winter wheat seeded acreage, certainly do not point to further recessions in the price of cash wheat, nor indicate ruinously low prices for wheat at next year's harvest. Many things may enter into the landing of the 1938 wheat price level, but the grain trade certainly cannot point a finger at Kansas and the Southwest at this time and cry "Wolf! Wolf!"

Less wheat for the 1938 harvest, is H. L. Collins' prediction. This is based on the depth of soil moisture at the time of fall seeding. This year on October 10, the date on which normally more than 90 per cent of the fall seeding is completed, only 74 per cent had

been seeded. The wheat that is seeded is generally in rather poor condition. A great deal is up to poor stands, the 'hoppers have thinned stands, and plants are suffering for moisture.

Last year there were fewer than 17,000,000 acres seeded in winter wheat; 22.3 per cent of this acreage was abandoned early this year because low rainfall had wrecked it. This fall, Mr. Collins said, more land will be seeded in the eastern half of Kansas, while in the western half there will be some reduction in acreage. Over the state as a whole, however, Mr. Collins expects a much larger percentage of the crop to be abandoned. The amount abandoned this year was even greater than in 1936, but because of heavy seeded acreage in Central and Eastern Kansas, and unusually large yields, our total production mounted up to more than 150 million bushels.

A general rain which fell over much of Central and Western Kansas on October 15 and 16 improved wheat conditions in many counties over the gloomy outlook of October 10. However, this rain was only a shower in eastern parts, and was light in spots in the southwest.

Considering future prices, several factors are likely to keep farmers from getting more than \$1 a bushel for wheat next year. First, it is not likely the Canadian crop will be as short as this year, and Canada is normally a heavy exporter of wheat. Next, spring wheat was short this year and may be a better crop in 1938.

### Market Barometer

Cattle—Market may tend to level out but general declines are still expected by many.

Hogs—The winter low is possibly still ahead.

Lambs—Conditions thru December expected to be better than later in winter.

Wheat—Improvement should come in next 30 days.

Corn—Small changes, perhaps in sympathy with wheat.

Butterfat—Reasonably profitable levels expected this winter.

Eggs—Have been on the mend and can still work higher.

## From a Marketing Viewpoint

By HOMER J. HENNEY

(Carrying costs and probable changes in feed costs have been considered.)

I have some 800-pound steers, common quality, that cost 4 cents a year ago. They are on silage and cake now. Would you sell out and replace, or go ahead with these until March? Is this depression going to be like 1930-'32? —H. H., Potwin.

About 9 chances out of 10 you will net more by May 1 if you sell these now and replace with lighter weight cattle on new lows ahead. If you are not better off by May 1 and you have decided to buy choice calves on the next break, then the calves can be carried to the late fall of 1938 and ought to show more for your winter feed than the 800 pound steers you now have. In regard to the depression, about 8 chances out of 10 the average of all farm prices still will be declining by the end of 1938. This means that by 1940 we can say that the 1937-'39 break was pretty severe although it may or may not have been as bad as the 1930-'32 decline.

We have yearling heifers and big steers on silage, cake and ground milo. They have been on feed 60 days. What would you do—(1) Sell out, or (2) keep feeding for a rally? —E. M. Dexter, New Mexico.

About 9 chances out of 10 you would do better to sell out over a 2 or 3 weeks period rather than going ahead. The feed you have fed into lighter weight calves that can be carried along for 1 year will no doubt net more than it will if fed to these cattle now. Supplies of fed cattle by February are going to be burdensome and every week nearer to that date gives evidence of it.

A neighbor of mine has plenty of feed. Would you advise ewes or stock calves as the best program for the next 12 months? He has grass he can use next summer if needed.—L. J., Parsons.

About 7 chances out of 10 calves, bought right this fall, will use feed to a better advantage than the ewes. You can profit most with ewes by creep feeding lambs and selling in the spring. Since it is too late to make plans for such a marketing program, and since odds favor the lamb market next spring, 10 to 20 per cent under this spring, it looks advisable to swing to calves. Calves also have the advantage that you can keep them until August of 1939 if it is thought advisable in August 1938. If there is a short corn crop in 1938, one can then either feed for the December 1938 market or go on over until July of 1939. As long as it appears that prices are working lower, it is necessary to sell as much gain and as little of the first cost as is possible. This rule on gain applies to hogs and feeding lambs also.

Don't you think it will pay to buy stock pigs at 9 to 10 cents with corn at 50 cents? Would you head them for the January or March market? —R. W., Powhattan.

About 8 chances out of 10 it will pay but there are chances that you may buy the pigs cheaper in late November than in early November. Yes, March has odds of 2 to 1 of being better than January. A large corn crop, such as we have over the nation in general this year, tends to supply too many hogs for the mid-winter market. For that reason, the later markets now appear to be the best bet for those who have clung to the hog business.



# Corn-Hog Combination Gets Help

## Small Grains, Sorghums Aid in Swine Come-Back

By TUDOR CHARLES

WE OFTEN have called attention to the continued interest of many Kansas farmers in hog production. This interest is not unexpected in view of the fine record hogs have as a profit maker and the devotion so many good farmers have shown for raising and fattening their own hogs on home grown feeds.

On the other hand, if not surprising, it is at least gratifying to see so many farmers holding to a good strain of hog breeding stock despite the worst feed conditions they ever have known. Not only has grain been scarce and expensive, but good, succulent pasture has been even more of an unknown quantity on many farms, particularly where customary methods of growing it were followed.

Evidence of returning interest in hog raising showed up in the large audience of farmers who turned out for annual swine day at Kansas State College. Double the crowd of former years came voluntarily to hear what hog specialists had to say about latest feeding methods and market prospects.

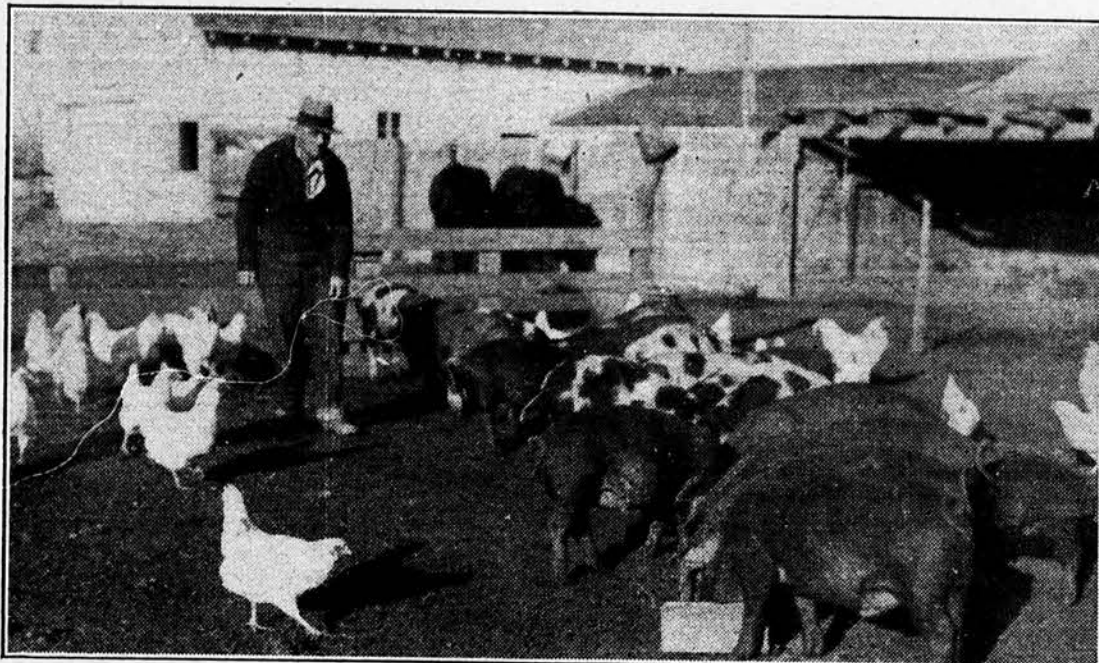
Corn is still the leader of all home-grown grains for hogs, but many farms which didn't produce corn do have a supply of grain which may at least be used in combination with purchased corn to reduce the cost of carrying breeding sows, and to turn the home-grown feeds into profit. Oats or barley may be fed either ground or soaked. Grinding usually is considered best, but in small quantities soaking is fine.

Perhaps the grain sorghums will provide the most important source of supplemental grain this winter. Many combines are out in the fields now, threshing sorghums from the shock and this is a cheap way to get feeding grain. Only the heads are threshed, and the grain may be cracked in a grinder to mix with any other grain or be used as the entire grain feed.

On our farm we are going to follow this plan of threshing from the shock, as are our neighbors; and also a system that other farmers are using—that of topping the bundles and feeding the heads on the ground. There is slight waste this way, but the cost is low, since threshing and grinding are omitted.

When grain feeds must be bought to winter the breeding herd, the question of substitutes comes up, particularly since we have become so substitute conscious the last few years. Molasses is a new comer in this field. I believe the findings of C. E. Aubel, hog specialist at Kansas State, will answer the question for every man who is considering substituting molasses for corn, and they are given here:

"An experiment was set up to study the value of blackstrap molasses as a corn substitute for fattening pigs. Four lots of pigs were used. One lot received a ration of shelled corn hand-fed twice daily all they would eat, alfalfa hay self-fed, and .4 of a pound of tankage. Lot 2 got 1 pound of molasses a head daily, and all the corn they would eat twice a day, with .4 of a pound of tankage and alfalfa hay self-fed. Lot 3 was fed like lot 2, only they were given 2 pounds of molasses; and lot 4 received 3 pounds

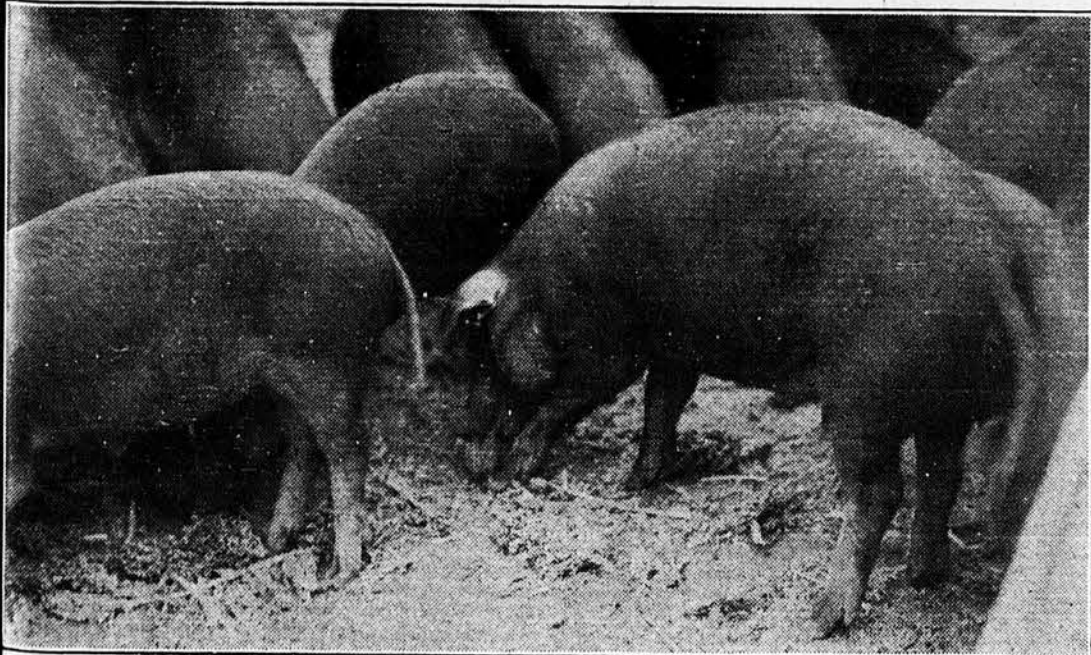


Above: Wheat has been an important feed in the ration L. C. Albrecht, Smith Center, has been feeding his Duroc breeding gilts, and the spotted feeding shoats, he is seen with here.



Above: Instrumental in maintaining good hog breeding stock have been the projects of farm youths in club and classroom work. This champion Poland China club gilt at the Kansas State Fair was shown by Clarence Hostetler, Harper.

Milo heads and a self-feeder of ground wheat is the ration on which C. E. Duston, Athol, below at right, fattened his shoats and is going to carry the choice gilts thru the winter. Below, at left, his shoats are eating milo heads off the ground.



of molasses. The molasses was fed undiluted and poured over the corn and tankage at every feed.

"This experiment began with 122-pound pigs and lasted 58 days. There was no excessive scouring in any lot. Rations that contained molasses were no more palatable than with no molasses and hogs receiving molasses were slower to clean up this feed than those receiving only corn.

"Average daily gains were lower in the lots that received molasses than in the lot that did not. In other words, the pigs in lot 1 fed only corn and tankage, made about one-fourth of a pound more gain daily than those fed molasses. The 3 lots receiving different amounts of molasses daily, namely 1 pound, 2 pounds, and 3 pounds, gained daily about the same, and consumed daily about the same amount of corn, tankage, and alfalfa hay.

"The amount of feed consumed for 100 pounds gain brings out a different story. The pigs that received no molasses, lot 1, required 381 pounds of corn to 100 pounds gain; whereas the pigs that received 1 pound of molasses required 377 pounds of corn and 57 pounds of molasses. The pigs in lot 3 that received 2 pounds of molasses, required 362 pounds of corn and 109 pounds of molasses. And the pigs in lot 4, that received 3 pounds of molasses required 337 pounds of corn and 158 pounds of molasses for every 100 pounds gain.

"Thus it would appear that the more molasses the pigs were fed, they consumed a little less corn, but that roughly it took nearly (Continued on Page 7)



# Our Wars Have Been Mistakes

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

I HAVE just been reading a book written by a New York German editor, Viereck, who during the World war came near getting into serious trouble on account of his pro-Germanism. The title of the book is, "The Kaiser on Trial." The book is very cleverly written but, of course, is decidedly partisan in favor of the abdicated emperor. Whether the facts are distorted, as they probably are, I do not know, but it at least tends to confirm me in a belief which I have arrived at since the World war, that it was unnecessary for the United States to get into that war. I regard our entrance into that terrible conflict as the gravest mistake ever made by any administration since the Republic began.

If we had kept strictly out of it from the very beginning of the hostilities in all probability Germany would have won the war, but there would not have been the slightest danger that victorious Germany would have invaded this country. We, today, would have been free from the enormous load of public debt and would not be in as much danger of foreign complication as we are at present.

The more I read of all the wars we have been engaged in, the more I incline to the opinion that all of them have been mistakes, even the Revolutionary war. I am of the opinion that we could have attained our independence without a war. Canada could have complete independence now if the Canadian people really desired it. What would have happened if there had been no Revolutionary war is, of course, mere speculation. But I think we would have obtained complete independence without a war within 50 years after the date of the Declaration of Independence. Of course, if there had been no Revolutionary war there would have been no War of 1812. Slavery would have been abolished in the United States 40 or 50 years before it was abolished and without the shedding of any blood or the long continued bitterness which has followed the Civil war.

For the Mexican war there really was no justification. It was undertaken to aid slavery. If slavery had been abolished prior to organization of the Republic of Texas, there would have been no Mexican war, in all probability.

## Congress Has a Tough Problem

WHAT is going to happen to business?" asks a reader. Kiplinger, who writes on finance and other topics of public interest, says that confusion and uncertainty will dominate the picture from now until the 1938 revenue act is put thru by Congress. I think that is a reasonable forecast, and in addition to that I am of the opinion that there is no certainty that confusion and uncertainty will not continue after Congress enacts a revenue measure.

Two alternatives confront Congress if the national budget is to be balanced. One is higher taxation, the other is to stop spending more than the Government collects in the way of revenue. That seems rather easy to say, but either alternative is confronted with tremendous difficulty. It never is easy for a legislative body to stop spending. There will be pressing and almost irresistible demands for more and more Government spending. There will be a thousand places where the people will want government help to develop some project or other, and the people living in the neighborhood of these proposed projects will insist that the member of Congress from that district get what they want. There will be the greatest game of "log-rolling" ever started in Congress. If that program goes thru then there is only one of two ways to get the necessary money: One is to raise taxes, the other is to get more money by issuing Federal currency with which to pay the bills.

Now there is a way in which I think the Government might increase the volume of money without

## More or Less Modern Fables

AN UNFORTUNATE dog, to whose narrative some bad and cruel boys had attached a tin can, was hitting the road on the high places and proceeding thru space at the rate of nearly 30 miles an hour, when another dog which had considerable experience, noticing the vanishing form of his fellow canine, said to some companions: "Hear that dog howl and notice the way he is hitting the grit? And yet if he had sense enough to stop and investigate he would find that aside from a slight inconvenience that tin can wouldn't bother him at all."

The moral of this fable is that if you will boldly face your troubles instead of trying to run away from them, you may find that they are not nearly so bad as you supposed.

## For the Poultry Department

ED BLAIR

Spring Hill, Kansas

"See here," said Miss Betty, a laying young hen, To one that was loafing, but in the same pen, "You'd better get into that nest there, my dear, Miss Fern doesn't want any loafers 'round here!"

"Oh pshaw," said the lazy one, "I'm for the shade, She never will know which ones of us layed." But next day for dinner, when chicken was needed,

The lazy one wished the advice had been heeded!

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seriously impairing the credit of the country. Money is a medium of exchange and really has no other legitimate function. It is sound so long as the people generally, including the people of other nations who trade with us, believe that it is sound.

Handed down from almost the beginning of organized government and commerce between people living in various parts of the then known world, there is the tradition that gold is the only really sound money. Silver comes next in favor among the ancients, but it never was looked upon with the same degree of favor as gold. In the United States, in theory, all currency is backed by gold so that gold really is the only money of final redemption.

When our present Federal banking system was adopted the various banks, members of the system, were permitted to have currency issued to them on depositing with the regional banks the required collateral, but no matter what the collateral might be, every dollar of the currency was supposed to be backed by 40 cents in gold. While gold has been devaluated by a little more than 40 per cent, the ratio remains the same. The United States has at present by far the largest store of gold among the nations of the world. If the Federal Reserve bank dollar backed by 40 cents in gold is sound, and if there was no limit placed on the amount of currency a Federal Reserve bank might issue, provided it put up the required collateral, it would seem that government notes redeemable in gold and backed by gold to the extent of 40 cents on the dollar would be good. Certainly it is difficult to see why this currency would not be as sound as the bonds of the Government.

If that is a sound theory, then the Government might issue 27 billion dollars in currency backed by the 11 billions of idle gold now held in bank vaults and in a prepared cave down in Kentucky. With this currency the Government could take up 27 billion dollars of the bonded debt and by so doing reduce the interest payments on the public debt to the extent of about three-quarters of a billion dollars a year. By cutting down the huge appropriations for military purposes to about what they were before the World war, another three-quarters of a billion could be cut off the Government's expenditures, and without doubt still another three-quarters of a billion could be saved by other economies. The budget then would be balanced and there would be some left to pay on the principal remaining.

Will this be done? I think that I am safe in saying it will not. Powerful interests would oppose such a program and defeat it.

The Government is just now getting money from an illegitimate source. Congress enacted a law providing for an old age pension to be paid to persons contributing to the fund when they reached the age of 65. Part of this fund is contributed by the employers of labor and part by the employed. The employer is required to subtract from the wages or salary of the employed, the employee's share of the monthly contribution.

There is nothing in the law which prevents this money being used for some other purpose than that for which it was intended. It is paid into the general fund. The Government already has borrowed one billion dollars from that fund to pay general expenses and will continue to borrow as it comes in. In the case of a private insurance company, if the officers were to deliberately rob the reserve fund, composed of the money paid in by the policy holders, they would land in the penitentiary, but the Government of the United States cannot be treated that way. We, therefore, are going into debt more rapidly

than we realize, and every dollar we plunge into debt makes it more difficult to balance the budget. Yet we must balance the budget or we are certain to find the government's credit impaired.

At the close of the World war we had a public debt of about 26 billion dollars, at least 11 billions less than the present debt. So far as our assets and liabilities were concerned we were in better condition then than we are now, but investors seemed to have lost faith in the credit of the Government and bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than any of the bonds bear now sold on the market for as low as 85 cents on the dollar. In my lifetime I have seen the credit of the United States so impaired that a bond or a government note sold for as low as, or even lower, than 50 cents on the dollar.

Do not hug the delusion that what has happened cannot happen again. Already there are many signs of fear among investors. From July 1 to November 5, the United States treasury spent \$637,893,716.35 more than it took in, an average deficit of considerably more than 5 million dollars every day. The indications of lack of confidence in the credit of the Government increase. Fear is a paralyzer. A man may become so paralyzed by fear that he cannot move. Business also may suffer a fear paralysis. If so, revenues will drop off but expenditures will continue, and the debt will pile higher and higher.

Such a condition might work to the political advantage of the minority party, but no sensible and patriotic citizen will wish for it no matter what his party affiliation, for such a calamity would injure all the citizens of the United States regardless of party.

What will be the ultimate result of a break-down of National credit? Well, the same thing may happen to the Government that has happened many times to a bank which has reached the point where it cannot possibly pay its bills; it goes bankrupt, wipes off perhaps 50 per cent of its outstanding obligations, reorganizes, pays its creditors 50 cents on the dollar and goes on doing business. The Government of the United States can go thru bankruptcy. It could repudiate its entire national debt and nothing could be done about it. The holders of the bonds would simply lose their money and take the loss with a good deal of grumbling but without further satisfaction.

You may say that would bring general ruin and chaos. Possibly so, but not necessarily so. It must be kept in mind that bonds and money are not real wealth, they merely represent wealth. The fertile soil, the mines, all the real sources of wealth production would remain. There would be suffering, perhaps bloodshed and violent disorder, but after all these 130 million people in the United States must live together somehow. Government is not merely a convenience; it is a necessity. Out of the wreck and ruin would arise a new government, not necessarily, but probably, a worse government than we now have. I fear that representative government would be destroyed and a despotism would follow in the wake of a lost republic, the dream of mankind, the hope of every lover of liberty. About the best that could be said for such a government would be that it is better than anarchy.

## THE KANSAS FARMER

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# Farm Matters as I See Them

## Need Permanent Farm Program

THIS Congress faces the problem of enacting permanent farm legislation. Whether it will be done at this special session looks very doubtful at present.

Before Congress adjourned last August, both Houses adopted a resolution declaring farm legislation would be the first thing considered when Congress met again, whether in regular or special session.

But when Congress met last Monday in special session, neither the House nor the Senate Committee on Agriculture was ready to present a bill. Whether one will be ready for consideration next week does not seem at all certain today.

The nation as a whole has come to a realization that the farm problem is a national problem, and will have to be dealt with nationally. The nation as a whole, in my judgment, also has realized that agriculture requires Federal assistance, is entitled to Federal assistance, and will continue to receive Federal assistance.

I say that the national farm program, however, should be worked out as a permanent program. Farmers should know from one year to the next what to expect in the way of government assistance; what to expect in government requirements in return for that assistance.

It is my hope that the farm legislation enacted by the present Congress—whether in the special session before Christmas or the regular session afterward—will be permanent legislation.

It is my position that such legislation should provide:

1. For the continuation of the present Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

2. For the development further of the Domestic Allotment program; that is, for additional benefit payments on the part of the production of crops on an export surplus basis, for the purpose of controlling these surpluses.

3. Conservation payments, as well as these benefit payments, should be based on the family-size farm; the large farm holdings are not entitled to Federal funds, and it is not in the public interest to subsidize large farming operations.

4. I am opposed to compulsory control of production, but we must face the fact that on certain crops depending upon foreign markets, whenever surpluses become destructive it will

be advisable to control marketing of these surpluses as far as possible. I shall insist that where marketing control methods are used, they be used only when the producers themselves, by at least two-thirds majorities for each commodity affected, vote to use such methods.

5. Cotton, corn (hogs), wheat, tobacco and rice are dependent upon an export market. The whole power of the Federal government should be used to increase the foreign market for these farm products. I have been disappointed that the reciprocal trade agreements act has not been used for this purpose. I insist that this act should be amended and then used to help provide foreign markets for American farm products.

6. More adequate financing of agriculture at low rates of interest should be provided.

7. Farm income, rather than just farm prices, should be the objective of farm legislation. Unless farm purchasing power is maintained, the business recession will become another depression.

8. Co-operative marketing of farm products by farm co-operatives should be further encouraged and fostered; crop insurance has a legitimate function, and should be developed.

9. The research and extension divisions of the Department of Agriculture and of the state agricultural colleges and departments should be utilized fully to develop new industrial uses for farm products.

I find business generally disturbed over the recession in production and in purchasing which has taken place in the last two months. I am studying carefully various proposals for amending the Federal tax structure for the benefit of the ordinary business and business man. This is highly important to agriculture also, and will have an important place in the legislative program of the regular session. It is my judgment that the undivided profits tax sections of the tax laws will have to be materially amended, and that right soon.

## How Can I Get a Start?

A YOUNG farmer friend of mine said, "We young folks have heard nothing but depression since we had any idea of starting out for ourselves." Unfortunately, that is only too true. You have seen your families hard hit

financially. Foreclosure and drouth have done gruesome things. With such pictures in mind, each one of you now asks how you are to get started farming for yourself.

You know how hard these hard times have hit. That is one advantage you have. You will guard yourself—you won't be caught out on a limb in the future with top-heavy investments.

Suppose you do face bigger problems than any other generation! What of it? Be modern pioneers! You have courage. You have training. You know you must study right along to keep up with newer and better methods of farming.

The one thing you lack before you can start in for yourself then, is money—or let's call it credit. If you have established the right kind of reputation in your community, folks trust you, believe in you. Right there you have established a certain amount of credit which will help you start farming for yourself. Always guard that reputation—that credit you own—with the best that is in you.

Let me recommend first, selling your father on a father-and-son partnership. This is a grand way to start. Or hunt out—with your father's advice—the banker or individual who will listen to your sincere business proposition about starting in for yourself. Look up the help offered by the Federal Land Bank in your district.

If you buy land, remember this simple rule: Land you buy is worth what income it will yield. Make sure the land is capable of paying such costs as taxes, interest on the investment, plus your living—based on average crop years.

I would like to suggest that you start in for yourself in your home community and make good there—exceptionally good—before going elsewhere among strangers. That greener pasture in another county or state may have new tricks in its make-up, while you know farming near at home. And no doubt other communities are as well supplied with young folks looking for a start, as your own.

Now, I haven't given you any easy short-cut to a start for yourself. There isn't any. The one road is to depend upon yourself—glory in the challenge the world offers you.

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

# Farm Legislation Is in a Muddle

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

SHARP differences within farm ranks, and the usual opposition or indifference from other groups, apparently had stalled the Administration farm program when the special session of Congress opened this week.

Neither Senate nor House Committee on Agriculture had a bill ready when Congress met Monday. There were some indications that the Senate Committee might report out the Pope-McGill bill by the second week of the session. The House Committee apparently was bogged down hopelessly, having discarded compulsory control except for tobacco; also having passed the buck to the Ways and Means Committee to finance any plan adopted.

The Ways and Means Committee is set against processing taxes; the House Agriculture Committee is afraid of processing taxes. The Administration forces, including Secretary Wallace, are insistent that taxes to support the additional cost—estimated at from 175 million to 275 million dollars a year—be provided in the same bill that provides for the additional payments.

House members were shocked to learn that Secretary Wallace had not given up his view that compulsory control is necessary to balance the commodity loans and benefit payments which he would use to make effective his ever-normal granary. He sent word to the House Committee Saturday that modifications tentatively approved the

day before by the Committee were "unsatisfactory" to his department.

These modifications were the elimination of compulsion in any form on everything except tobacco; elimination of processing taxes on wheat, cotton and rice.

Compulsion and processing taxes, Wallace notified the House Committee, are "integral parts" of the ever-normal granary program for farm aid.

To add to the confusion, business is insisting that more important than anything else right now is the repeal of the undivided profits tax on corporations; business leaders insist that this tax is largely the cause of the "Roosevelt depression"—or the 1937 recession, whichever term you prefer.

In his annual report, Secretary Wallace warns against "too high" as well as against "too low" prices for farm products and for manufactured products alike.

"For selfish reason," says Secretary Wallace, "many people try to drive wedges between farmers and laboring men and between farmers and business men. This is not difficult. People who live in cities easily forget that their income goes up and down with the income of the farmers, just as the income of agriculture goes up and

down again with the payrolls of labor.

"Consumers naturally want to buy as cheaply as possible. Generally they do not understand that, pushed to an extreme, this desire may rob them of buying power, thru its effect on agriculture's ability to buy.

"Conversely, farmers who demand excessively high prices for farm products, and who simultaneously object to high wages for city workmen, show a lack of understanding of their true interests."

He cites the fact that when agricultural income dropped 6 billion dollars between 1929 and 1932, factory payrolls dropped 6½ billion dollars. When agricultural income increased 5 billion dollars between 1932 and 1937, factory payrolls went up about 5 billion dollars.

Wallace also points out, for the information of those who shout for more and more abundant production, that where there is really only one limit to the ability of folks to use industrial products, there are two limits to the ability to consume our farm products.

"Ultimately," says Wallace, "the growth of population limits the needs for farm commodities, whereas the only limit to the demand for industrial products is the extent to which consumer buying power can be increased."

The industrial East is raising its voice to the sky these days about higher food prices, comparing present prices to 1932.

"Nevertheless," Wallace points out, "the incomes of city people have risen more than their food bills during the last 5 years."

But, on the other hand—

"The farm proportion of national income should not be too high," says Wallace. "Above a certain level it cannot be stable. Suppose, for example, agriculture with 25 per cent of the population received 25 per cent of the income. (Wallace believes that about 13 per cent of the income to agriculture would preserve a good balance; last year it was under 11 per cent; a billion dollars short of what it should have been, according to Wallace.)

"That would necessitate a very high level of farm commodity prices and would force city people to pay exorbitant prices for food and clothing. Two forces would operate to swing back the pendulum: (1) City people would look abroad for supplies and agitate for lower tariffs on agricultural commodities; (2) farmers would plow up every possible acre. With wheat at possibly \$2 a bushel, corn at \$1.50, cotton at 30 cents a pound, and hogs at 15 cents, agriculture would swamp the available market, domestic and foreign, in no time."

What we need, Wallace says, is balanced production.



# Little Pig Pork

A Thanksgiving Story  
Complete In This Issue

THE sparerib's gone!" Bill Braisted flung himself into the kitchen from the woodshed, accompanied by a blast of cold air. His thin little wisp of grizzled whiskers trembled as his jaw worked with excitement, and his bent frame, which showed its fish-hook outline even thru a Mackinaw jacket, was tense.

A big kettle of fat bubbled on the stove, and Lib Braisted was at the kitchen table cutting out doughnuts, her back to the door. She finished extracting the "hole" from a limpsy circle of dough before she turned around. Then her eye took in the half open door, traveled to her husband's feet, and rested there. "Tain't," she said decisively. "If 'twas, it wouldn't be no reason fer you to leave the door open and track in snow all over my clean kitchen floor."

"Tis, too," Bill did not deign to reply to the latter part of his wife's remarks, but he carefully closed the door and stepped onto a rug.

"Tain't neither," Lib wiped her hands on her apron as she repeated her denial, and Bill fell in behind her as she strode to the back door with all the dignity of her 5 feet 1.

"It's a-hanging on the third rafter from the outside door, right where it's allus—" She stopped with a gasp and pulled her spectacles down from their resting place on her smooth gray hair. The string by which the sparerib had hung dangled loose.

"Didn't I tell ye so!" crowed Bill.

"Them two good-fer-nothing hound dogs of yourn jumped up and pulled it down, that's what's the matter," snapped Mrs. Braisted, turning on her husband so fiercely she sent him backing into the kitchen.

"Spot and old Hunter never stole so much as a bone!" he protested indignantly. "But you don't need to take my word fer it; look at that string. It's ben cut. Hound dogs don't carry jack-knives, Lib!"

For a moment Bill thought he had scored. He ought to have known better. His wife's sharp eyes roamed over the shed.

"If you'd put a bar on the woodshed door, like I said to, we'd still be expecting to eat pork for Thanksgiving dinner tomorrer," she triumphed. "Well—"

"They ain't no 'well' about it, Bill Braisted. Your pork's gone, and you'll have to chaw beef instead."

That he would have no sparerib of pork for his Thanksgiving dinner came forcibly home to Bill for the first time. He sagged into one of the hard kitchen chairs and dejectedly began to unbutton his jacket.

"DOD rat it!" he exclaimed, the suspicion of a tremor in his voice. "Little Pig Pork is licking good!"

Lib relented a little as she kicked the door shut and began to drop doughnuts into the bubbling fat.

"It's too bad, Bill, I like pork myself; it's mighty easy on the teeth. But you ain't said yet which one of the neighbors is a-going to have roast sparerib fer Thanksgiving dinner."

"Huh?" snorted Bill with surprise.

Lib turned and looked at her husband with the exasperated tolerance of one trying to reason with a child.

"Be you simple minded enough to s'pose that pork cut itself down and walked off up the road?"

"Jehoshaphat! That's plain out and out stealing! The feller that took it ought to of left a piece, anyways!"

"Huh!" This time Lib snorted.

"Can't be Jim Ferguson," ruminated Bill. "Sary Jane wouldn't let him steal, and, besides, they got plenty."

"Course not," Lib went on turning her doughnuts. "Ike Peabody might do it for a joke, and then eat it 'cause it looked good."

"He's fool enough, but he ain't got much sand," commented Lib.

"Well, there's Pete Dutraw." There was a belligerent note in Bill's voice. "Them's all the neighbors we got."

"Now you're showing some sense," answered Lib. "Had to be somebody that knowed the dogs, didn't it?"

"Pete's all right," defended Bill. "Tain't his fault he's a Frenchy!"

Lib fished out the last of her crisp, brown doughnuts, handed one to Bill, and set the dish on the table. Then she put her hands on her broad hips and turned to face him.

"Ain't Pete Dutraw got three young'uns and a wife to feed? Ain't he poor'r'n Job's turkey? And ain't he had bad luck hunting and trapping ever since he moved down into the Ozarks last fall?"

"Tain't his fault," Bill's accents had grown

By WILLIAM MERRIAM ROUSE

feebler. The picture of a long, brown, crackling roast of pork was in his mind. "By gum! Do you s'pose the critter did steal that pork?"

"I don't s'pose, fer I'm certain sure of it," answered Lib, firmly.

There were steps in the woodshed. Spot and old Hunter set up a chorus of growls as a rather timid knock sounded on the door. Bill flung a word to the dogs and crossed the kitchen to find Angelique Dutraw, 10, and the eldest of Pete's family, shivering on the threshold.

"Well," said Bill, "come in out of the cold."

THE girl kicked the snow from her feet and brought out a teacup from under her shawl. Angelique had borrowed from Mrs. Braisted before, and she stumbled slightly over her words as she said: "Ma wants to know, please, can she borry a cup of flour?"

"Cup of flour!" echoed Lib. "Tain't enough to make anything but gravy. Most likely that's what she wants it fer?"

"Yes, ma'am; Pa, he's got fresh meat for us."

In silence Lib filled the girl's cup from the flour barrel and in silence gave it back to Angelique. But the door had no sooner closed than she turned to Bill triumphantly.

"Pa, he's got fresh meat!" she repeated. "S'pose it's woodchuck er fresh pork?"

"The low lived skunk!" ejaculated her husband,



now roused to something like anger. "I didn't butcher that pig to feed all of Canady. The very last piece, and the day before Thanksgiving, too!"

"The only way to be sure about it is to find out," said Lib, as she began to wash her cooking dishes; "but if you go over there this morning they'll be on the watch and hide it. Wait till tonight. You go over and peek in the winder. If they eat that pork tomorrer they got to bring it in by the stove tonight, fer it's been froze solid ever since butchering."

Bill went into the parlor and brought out his rifle. Until dinner time he cleaned and oiled it, and after dinner he would have cleaned and oiled it again if Lib had not driven him out of doors. Darkness came. Bill went in to a hurried supper, and then, well muffled against the increasing cold, he set out, his rifle in the crook of his arm. Only an occasional star gleamed here and there between masses of scurrying clouds.

THE Dutraw house, a rickety little cottage that Pete occupied rent free because it was called worthless, stood back from the main road a few rods, but not more than a stone's throw in a direct line from the Braisted home. Bill slipped thru his potato patch and approached the house from the rear.

Light streamed out thru frosted window panes. Bill went forward with cautious steps, in readiness for hasty retreat if the back door should open be-

fore he had seen what he had come to see. He reached a window, and, with his muffled chin brushing the sill, peered thru a bit of glass that some freak of the frost had left clear.

Bill's range of vision included the cook stove, and the red-clothed table on which the Dutraw family ate. A babel of excited voices reached him. Then the 6 year old twins, Henri and Henriette, danced into view with the baby Baptiste between them. All three were looking backward.

There it was! Borne in the firm, work hardened hands of Mrs. Pete Dutraw, christened Marie Clarisse, was the whole long strip of spareribs that had disappeared from the Braisted woodshed the night before. Mrs. Dutraw threw back the cloth and put the pork on the table. The children capered about it; Baptiste sucked his finger, droolingly.

Bill backed away from the window. Pete Dutraw would steal his little pig pork, would he? Bill's hands trembled as he tore off his mittens, blew on his rifle to warm a hand-grip, and then tip-toed carefully up the steps to the back door. He grasped the knob, turned it with great care, and suddenly launched himself into the room.

Mrs. Dutraw screamed, and dropped her roasting pan with a clatter. The twins and Baptiste fell over one another in squealing terror and found shelter at the skirts of Angelique, who was stirring something in a bowl. Pete Dutraw, pock-marked, swarthy, thickset, got slowly up from his chair by the fire.

"What for you come on my house like dat, Bill?" he asked.

"Ye know durned well what I come in like that fer!" shouted Bill, fingering the trigger of his rifle, and keeping a hawk-like eye on the rack where Pete's shotgun rested.

"Me, I dunno," answered Pete, steady, but watchful.

"Dunno?" echoed Bill. "Didn't you come a-sneaking into my woodshed last night and steal that sparerib of pork?"

"Dat pork?" Dutraw's tone expressed surprise and injury. "I buy him last fall."

"Mean to tell me that ain't my pork?" cried Bill. "Gosh durn it! Dutraw, I knowed every squeal in that pig!"

Pete had no chance to answer. The accusing finger of his wife pointed at him from across the room.

"Pete, you tol' me—" She stopped as her husband flashed her a look of warning.

BILL had caught the glance from Dutraw. He dropped the muzzle of his rifle breast high and walked over to the table.

"My pork's a-going home with me," he said as he reached out his left hand and gathered the strip of meat under his arm, "and you—"

A wail from Baptiste interrupted. The youngster's hands were held out toward the sparerib. Henri and Henriette seized him with no gentle grip, but their eyes, also, were on the pink and white delicacy under Braisted's arm. Angelique turned from her bowl.

"Please—" The little girl stopped and bit her lips.

Bill's eye traveled to Mrs. Dutraw. She was looking at Baptiste and the twins. At that moment Dutraw took a step forward and Bill's rifle was leveled instantly.

"You come along with me, and don't ye stop to arger about it, neither!"

Dutraw opened his mouth as tho to speak, and closed it again. The twins joined in a shriek from Baptiste. Mrs. Dutraw sank to her knees, her hands outstretched.

"Don't take my mans!" she pleaded. "We have hungry—and nossing! No bread, no potato, only flour I borry! Don't take my mans!"

"Stop your bawling!" barked Bill. "And make them young'uns dry up!"

He stepped aside and signed to Dutraw with a wave of his gun barrel. The Frenchman walked stolidly out. Mrs. Dutraw, sobbing, crouched on the floor. Bill followed his captive and slammed the door.

"March your boots right straight over to my house," he commanded. Dutraw, hatless and mittenless, plowed silently thru snow and darkness. He halted at the Braisted back door as the hounds gave tongue.

"Open the door and go right thru the shed into the kitchen!" ordered Bill. "Shut up, Spot! Hunter!"

Blinking at the sudden change from darkness to light, Dutraw stood in the middle of the kitchen. Lib considered the occasion of enough importance to neglect her dish washing. Bill tossed the sparerib onto the table.

"Get the meat saw and (Continued on Page 15)



# Thieves Stole in Three Counties

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

THE payment, recently, of a \$50 reward, by Kansas Farmer, to Service Members Will Ware, R. 1, Eureka, and C. H. Hall, R. 1, Benton, and members of the sheriff's force in Wichita, for the conviction of G. L. Trexler, Bob Elliott and Earl Crisswell, marked the close of a horse stealing spree which reminded many old timers of experiences of an earlier generation. Over a period of several months, these thieves, before they were finally taken into custody, had stolen from about 20 different farmers. Trexler appears to have been the leader of the gang. He furnished a Buick car and a trailer for the transportation of the stolen animals. Elliott and Crisswell would drive to a farm, load a horse on the trailer, and deliver it to Trexler at Wichita. The two helpers ordinarily were paid about \$10 apiece for every theft. Trexler then would dispose of the stolen horse at a nice profit.

Among the farmers from whom horses were stolen were H. D. Elliott, near Reece; A. E. Edson, near Benton; Ralph McCune, Benton; Emmett Blood, Floyd Hinckley, Grove Tjaden, near Kechi; Dr. H. M. Gsell, and R. H. Parkerson, both of near Wichita.

All of the horse thieves were given penitentiary sentences. Trexler will serve a 7-year term and both of the others 1 to 7 years. Kansas Farmer is glad to have had a part in putting another group of thieves out of business. Close co-operation among members of the Protective Service and the law enforcement officers will make thievery so unprofitable in Kansas that crooks may have to go elsewhere to pursue their trade.

## Stole Corn in Push Cart

The conviction of Amos Kinney and Emmett Graham, on a charge of stealing corn, from the posted farm of C. R. Jones, Elwood, was brought about thru the loyal work of two children. Geneva and Raymond Klawuhn, who live near the Jones farm, saw two colored men helping themselves to corn in the field. Word was sent to Mr. Jones, who called law enforcement officers. After some evidence was gathered, the county attorney had a warrant issued and the men were convicted. Jones says he and neighbors had been losing corn from the field for years and he believes this conviction will have a very good influence in his community. Special deputy sheriffs, however, are still keeping a close watch over other corn fields in that part of the country.

The example set by the sheriff's force in Doniphan county should be followed in other parts of the state, where corn thievery is prevalent. Reports coming to the Protective Service show an unusually large number of thefts of corn from the field this year. A \$25 reward, paid for the conviction of Kinney and Graham, was distributed among Service Member Jones and the two small children, who furnished important clues.

To date, Kansas Farmer has paid a total of \$26,300 in rewards for the conviction of 1,055 thieves.

—KF—

## Health Champions To International

"Good health enables a person to serve his best," is the opinion of M. H. Coe, state 4-H Club leader. "And because we believe physical fitness such an asset, a contest is held every year for 4-H Club members."

Last June at 4-H Club Round-up, the 5 highest-scoring girls and the 5 highest-scoring boys were chosen. On October 30, these 10 young people returned to Manhattan where the board of examining physicians again gave them rigid tests. June Blount, Coldwater, Comanche county, age 16, who has had 8 years in club work, and Albert Olson, Dwight, Morris county, age 19, who has had 6 years in club work, were the two club members receiving the best records.

The 10 young people figuring in the final examination were: Martin Foltz, Shawnee county; Rex Stephenson, Chase county; Wallace Barry, Riley

county; Robert McVay, Geary county; Dorothy Philbrook, Washington county; Lela McPherson, Sherman county; Doris York, Shawnee county; Velta Anderson, Pratt county; June Blount, and Albert Olson.

—KF—

## Corn-Hog Combination Aid

(Continued from Page 3)

100 pounds of molasses to save 10 pounds of corn, or nearly 10 to 1, which at the prices they were selling for scarcely justified the use of the molasses.

"What about the cost of the gains? The cheapest gains were made by the corn-tankage and alfalfa lot, or the lot that received no molasses. The addition of molasses increased the cost of gains when fed at the rate of either 1 pound, 2 pounds, or 3 pounds a head daily altho corn cost \$1.25 a bushel and molasses only \$26 a ton. The cheapest gain made by any of the molasses fed lots was 88 cents more a hundred than the cheapest lot, fed corn, tankage, and alfalfa hay."

Last winter a number of farmers tried a combination of molasses and

shorts for growing shoats. While no records were kept on such pigs, as far as I know, there were reports of excellent gains at low cost. We fattened a group of shoats ourselves on this mixture, and let them run on wheat pasture in the spring. They consumed a surprisingly small amount of feed considering the rapid growth they made.

However, feeding conditions now are different. We have cheap corn, and quite a lot of other home grown grains. It looks as if the cheapest carbohydrate feed to buy would be corn. And, as experiments and experience have proved time and again, tankage or a mixed feed with a tankage base is not to be beaten as the protein concentrate.

One thing which will save feed bills for every hog man is pasture. The best to be had from now on are rye, barley, wheat and oats. Eastern Kansas may have bluegrass or wild oats.

We have mentioned before the surprising number of shoats to be seen in Northwestern Kansas this fall. Of course, this is a hog country in normal times. Perhaps 4-H club work has done more than anything else to keep a few hogs on so many farms. A litter of pigs looks like quite a few hogs these days.

Most of the farmers there have been feeding wheat the last couple of years, with sorghums and barley in the ration whenever they can get them. Low grade wheat is fine for hogs. Ted Bourquin, and O. J. Allen, Thomas county, have kept some good hogs and are using wheat extensively altho it has been

high in price. It is a home-grown feed and has been cheaper than corn. An important item in the feeding plan of both these men has been pasture, with Sudan and small grain providing the picking.

Hog raising on the old scale is a thing of the past in Kansas, just as long feeding of big steers on corn fodder and corn is out of the picture. As Kansas farmers turn from corn to more wheat, sorghums, and pasture crops, there will be a gradual swing away from hogs to cattle and sheep breeding. But we are going to build back in hogs too, from the low we have reached the past year. Hog men who have stayed in the game the last few years will have one advantage, they know something about every imaginable idea for feeding hogs.

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(Signed) E. CAMERON

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# Sau Paulo---The Locomotive

## We Learn of Rubber Plantations in the Captain's Cabin—And Meet Paulista Patriots of Many Nations

By ROBERT C. VANCE

The fourth in a series of travel articles in which our farmer traveler continues his tour in the interior of Brazil.

**B**RAZIL is like a train," said a Paulista in the Captain's Cabin. "The state of Sau Paulo is the engine. The other 20 states are the cars. A few of them are partly loaded and the rest are empties."

The man from Rio choked on his drink. As he gasped for breath he glared across the table at the Paulista. If the Captain hadn't set the dice cups on the table at that moment, I think there would have been a minor Latin-American revolution.

But since the two gentlemen have forgotten their differences and are enjoying a friendly game, let me tell you about "The Captain." Fate gave him a body that could not have weighed more than 100 pounds, which was a very good thing. For it had enabled him to squeeze out of many a place where a larger man would have been whittled down by bullets or knives. Born in Hungary, he served in the German army in the World War until he was captured. His English was picked up during his 3 years in a British prison camp. After the Armistice, he adventured up and down the wide stretches of Brazil until such time as he decided to settle down and become a family man. He is now the proprietor of the hotel bar, and his "Cabin" is a half-pint room opening off the bar.

The Captain always invites his friends to have their meals in the cabin, and men from many walks of life are included in his circle of friends. You will find important coffee and cotton brokers from the cities chatting over the dinner table with men from the lonely mines and cattle ranches of the interior in for a holiday. That I was able to gather much information about that big country in a very short while is due to the fact that the Captain invited me to join his friends in the Cabin.

Sau Paulo is probably the most cosmopolitan of all the Brazilian states. Portuguese and Italian blood strains predominate, but there is also a liberal sprinkling of German, Spanish and English. With the de-

velopment of the beef and cotton industries, the soft-spoken drawl of our own Southern States is becoming more common around the hotel lobbies. But whatever the nationality of his forefathers, every citizen of Sau Paulo state is a "Paulista"—and is intensely patriotic. The Paulista's story about Sau Paulo being the engine and most of the other states being empties was simply to say that Sau Paulo is by far the biggest, richest and most politically important of the 21 United States of Brazil. The story was almost too much for the man from Rio.

In 1932, the Paulistas staged a revolution in an attempt to secede from the Union. In a fever of patriotism the women gave up their jewelry, even to wedding rings, to be melted down into gold and used for the purchase of war materials. Their sacrifice was in vain, however, for the federal government blockaded the important port of Santos and cut off all of Sau Paulo's contact with the outside world. After considerable fighting the revolution petered out, but the Paulistas claim that it was not a total loss because now they are receiving better recognition from the government at Rio de Janeiro.

**T**HE state of Sau Paulo has three regions each with a distinct climate. First is the narrow strip between the mountains and the sea, which is very hot. There you find the banana, pineapple, fig and date plantations, also many kinds of native tropical fruit growing wild. The breadfruit and guava are worthy of special mention.

Breadfruit trees grow 20 to 35 feet high. The fruit is about the size of a large orange and is a light green in color. For table use it is either roasted or boiled, and the part eaten is the central pulp. The tree produces flowers and bears fruit at the same time; the fruit may be gathered the year 'round. It is an important item in the diet of the poorer class. As to taste—well, I'll take baked squash.

The guava plant is also a native of Brazil. It grows wild in the jungle. Of late years, however, it has become commercially important and is being cultivated. About 20 per cent of the preserves manufactured in Brazil are made from this plant.

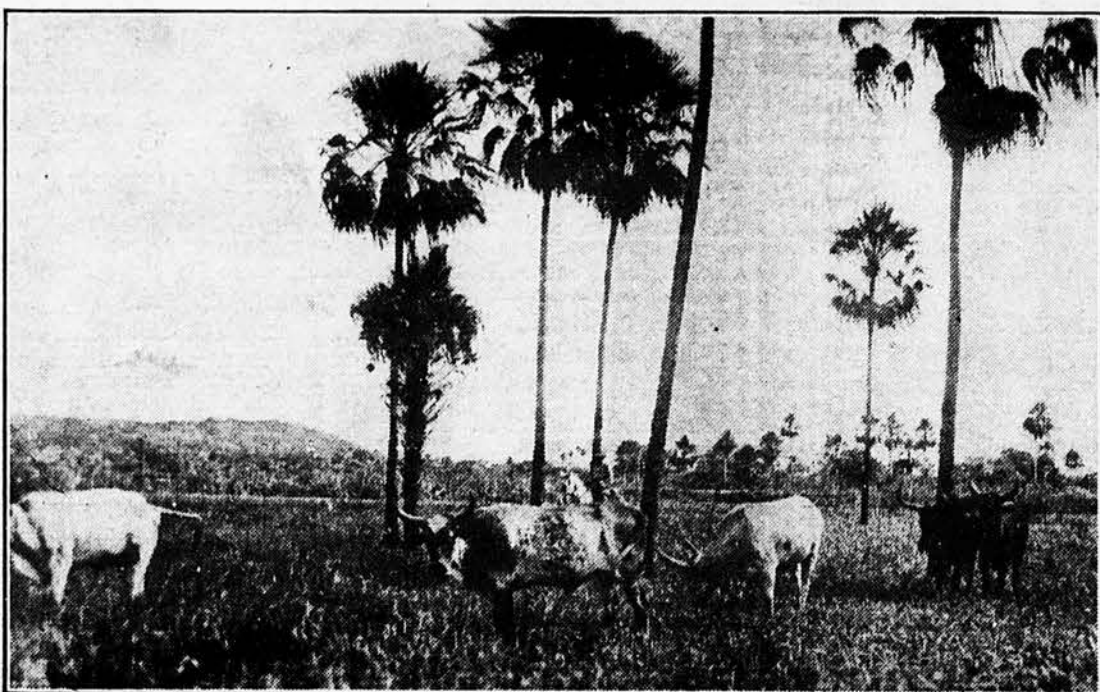
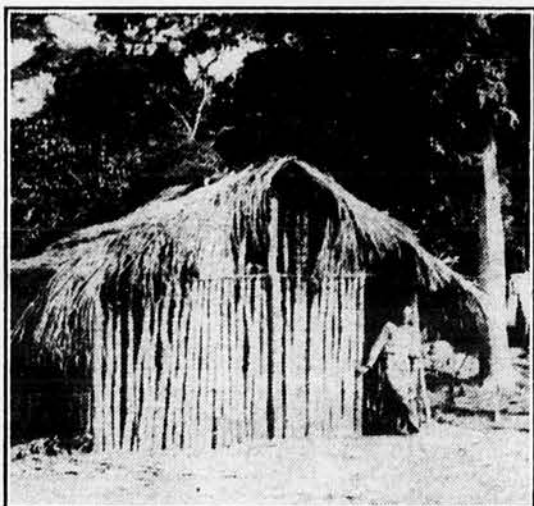
And while we are talking about preserves, I saw American canned vegetables and fruit in the store windows in Sau Paulo. These vegetables had been grown on high-priced California land and shipped 4,000 miles to be sold in competition with fresh vegetables grown on land valued at less than \$10 an acre. And the labor in California cost 40 to 50 cents an hour whereas in Brazil it cost only 3 to 6 cents. It seems that a modern canning factory in the state of Sau Paulo might do right well.

But suppose we try the shoe on the other foot. Brazilian flour millers are buying wheat in Argentina, milling it in Brazil and selling the bran in the United States in successful competition with our Midwest millers.

The second climatic region of Sau Paulo state is the mountains and foothills of the coast range, the

At left: This is the camp of the "Aviador," the fellow who puts up the money for the rubber plantations.

Below: Scene in the Brazilian highlands, the region that is giving U. S. farmers more and more competition.



One of the "old settlers" of the Amazonas.

"Serra do Mar." This is also a narrow fringe paralleling the coast. It is much cooler and there is an abundance of rain. Apples, peaches and other fruits of the temperate zone do well.

The third region is the highlands of the interior. Its summers are hotter and there is less rainfall. This is the region that every year is furnishing more competition to the American farmer, not only in the world markets but in his home market as well. If your occupation is farming somewhere in the United States, this is the part of Brazil that will hit you square in the eye. We'll discuss it more fully in later articles.

For now, let's get back to the Captain's Cabin and have dinner with George Thomas and his wife. (You'll recall that I met them on the boat from New York.) Mr. Thomas is in the rubber business and has lived in Brazil for 25 years. Mrs. Thomas is a Brazilian. They have a son who is a civil engineer employed on the rubber plantation that Ford is developing on the Amazon.

**I**N SPITE of the fact that she married one, Mrs. Thomas had a real grievance against Americans in general. Not long before our dinner in the Cabin she had attended an afternoon tea given by an American woman in Rio. Because she spoke English perfectly and had an American name, she was accepted as an American—and spent the afternoon listening to her country royally being panned.

"You Americans are all the same," she told me. "You think there is no other country in the world but your own. Even my own husband is that way. He has lived here a long time and has always made money, but when he meets another American, he wishes to talk of nothing except the United States. He has been worse since that bullet lodged in his brain."

"Brain?" The woman caught my quick glance at her husband's thinning thatch.

"No," she laughed, "you will not see any scar there." Then she went on to tell how in an attempted holdup her husband had tried to draw his pistol. It caught and was discharged in his pocket, the bullet lodging in that part of his anatomy that comes in closest contact with a chair.

When I explained to Mrs. Thomas that I had come to Brazil not to criticize but to write of the natural resources and the nation's progress, she relented somewhat and the conversation moved on to many interesting subjects. It was from the Thomases that I got the story of rubber.

While U. S. interests now are developing rubber plantations, the bulk of Brazilian rubber still comes from the wild forest trees of the Amazon basin in the states of Amazonas and Para and Acre. This area stretches from the Atlantic to the foothills of the Andes, covering some 500,000 square miles. The maximum elevation of the rubber country is about 1,000 feet.

To exploit the natural rubber, permission must first be obtained from the Brazilian government. The man who obtains the concession is called an "aviador." The aviador must be a man of considerable means, for he will employ 200 to 500 men and every man must be advanced an outfit consisting of rifle, ammunition, machete, fishing tackle and food. Meager as these outfits may be, by the time they have been transported several hundred miles inland they stand the aviador \$150 to \$300. In addition, a trading post for the workers must be operated. Food



supplies usually are limited to rice, beans and charque, the dried meat of the tropics.

The aviado loads his goods onto flat-bottomed barges and tows them up some tributary of the Amazon behind his launch. At some previously selected spot he establishes the trading post. As this country is uninhabited except for a few wild Indians, the workers and their families have to be brought in, also. The laborer who does the actual work of gathering the latex is called a "serengueiro." The aviado distributes his serengueiros and their families in temporary camps along the river.

After establishing his camp the serengueiro takes his machete and clears a trail from rubber tree to rubber tree. These trails are laid out in a circle that begins and ends at the camp, taking in 50 to 200 trees. Then he distributes little basins, every one of which has soldered to it a metal tube which is inserted into the incision in the tree.

The tapping is done early in the morning, the incisions being made about 4 inches apart around the trunk of the tree 5 feet above the ground. When he has finished the tapping, the serengueiro makes his second swing around the circle to empty the basins and seal the cuts to protect the trees from insects. The circle should yield about 10 quarts of fluid, which will produce some pounds of dry rubber.

Back in his camp the serengueiro pours the fluid into a metal basin and heats it to 100 degrees. Urucury nuts are then added to the fire and a tin chimney is used to catch the dense black smoke. The heated fluid is then molded into a "bolacha" (biscuit) and is held in the smoke to dry. The bolacha is built up to the desired size by adding a fresh coat of latex as soon as each coat is dry.

The aviado fixes the price of the raw rubber and the serengueiro takes the most of his pay in goods from the trading post. As a general rule the prices charged for these goods are three times what they cost the aviado. In defense of this "old Spanish custom" the aviado will tell you that he takes all the risk. Some of his serengueiros might take sick and die after running up a sizable charge account at the trading post; or, worse yet, they might light out and take their bolachas of raw rubber with them.

It seems that the serengueiro takes no risks whatever. The worst that can happen to him is to be crushed and swallowed by a boa constrictor or get bitten in half by an alligator. Somehow the rubber business doesn't appeal to me, either as aviado or serengueiro. Farming at home is far better.

In the next story I'll tell about the "Zebu" cattle of Brazil, which needn't worry the American cattleman for some years to come.

## Vining Earned Next to Top Honors

By TUDOR CHARLES

THE National Corn Husking Contest in Missouri, November 4, was a big day for Kansas, with Cecil Vining, the Sunflower champion, landing safely in runner-up, or second position. A combination of smart head-work and rapid husking enabled Cecil to win his own battle, as a big delegation from Franklin and nearby counties cheered him onward. Mrs. Vining rode the tractor and enjoyed the spectacle. At least 100,000 people were on hand to see the colorful cornfield spectacle.

When rain began to fall almost immediately upon the start of the contest, Cecil was careful to take a big share of the "ribbons" off the ears. When the final count was made, only one of 19 men who opposed Vining had out-generated him. Ray Hanson, the "hard-luck" husker from Minnesota, suddenly found himself the "lucky" champion, by a wide margin.

It was one of those contests in which rains meant more than brawn. The reason was that rain falling on the husks made them weigh so heavily that deductions for husks wiped out as much as 50 per cent of the score of some of the huskers. William Rose, a real corn picker from Illinois, husked far the heaviest load of the 20 contestants, but his deductions placed him in 18th position.

So in corn husking, as in football or other sports, the mightiest men do not always win. Occasionally there is a day when the smart "quarterback" holds the balance between obscurity and victory. That smart man on November 4 was Ray Hanson, and due credit goes to him. But Kansans are proud of Cecil Vining, because he brought in one of the biggest loads, and still was in runner-up position.

The champion's score was 21.38 bushels. Runner-up Vining husked 17.84 bushels. Layton Roberts, the 3-time Missouri champion, who husks with a peg, was in third place with 17.73 bushels; and also had the honor of bringing in the second heaviest load.

Kenneth House, Kansas runner-up, brought in a big load of corn but slipped to 13th place, the same number as the land he drew in the contest, when deductions for wet husks were made.

Cecil Vining will be the Kansas title defender in 1938. There will be much interest in the contest next year, even as there was this fall. One element of increasing interest will be the fact that Kansas Farmer is preparing to entertain farm folks from 10 Corn Belt states, for the 16th National Husking Contest in 1939. Plans are being made now, and by a year from now, committees will be working on the various departments of the husking show to insure that the 1939 National goes off without a "hitch."

Two broadcasts were made of the contest in Missouri. Radio station WIBW in Topeka, sent the "ear by ear" description of the event directly to listeners of 30 stations, from the tower in the husking field and the back of a horse as the announcer rode from husker to husker. The National Broadcasting Company again devoted National Farm and Home Hour to a thrilling account of the muddy battle.

The machinery display at the husking field was the largest ever to be set up at a rural gathering. It equaled in every way the shows which are seen at state fairs. Only the February tractor show at Wichita brings a greater variation of machinery and it was outdone in numbers of tractors exhibited.

## National Husking Contest Results

Husker and State	Total Wt. of Corn	Gleanings, Pounds	Deduct for Gleanings	Husks, Ounces	Deduct for Husks	Total Deductions	Net Corn
Ray Hanson, Minnesota	1760	7	21	12 1/4	242	263	1497
Cecil Vining, Kansas	1865	15	45	17 1/2	571.15	616.15	1248.85
Layton Roberts, Missouri	1930	18	54	18 1/2	634.48	688.48	1241.52
Jack Wolles, South Dakota	1645	9	27	17 1/2	466.76	493.76	1151.24
Bob Goodman, Ohio	1650	19	57	16 1/2	455.81	512.81	1137.19
Chance Stone, South Dakota	1690	29	87	17 1/2	479.537	566.537	1123.47
Harry Brown, Minnesota	1900	14	42	21 1/4	774.25	816.25	1083.75
John Middlekopp, Iowa	1565	25	75	16 1/2	420.59	495.59	1069.41
Arnold Korte, Nebraska	1745	13	39	17 1/2	639.1	678.1	1066.9
H. Hensler, Indiana	1685	14	42	19 1/2	579.21	621.21	1063.79
Joe Stodgell, Iowa	1795	8	24	22	771.85	795.85	999.15
Wiley Winger, Indiana	1805	29	87	21 1/2	755.85	842.85	962.16
Kenneth House, Kansas	1735	29	87	22	746.05	833.05	901.95
De Endress, Illinois	1885	32 1/2	97 1/2	23 1/2	902.44	999.94	885.06
Louis Korte, Nebraska	1900	19	57	25 1/4	1016.5	1073.5	826.5
J. J. Feehan, Ohio	1730	24	72	25	899.6	971.6	758.4
Dolph Hughes, Missouri	1850	14	42	27 1/2	1121.56	1163.56	686.44
William Rose, Illinois	2025	18	54	29 1/2	1300.05	1354.05	670.95
Mer Koopman, Wisconsin	1810	21	63	29 1/2	1206.91	1268.91	541.09
Jack Post, Wisconsin	1785	27	81	30 1/2	1242.8	1223.8	461.2

Kansas Farmer for November 20, 1937



Here's a tip as to how you can help a hog show you extra profit:

Add Dr. Hess Hog Special to the ration and he'll need 1/3 less supplement to produce pork.

And he'll finish out sooner and on approximately 10 per cent less corn.

You save feed and time by adding Hog Special to the ration, and if you are in the habit of buying a protein supplement, your big saving will be there—in cash outlay.

Hog Special works on the hog—it steps up metabolism or, to put it in plain words, makes digestive machinery work more efficiently. And don't forget this—Hog Special contains all the minerals any hog needs.

It won't cost you much to give your hogs 1 1/4 pounds Hog Special per hog per month—in fact, the saving on corn alone will pay for the Hog Special. And the saving on cash outlay for supplement is all clear profit—so see your Dr. Hess dealer, Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

## Dr. Hess Hog Special

Research Farm Tested

### USE GOOD DIP

—it's more economical. It's more economical because it goes further and does a better job. Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant is one of the best dips you can buy for these reasons: 1. It is 5 times as strong as carbolic acid. 2. It is always the same strength. 3. It is always uniform in quality. 4. It always makes a clean, milky-white emulsion.

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Stationary grinders for individual farm grinding. Write for description, prices, terms, etc.

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# Pumpkin Pie in a Festive Dress

By RUTH GOODALL

I CAN'T imagine anything this side of heaven smelling half so good as an old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner cooking. You know that tantalizing sensation that comes with the mingling aromas of turkey roasting, steaming dressing and the spicy fragrance of baking pies—while you wait and wonder—won't dinner ever be ready! Just why I say "old-fashioned" I really do not know, for a whiff of Thanksgiving fragrance from a modern kitchen is every bit as pleasant as it was back in the sixteen hundreds when in gratitude the Pilgrims first marked the great feasting day on the calendar.

To be sure, if your family is small the piece de resistance may be chicken, duck, goose or guinea, but the good smell will permeate the place just the same. In some parts of New England, chicken pie runs a close second to turkey, and on many tables both are served. If you are having a large party, you will find it an ideal stretcher.

To guarantee all the good old aromas may I suggest this typical olden-days Thanksgiving dinner menu. Of course, the meal wouldn't have a bona fide ending unless you "desserted" on the traditional pumpkin pie. But to add new interest and a festive finish for the feast—or perhaps just to prove that modern cooks can supplement grandma's cunning with a culinary trick or two, I like to dress my pumpkin pie filling up with cocoanut and bake it in individual servings. Or an even newer wrinkle is to freeze the pumpkin filling and make an ice cream pie.

A large share of the preparations for the feast should be completed the day before—which means two whole days of sweet smells. Of course, you'll kill and dress the fowl—whatever it be—Wednesday morning, to allow plenty of time to wash and drain the bird before stuffing it late in the afternoon. The giblets should be cooked and chopped on Wednesday, too. Ditto the cranberry sauce.

The pumpkin can be stewed and rubbed thru the sieve several days in advance, if you do not have a can to open, but to insure the pie being just right, better bake it Thursday morning before you need the oven for the Thanksgiving bird.

Thoroughly wash and polish bright red apples and hollow them out for fruit cups. Rub the inside of apples with a cut lemon and fill them with skinned and seeded grapes, wedges of pineapple, grapefruit sections and cubes of the apple. Sprinkle with sugar and squeeze over all the juice of a lemon. Chill for an hour before filling the apples.

Cover the giblets with 4 cups of boiling water and cook them until tender, or about 2 hours. Add 1 teaspoon salt when half done. Remove from the stock and put thru the coarse knife of the food chopper. Cool thoroly and keep closely covered in the refrigerator or a cool place until ready to use. Cook the stock, cover and put it on ice, too. After taking turkey, or other fowl, from the roasting pan, measure the fat and return 4 tablespoons to roasting pan. Stir in 4 tablespoons flour and cook and stir until bubbly and brown. Add enough water to giblet stock to make 4 cups and slowly add to flour mixture, stirring constantly. Bring to the boiling point and add salt and pepper if necessary, keeping in mind, however, that the stock was salted and that the fat has absorbed some salt from the fowl. Add giblets. Reheat to the boiling point and serve.

And now at long last we come to that modernized pumpkin pie. Doubtless you can roll out your own special brand of pastry quicker than I can tell you about it, but just in case you are a new bride cooking a first Thanksgiving dinner, here's the way I do it:

## Fool-Proof Pastry

2½ cups sifted cake flour  
¾ cup cold shortening  
½ teaspoon salt  
½ cup cold water (about)

Sift flour once, measure, add salt, and sift again. Cut in shortening until pieces are about the size of a small pea. Add water, sprinkling small amount over flour mixture and mixing with a fork only enough to make flour hold together. Continue until all flour has been mixed in separate portions.

Wrap in waxed paper. Chill thoroly. Roll out on slightly floured board, using light springy touch. This pie crust recipe will make two 9-inch pie shells or nine 3½-inch tart shells.

## Cocoanut Pumpkin Pie

2 cups cooked mashed pumpkin  
½ teaspoon cinnamon  
3 tablespoons melted butter  
2 cups milk, scalded  
1½ cups shredded coconut  
1 cup sugar  
½ teaspoon mace  
½ teaspoon allspice  
3 eggs, slightly beaten

Line a 9-inch pie plate with pastry, rolled to ⅛ inch thickness, or five 3½ inch tart shells. Combine ingredients in order given and mix thoroly. Pour into pie shell or tarts. Bake in hot oven (400 degrees F.) 15 minutes, then decrease heat to moderate (350 degrees F.) and bake 30 minutes longer. When ready to serve, top with whipped cream and toasted cocoanut.

As an ultra modern ending for your 1937 Thanksgiving dinner, serve pumpkin pie Alaska. Bake a pie shell, fill it with pumpkin ice cream, cover it with a heavy meringue flavored with ginger and bake it in a very hot oven (500 degrees F.) just long enough to brown the meringue. Serve at once.

## Pumpkin Ice Cream

2 cups coffee cream  
1 cup whipping cream  
2 tablespoons cornstarch  
3 tablespoons cold milk  
2 cups light brown sugar  
1 teaspoon cinnamon  
½ teaspoon ginger  
½ teaspoon salt  
4 egg yolks  
2 tablespoons sherry extract  
2 teaspoons granulated sugar  
1 cup cooked pumpkin rubbed thru a sieve

Scald coffee cream and add sugar. Stir until dissolved and stir in cornstarch mixed to a smooth paste with cold milk. Add spices and salt and cook and stir until thick and smooth. Soften gelatin in 4 tablespoons cold water and add to pumpkin. Beat egg yolks until thick, beating in sherry flavoring. Add to cornstarch mixture and cook and stir just one minute, re-

moving from heat before mixture reaches boiling point. Stir in pumpkin mixture and chill. When thoroly chilled, turn into freezing tray and freeze until firm around the edges. Then fold in whipping cream whipped until firm. Freeze 3 to 4 hours in mechanical refrigerator or pack in six parts ice to one part ice cream salt and



The perfect ending for a Thanksgiving dinner—pumpkin tarts covered with whipped cream and toasted cocoanut—for no one counts calories on a holiday.

## Thanksgiving Dinner

Fruit Cups Served in Red Apples  
Celery Pickles Olives  
Roast Turkey Cranberry Jelly  
Giblet Gravy Mashed Potatoes  
Candied Sweet Potatoes  
Buttered Cabbage  
Rolls Butter  
Green Salad  
Cocoanut Pumpkin Pie  
or  
Pumpkin Ice Cream  
Fruit Coffee Nuts

## Toys for Tots Are Fun to Make



THIS may look like the three little kittens—and being bare-pawed—as if they had lost their mittens. But really there is only one kitten, the variations are achieved thru the use of clothes. And, of course, you mustn't overlook "Donald Duck." Pattern No. 5683 contains a pattern and directions for making a 7 by 9½-inch kitten and the 8 by 10-inch duck, as well as all the clothes and material requirements—and it is only 10 cents. Pattern may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

freeze 4 hours. This will fill a 12-inch pie shell.

In making the pie shell, don't roll the pastry too thin because it must act as a non-conductor of heat. The meringue forms a thick non-conductor, so be sure the oven is hotter at the top and put the pie as near the top of the oven as possible. If you can't regulate your oven this way, put the pie on a thick board.

## Price of a Day Dream

By MRS. S. H. HAYDEN

I've been day dreaming again. What if we had so many pounds of turkey and they brought so much a pound? What if our pullets laid so many eggs this winter and they were such and such a price?—What if we separated so much cream—and didn't have to buy any cow feed—?

Why I could have the kitchen done over in red and white, like my neighbor, Jane, plans hers! I could have a new rug in the front room and cut down the old one to fit Mary's bedroom. I could buy Sam an overcoat and get the girls new silk dresses for Christmas. . . Ah, me—but if turkeys are cheap and eggs are cheap and the hay doesn't last till spring—?

Well, I guess I'll not worry too much; after all, isn't a day dream worth something!

## I Don't Have to Stoop

By MRS. CLEVE BUTLER

Cleaning the stairway railing is a big problem in any housewife's life. I save myself much leaning over by using a long-handled dishmop. I put furniture polish on it and save it for that particular purpose.



# WIBW

The Voice of Kansas  
580 Kc. 5000 W.

## Dr. Christian---



Jean Hersholt, as "Dr. Christian of River's End," a new program heard over WIBW each Sunday afternoon at 1:30, proves that there is more than one kind of heart trouble a doctor can prescribe for. In his portrayal of "Dr. Christian," Hersholt brings to the radio a character he made famous on the screen, that of a country doctor.

## Swell Fellows!



These two gentlemen have won the Radio Digest medal as the most popular singing team in the Midwest, and have entertained audiences of almost every radio station in the country. They're Henry Peters and Jerome DeBord of the famous "Henry and Jerome" broadcasts over WIBW each week day morning at 6:45 o'clock.

In case you haven't heard, they have just completed celebrating their ninth anniversary as a radio team.

## FREE!!

Sara Peters and Aggie Tuttle, those two popular funsters heard on the "Monticello Party Line" program 11 o'clock each week-day morning, are anxious to tell all listeners in they can still get a "free" copy of the Party Line Memory book by writing to Sara and Aggie in care of WIBW.



## Sports---

## EDDIE DOOLEY

5:30 p. m. each Thursday and Saturday

## Baritone---



This is a condensed version of what Buddy Clark really looks like. He is, you know, the deep-voiced baritone on "Your Hit Parade" broadcast heard each Saturday night at 9 o'clock. You'll like the way he vocalizes on the nation's hits of the week.

## Just a Few Soft Words

GRANDMA'S.

Mike Thompson was one of those men who are prince-of-good-fellows away from home, but sullen, ill-tempered brutes with their wives and children. And as is usual in such cases, all the neighbors knew the true situation and didn't think much of Mike.

But gradually a change came over him. We who knew him began to realize that Mike was no longer throwing tantrums at home, that his kids were beginning to follow him about the farm, and that Millie Thompson's smile when she accompanied her husband to town or to school dinners had become genuine instead of forced.

Mike has been dead for 20 years now, and I am an old, old friend of Millie's—and so I have dared to ask her what wrought this change in her husband.

She smiled—and in spite of her 70 years, Millie's smile is still a sweet thing—and said, "One day I made a resolution—I would pay Mike at least one compliment a day, no matter how mean he was or how tired I was of his blustering. When he was in his ugliest mood, I'd say, 'Mike, my dear, I was noticing what a fine job you did on that milking stool; you ought to have been a carpenter.' Or I'd say, 'I'm glad you still got a fine head of hair like you had when we were married, Mike.'"

## Button-in-Front Frock

HAS MATCHING PANTIES



Pattern No. KF-478—You'll find this captivating kiddie style delightfully easy to make if you follow pattern KF-478. Set to work with a few yards of colorful fabric, and your sharpest pair of shears, and before you know it, this saucy panel-model will be finished. Little Mary-Jane will find her new frock easy to don, too, and on "rushed" school mornings her youthful fingers will fasten that eye-catching, button-front in a jiffy. Choice of long or short sleeves, handy little pockets, and becoming collar. Do notice the comfy matching panties. Every little girl will like this style in a cotton or challis. Sizes 2 to 10. Size 6 requires 2½ yards 36-inch fabric.

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

I'd say those things in front of the children, too—so they began to look up to him because their mother did."

"And that was all?" I asked. "Why, the poor man was longing for a bit of flattery to make him feel like a real man in his own house. I'll not say Mike was ever as meek as a lamb—but the last 15 years we spent together were a lot pleasanter than the first!"

Well, nobody ever said Millie was dumb!

## Footstools for Gifts

By MRS. EUGENE CHRISMAN

A footstool is one of those tiny details that make a house homey and comfortable. Yet footstools are expensive when you wish to buy one. So I make them at our house—and here's how:

I use four wooden door stops, a small box and ¾ yard of material, and have a most attractive stool for gifts or to use at home. The box should be strong and should be about 13 inches long, 10 inches wide and 4 inches deep. The wooden doorstops 3 inches long, with a screw in one end are best. Pad the bottom of the box with a thick layer of cotton, letting the wadding come down over all sharp edges. Use short tacks to fasten edges for top of stool. Pad the sides with strips of cotton, fastened in the same way. Furniture gimp, tapestry, cretonne or damask are suitable for covering, when cut to fit the top and brought down over the sides to join with side pieces. Cover the sides with the remaining material. Turn edges under on both sides neatly, and tack on top and bottom. Cover joining with narrow strips of material, drawn tightly for final finish. After padding and covering have been placed, cut a piece of material to fit the bottom of box and tack it into place. Paint or stain the door stops, and screw one in each corner of the frame.

I covered one recently with an old velvet table runner, using the braid around the edges to finish off my footstool—and it is so pretty. A smooth block of wood may be covered in the same way for a stool.

## When I Throw a Party

By JENNY JOLLY

I have found that human beings, young or old, enjoy anything where there is a prize at stake more than anything else, whether they admit it or not. So I always provide lots of little prizes—the more foolish the better—and everybody has a "roaring" good time.

As soon as they arrive, I put my guests into the right mood by offering a prize first thing. The last gathering of neighbors we had at our house I gave each a penny "sucker." In one of them was hidden a slip of paper with the word "sucker." The one who drew the slip won the "sucker prize"—a child's game calculated to help along the entertainment. Many of the prizes are calculated to do just that. Sometimes it is a deck of fortune-telling cards, a game, or a puzzle. From then on, the party virtually runs itself, and the hostess has no more worries.

We have a ball rolling game that is always popular, and having to squat on the living room floor, earnestly trying to roll the balls into place soon takes the stiffness out of the most conservative or backward guest, and has him whooping with joy if high score earns him a package of Cracker Jacks as prize.

After all, most of us are really children at heart, and that is the secret of, "a good time was had by all." Anyway, the idea is worth trying.

## Don't Waste Celery Tips

By MRS. C. T.

Do you throw away the leaves and upper portions of the celery stalks because they seem less "eatable" than the main stalk? Don't—you can use every bit. Chopped fine, celery tops add a piquant flavor to meat and salmon loaves. Tops and upper stalks give delightful flavor to soups. They really "do things" for the less tender cuts of meat such as shoulders. Cook and add them to the usual bread stuffing.

If you find you have more tops than you can use at one time, wash them thoroly, dry well and store in a paper sack to await future demands.

## DON'T PUNISH HER DIGESTION TO RELIEVE HER CONSTIPATION!



LIFE'S so much happier when you give Feen-a-mint, the delicious chewing gum laxative children love to take! No messy, bad-tasting dose to cause tantrums—and, more important still, no heavy bulk to burden delicate digestions. On the contrary, chewing increases the flow of natural alkaline mouth fluids that aid digestion. Furthermore, Feen-a-mint's tasteless laxative ingredient acts in the intestine, where it should—not in the stomach. Join the millions of modern parents who depend on Feen-a-mint for all the family! Get a package at your druggist's or write for generous FREE trial package. Dept. 471, FEEN-A-MINT, Newark, N. J.

## 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 there is no other way to obtain 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 concentrated compound of Norway Pine, famous 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 gives you a full pint of cough remedy, far superior to anything you could buy ready-made, and you get four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and is very pleasant—children love it.

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



For a thorough kill of lice and feather mites use full strength "Black Leaf 40". It has plenty of reserve strength to kill adult lice and feather mites as they hatch. It is easy to use and economical because our "CAP-BRUSH" ROOST APPLICATOR Makes "Black Leaf 40" Go Four Times as Far

No bristles to absorb and waste the liquid—the "Cap-Brush" method delouses four birds at the cost for one formerly. Just tap along roosts and smear. For individual treatment a drop from "Cap-Brush" in feathers two inches below the vent kills body lice—a drop on back of birds' necks kills head lice.

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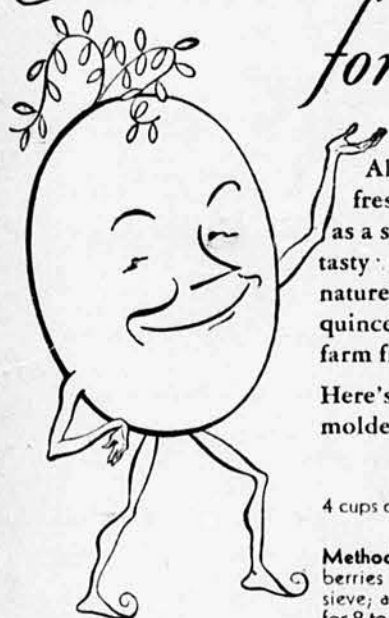
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4 cups cranberries 2 cups granulated sugar  
2 cups water

**Method:** Boil cranberries with water until berries stop popping. Strain through fine sieve; add sugar and stir; then boil rapidly for 8 to 10 minutes—or until a drop jells on a cold plate. Turn at once into a wet mold; and cool. For future use pour into glass tumblers and cover with paraffin.

A postal card addressed to Dept. F., American Cranberry Exchange, 90 W. Broadway, New York City, will bring you a book of Fascinating Cranberry Recipes illustrated in color.

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## Simple Cures Beat Fancy Fakes

By DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

PEOPLE who have not made a deep study of health matters cannot understand why a doctor sees so little good in the wonderful "cures" that are advertised. They see no reason why there should not be a mail order business in curing old chronic diseases and deformities. I think they would get the idea better if they stopped to think how very different we are each from the other in our physical make-up. Your catarrh and my catarrh are wholly different. Your rupture affects you in one way, mine in another. Your deafness came from measles in childhood, mine from an accident. These different causes and physical peculiarities all need consideration in prescribing treatment. You see how very essential it is that your own particular case shall be studied and your own person carefully examined at first hand before one can decide what you need. Yet the advertising literature, prepared by master-craftsmen in the most alluring way, makes you feel



Dr. Lerrigo

very hopeful. All right; but before you buy, get an expert's opinion.

A woman has just written to me about ultra violet ray treatment. Her family doctor has advised her that she needs surgical treatment, but this advertising of the violet ray machine is getting a lot of newspaper publicity. Its use is becoming popular. It is curing tuberculosis of the bones, glands and joints, curing rickets, and doing wonders for anemic people and those who are "just nervous." Right in the flood of this publicity comes a great wave of advertising by people who want to sell various forms of electrical apparatus for medical treatment at home. These promoters are the cleverest on earth. They know exactly how to take advantage of anything that swings into public interest.

I have advised the subscriber to get her ultra violet rays from the sun. She need do nothing but lie in a sheltered spot exposed to the sunshine, no glass intervening. She can start with a 5-minute exposure of hands and feet and gradually increase until she taking one or two hours with the whole body exposed. Why pay good money for a machine that will not give anything like as good service? It is true that doctors use ultra violet ray machines to good purpose. Such machines cost hundreds of dollars and are very different from the useless article offered for a few dollars.

## The Barnyard Folks Save Tobias

By LEILA LEE

THERE was a tenseness among the Barnyard folks—a feeling of suspense and terror in the air. You see, it was almost Thanksgiving, and poor Tobias Turkey had seen Farmer Brown looking at him in such a manner that it made cold chills run up and down his spine, and goose-pimples—rather, turkey-pimples appear on his skin. Charlie Sheep had overheard Farmer Brown telling a neighbor that "Yes sir! That turkey would make one fine Thanksgiving dinner." Oh, it was awful!

Everyone liked Tobias. To be sure, he was a little pompous at times—a little inclined to strut a bit. But after all, he was one of the best dressed gentlemen of the Barnyard, and one of the most learned. He had helped several of the Barnyard folks out of serious difficulties, and now all were trying their best to think of some way to save him from a cruel fate.

The Duck family as usual had lots of suggestions, but they were such quacks, that nobody thought their plans were very good ones.

"Why don't you just go away?" suggested Charlie Sheep.

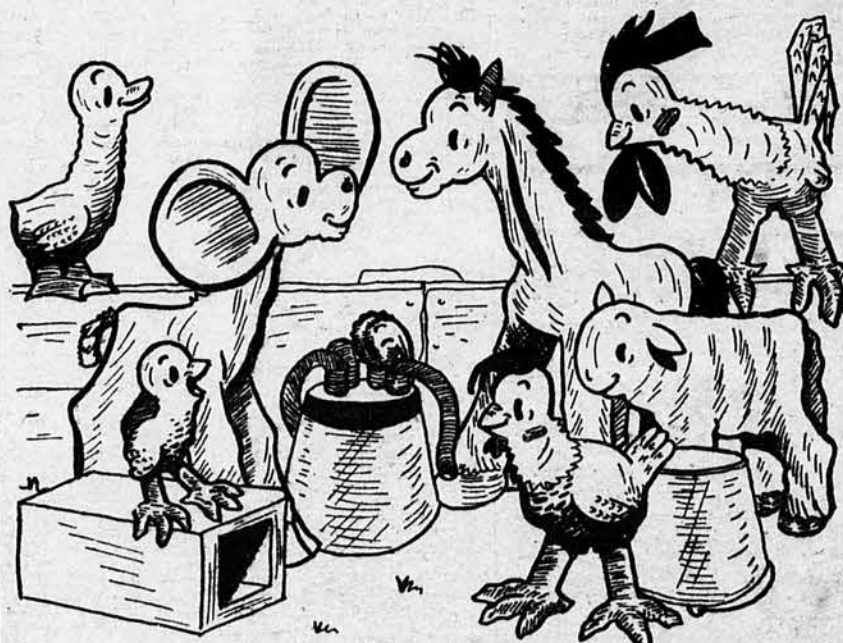
"You mean—leave my home?" asked Tobias, a tearful note coming into his gobble.

"Well, yes," replied Charlie. "Let's of folks do, you know. You could travel around and see a lot of places. I think it would be great fun!"

But Tobias was a home lover, and didn't care to go away very far. True, he loved to roam across the fields and pastures, but they were home to him and foreign fields just didn't appeal to him.

As usual, when a very important matter was to be decided, Henrietta Hen called a meeting. It was agreed that everyone would write a suggestion on a slip of paper to save Tobias, all the slips would be collected in a hat, and every suggestion read aloud before the assembly. The idea that seemed the surest and safest plan would be followed.

Well, the Barnyard folks DID hit upon a plan, and they DID save Tobias from becoming Farmer Brown's Thanksgiving dinner. On Thanksgiving day, Farmer Brown couldn't find Tobias anywhere. Can you guess what the plan was to save Tobias and where he hid, but there, I'll be telling the secret in a minute. You'll have to see if you are any smarter than Farmer Brown in guessing what happened to Tobias on Thanksgiving day.



WE HOPE YOU CAN'T FIND TOBIAS!!!



## HOGS FINISH OFF FASTER WITH IODIZED RATIONS



Group of 11 Hogs aged five months, six days, and weighing 2,220 lbs. The feeding of Iodized minerals enabled these hogs to develop strong frames and put on weight quickly. Photo courtesy of the Blair Elevator Corp., Atchison, Kan.

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## 4-H Club Show, With Exhibitors' Expenses Paid, Again a Success

THE Kansas National 4-H Club Fat Stock Show closed last week after a most successful exhibition. This event has been winning popularity among the 4-H showmen. It is conducted differently than any other livestock show in the state, in that all expenses of lodging and meals for the boys and girls are paid by the show, and there is little other expense involved. Therefore a large number of boys and girls can afford to bring their stock. All of the fat livestock, which covers the steers, hogs and sheep, were sold at auction on the closing day of the show, according to the rules of the organization.

The Wichita Livestock Exchange and other co-operating agencies in Wichita, which help make the Kansas National possible, deserve the thanks and praise of Kansans who are interested in the livestock industry of the state.

Approximately 500 boys and girls came to the encampment in the Forum building. They were directed by members of the state 4-H club department and their local leaders.

Grand Championship winners in the livestock show were:

Grand champion steer—Ralph Deewall, Coldwater, Comanche county, on an Angus senior calf.

Reserve grand champion steer—Richard Petford, Saffordville, Chase county, on a junior yearling steer.

Grand champion fat lamb—Clarence Hostetler, Harper, Harper county, on a Southdown lamb.

Reserve champion fat lamb—Ruth Angle, Courtland, Republic county, on a Southdown lamb.

Grand champion fat barrow—Clarence Hostetler, on a Duroc-Jersey.

Reserve champion fat barrow—John Weir, Gueda Springs, Cowley county, on a Poland-China.

Champion breeding poultry—Paul Sanford, Milford, Geary county.

Reserve champion breeding poultry—Martin Pressgrove, Tecumseh, Shawnee county.

Champion market poultry—Betty Jean Kinzer, Sedgwick, Sedgwick county.

Reserve champion market poultry—Paul Sanford.

Breed winners were:

### Baby Beef

Shorthorns, jr. yearlings: 1. Willis Vann, Carbondale, Osage county; 2. Don Branderberger, Mt. Hope, Sedgwick county; 3. Carl Melgren, Bloom, Clark county.

Shorthorns, calves: 1. Kenneth McCune, Benton, Butler county; 2. Dwight Crockett, Burdett, Pawnee county; 3. LeRoy Crockett, Burdett, Pawnee county.

Champion Shorthorn, Kenneth McCune; reserve champion, Willis Vann.

Herefords, jr. yearlings: 1. Richard Petford, Saffordville, Chase county; 2. Russell Cummings, Satanta, Grant county; 3. Dorothy Horstlick, Ottawa, Franklin county.

Hereford calves: 1. Anna Mae Crenshaw, Attica, Harper county; 2. Elmer Riffel, Enterprise, Dickinson county; 3. Eugene Smith, Potwin, Butler county.

Champion Hereford, Richard Petford; reserve champion, Anna Mae Crenshaw.

Aberdeen Angus, jr. yearling: 1. George Crenshaw, Attica, Harper county; 2. Wilmer Long, Chapman, Dickinson county; 3. Embert Coles, Colby, Thomas county.

Aberdeen Angus, calves: 1. Ralph Deewall, Coldwater, Comanche county; 2. Eldora Ardery, Copeland, Haskell county; 3. Ernestine Etling, Copeland, Gray county.

Champion Aberdeen Angus, Ralph Deewall; reserve champion, George Crenshaw.

### Sheep

Shropshires, more than 95 pounds: 1. Helen Wilson, Ashland, Clark county; 2. Edward Rundle, Clay Center, Clay county; 3. Pete Montgomery, Danville, Harper county.

Shropshires, 95 pounds or under: 1. Edward Rundle, Clay Center, Clay county; 2. Virginia Gault, Richmond, Franklin county; 3. Helen Wilson, Ashland, Clark county.

Southdown, more than 95 pounds: 1. Ruth Angle, Courtland, Republic county; 2. J. B. Hoath, Anthony, Harper county; 3. Marie Montgomery, Hazelton, Barber county.

Southdown, 95 pounds or under: 1. Clarence Hostetler, Harper, Harper county; 2. Ernestine Etling, Copeland, Gray county; 3. Brutus Jacobs, Harper, Harper county.

Hampshire, more than 95 pounds: 1. Walter Lewis, Montezuma, Gray county; 2. Marie Montgomery, Hazelton, Barber county; 3. Virgil McClure, Walton, Harvey county.

Hampshire, 96 pounds or under: 1. Virgil McClure, Walton, Harvey county; 2. Alice Rogers, Junction City, Geary county; 3. Brutus Jacobs, Harper, Harper county.

Crossbred, more than 95 pounds: 1. Elizabeth Jamison, Wichita, R. 8, Sedgwick county; 2. Bonnie Osborn, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county; 3. Warren Maninger, Harper, Harper county.

Crossbred, 95 pounds or under: 1. Jack Osborn, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county; 2. Richard Endacott, Green, Clay county; 3. Carmen Gilmore, Hutchinson, Reno county.

Champion fat lamb, light, Clarence Hostetler, Harper, Harper county; reserve champion, light, Ernestine Etling, Copeland, Gray county; champion fat lamb, heavy, Ruth Angle, Courtland, Republic county; reserve champion fat lamb, heavy, J. B. Hoath, Anthony, Harper county.

### Hogs

Poland Chinas: 1. John Weir, Gueda Springs, Cowley county; 2. John Weir, Gueda Springs, Cowley county; 3. Gail Woodward, Maize, Sedgwick county.

Duroc Jerseys: 1. Clarence Hostetler, Harper, Harper county; 2. Loren Elsasser, Wakefield, Clay county; 3. Ruth Angle, Courtland, Republic county.

Chester Whites: 1. Louise Fuller, Courtland, Republic county; 2. Elwyn Vann, Fowler, Meade county; 3. Junior Zumbrunn, Chapman, Geary county.

Spotted Poland Chinas: 1. Leslie Kohl, Furley, Sedgwick county; 2. Paul E. Rodick, Barnes, Washington county; 3. Everett Sweet, Hardy, Nebr., Republic county.

Any other breed: 1. Ruth Angle, Courtland, Republic county; 2. Louise Fuller, Courtland, Republic county; 3. Ruth Angle, Courtland, Republic county.

### Poultry

Fat young cockerels: 1. Paul Sanford, Milford, Geary county; 2. Joe Britt, Junction City, Geary county; 3. Carmen Gilmore, Hutchinson, Reno county.

Fat young capons: 1. Harold Ramsour, Junction City, R. 3, Geary county; 2. Johnny Simon, Maize, Sedgwick county; 3. Johnny Simon, Maize, Sedgwick county.

Fat young turkeys: 1. Betty Jean Kinzer, Sedgwick, Sedgwick county; 2. Constance Underwood, Greensburg, Kiowa county; 3. Louise Clark, Sedgwick, R. 2, Sedgwick county.

Single Comb White Leghorns: 1. Pauline Shoffner, Junction City, Geary county; 2. Helen Miser, Bazaar, Chase county; 3. Harold Ramsour, Junction City, R. 3, Geary county.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds: 1. Martin Pressgrove, Tecumseh, Shawnee county; 2. James Upham, Junction City, Geary county; 3. Kenneth Davidson, Goddard, Sedgwick county.

White Plymouth Rocks: 1. Max Floyd, Ottawa, Franklin county; 2. Roy Upham, Junction City, R. 3, Geary county; 3. Frieda Friederick, Clay Center, Clay county.

White Wyandottes: 1. Paul Sanford, Milford, Geary county; 2. Irene Ackerman, Hoxie, Sheridan county; 3. Clyde Williams, White City, Morris county.

Barred Plymouth Rocks: 1. Charles Blecha, Munden, Republic county; 2. Harrison Shepard, Thayer, Labette county; 3. Verleen Oelke, Hoxie, Sheridan county.

Buff Orpington: 1. Lorraine Hedge, Hoxie, Sheridan county; 2. Charles Blecha, Munden, Republic county; 3. George Fuhrken, Washington, Washington county.

All other breeds: 1. Charles Hoyt, Junction City, R. 4, Geary county; 2. Ben Blecha, Munden, Republic county; 3. Lawrence Jones, Morganville, Clay county.

—KF—

## Against Tampering With Gas Tax

The 32nd annual convention of the Kansas Farmers Union closed at Hutchinson a few days ago, with reelection of John Vesecky, Timken, to the presidency. The vice-president for next year is John Frost, Blue Rapids, well known in farm legislative matters. John Tommer, Blue Rapids, is conductor; John A. Scheel, Emporia, doorkeeper, and Reuben Peterson, McPherson, was named as the national convention delegate.

Co-operative medicine for rural communities held the interest of the delegates for a fair share of the time. Dr. M. Shadid, founder of a co-operative hospital at Elk City, Oklahoma, 7 years ago, told the group he now has 2,400 dues-paying members. The idea is growing in the U. S.

The Farmers Union opposes further tampering of the gasoline tax exemption law in Kansas, and recommends instead more rigid enforcement of the regulations. The resolution read:

"We believe that if the department uses due diligence in enforcing the present act many of the discrepancies reported in the law and unjustly charged to the farmer would be eliminated."

Other resolutions in brief were:

Co-operation with other farm organizations in needed legislation.

Adjustment of tangible property tax rate to compare more favorably with intangibles; amendment to state constitution to provide graduated land tax and homestead exemption, not to exceed \$2,500.

Legislation to guarantee the farmer cost of production.

Issuance of new currency instead of tax-free securities.

End to trade agreements permitting importation of foods in competition with American farm produce.

Adoption of co-operative medicine.

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# Black Feather

## Eighteenth Installment

By HAROLD TITUS

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### In Preceding Installments

Rodney Shaw, independent trader, is shot down by Mongazid, an Indian who is the tool of Burke Rickman, Shaw's rival in trade and love. He is nursed back to health by Annette Leclere, who came to the wilderness to save Shaw from arrest. Shaw, believing that Annette came to Rickman, orders her from his tent when he regains consciousness. Rickman plans further revenge.

ANNETTE did not again enter Shaw's tent. Another, which she could occupy, now that delirium was gone, was at a little distance. She lay there sleepless that night and, at dawn, was up. Shaw slept quietly most of the day, rousing thrice for more doses of nourishment and the morning found him with renewed vigor, but before he drank broth again he asked the question that had been on his mind.

"Basile, is she . . . is the . . . is the ma'm'selle still in camp?"

"Yes, she stays."

Rodney's face clouded.

"I felt it"—with an uneasy movement, like an abortive shudder.

"She came from . . . where?"

"The Company fort. As we had the word of you, she came. Running. She . . . One did not want a woman here but she commanded that she come and . . . shrugging—"one does not deny a woman like that who demands."

"From the Company fort, eh? . . . She'd been there, before me. I saw her cloak . . ." He swallowed slowly. "She'd come to him, who refused to stay with her, eh?"

"The gift of God, her coming," the old man said earnestly. "She has healing powers from her aunt. Without her we would have been helpless. She . . . she cheated death of you, master."

Basile wanted to say more. A great urge impelled him to be persuasive and firm, now, and argue that one who had served as had Annette surely could be no enemy.

"Errand of mercy, eh?" Shaw asked bitterly. "She'd do that for a . . . dog. A dog . . . or her lover's rival." He drew a great and weary breath. "Get her away, Basile. Get her away I say!" and he closed his eyes wearily.

So Basile, showing as much fluster and confusion as he had at Mackinac when he tried to persuade Rodney to march on after he had defied Astor, went to Annette.

Words at first stuck in his throat; and then emerged in volleys of unfinished sentences. He gesticulated and shuffled his feet, more disturbed than he had been in years. He could face hardship and disaster to trade and death, even. But he could not face with composure such a thing as he saw rankling deep in the girl's eyes.

"I will go, Basile," she said quite simply when he, having heard much and known little about women, had expected an outburst.

This overwhelmed the old man, made him jubilant and engendered a feeling of great friendliness for her. He would return her to the Company fort in an hour, he declared. He would send two men with her, tho they could not go quite to Rickman's gates. It was like war, between the two establishments and—

"But I do not go to the Company fort," she said.

"Eh? Dieu! Where, then, mademoiselle?"

"I have my own encampment on an island nearby. My men are there. Or should be . . ."

"But you came from there?"

Yes, she had come from there. And her face clouded somewhat, thinking of Burke Rickman's boast that he'd pull her claws . . .

"But I cannot return there, Basile." His fingers fumbled at his lips, wondering at her manner, so low spirited and hopeless. "May I . . . Would it not . . . Could one stop at Fort Shaw and prepare for the homeward journey?"

Yes, she could. Indeed, she could!

Shaw would not need to know and she would be out of this encampment. Within the hour he would take her there . . .

She embarked, with Jacques and another in the canoe but as they prepared to shove off Basile ran back and whispered a delaying word.

"But wait! . . . Here, mademoiselle! This was found in his blankets. It was yours. I saw you give it to him to quiet his fever . . ."

Strange creatures, women. She'd taken the remnant of a black ostrich plume from her bosom and pressed it into Rodney's hand. It must be something of value, to be carried so. It had served its purpose. It should be returned . . .

Annette took it with an odd smile and turned her face away. The canoe slid out into the current . . .

And so at Fort Shaw a woman slept in the trader's bed, slept long and heavily and awoke still weary.

Her boatmen were summoned from their island and brought within the enclosure. Jacques took command and tended her solicitously. Had she not saved the life of his idol?

Basile came on the second day, staying but briefly to secure needed articles.

Yes, he reported, Shaw was stronger. He had a great hunger, now. His belly could not be filled up.

A great lethargy settled upon Annette. She had no hope; she was hurt and bruised beyond hoping. Neither did she have resentment because, she reasoned, nothing that she ever could do would offset the injury she had brought to Rodney.

So she stayed on, not because hope lived in her heart, she told herself, but because she was inexpressibly weary and the thought of embarking for the long homeward journey—with nothing for her when she reached her destination—was too much to face.

ALMOST daily, canoes linked the trading post with the camp where Rodney Shaw recuperated.

He had been sitting up, came the word; he had stood on his feet, later. He had walked a few steps. He was eating as a man should eat . . .

Basile came, an uneasy light in his eyes.

"The trader may return any day," he said, watching her face.

"What delays him, Basile?" she asked pointedly, sensing the thought behind his look and words.

"My firmness. I plead and argue. I invent delays. I must prevent that return until . . ."

"Until what?"—insistently.

"Until the place is as he left it . . ."

"But, mademoiselle!"—quickly when she swayed as from a blow. "He has forbidden mention of you! Such a man! One does not know . . . One knows he is in your debt . . . One feels he should not think such thoughts . . . But what does one do?"

Slowly, as one in physical pain, Annette made her final preparations for departure. She had hoped, then, after all; she had continued to hope while she told herself there was no hope. Basile's words today had revealed that duality to her.



"No, No, Hank! The fence posts are down here! Those are the new telephone poles!"

She turned, then, to Rodney's table and, taking ink and quill and paper, sat for long, writing slowly, painstakingly, weighing each word she inscribed. Finished, she folded the paper and left it there and, dusk having fallen, she told her boatmen to be ready an hour before dawn and until the appointed time she lay staring at the glowing logs in the fireplace, numb and resigned . . .

During her weeks at Fort Shaw she had thought now and again of Rickman's menace. She was not particularly concerned, not afraid. Still, she had chosen such an hour for departure because none would know and she could be well on her way before the news had even a slight chance of spreading up and down the lake.

THEY met a canoe paddled by two women who had been gathering rice. They were not Pillagers, not people of Shaw's domain, tho living and hunting on its edge.

Around the bend, the woman in the stern said: "That was the white medicine woman. It was she who cured the little trader of his sickness."

"She is the one the woman who married a Company runner says that Flaming Hair boasts he will take when he has had rum."

"It is said that both Flaming Hair and the little trader want her for a wife."

"She has the sign of running away."

"She has that sign."

The woman in the stern chewed tobacco rapidly. "Flaming Hair would welcome word of her."

"It is so."

"And with only two skins of rice to trade he may open his hands wider if we give him that word."

"You are swift of thought, Wabegum. Let us go faster!"

So Rodney Shaw came home to his fort, gaunt and still a bit pale but erect in his canoe.

The wind blew chill that day but he had refused the capote which his men urged him to wear. He was not cold, he declared; the new life in his veins had plenty of warmth.

A chill, however, lay upon his heart, and in his eyes as they stared across the water to his establishment was a bleakness. He felt as he had felt for days: as if the sun were permanently gone.

He stepped ashore, now, without the feeling of achievement which he had anticipated.

He was back, safe, alive, treading the ground of his stronghold, and it was good . . .

Good to be there? A tingling stab ran his breast as he told himself it was good to be back within that stockade. He had ached and hungered to be back, thinking return would bring relief from the pall which hung above him.

That feeling of being under a cloud had increased with the days. He knew its beginnings, the time and the reason, but he would not let himself dwell on those. He knew it dated from the moment he had sent Annette Leclere away.

He had sent her away in bitterness but he had not wanted her to leave. He had wanted her to leave! His heart had wanted her to remain close to him, to comfort him, to hear the questions he asked to ask.

But his mind would not permit that heart to have its way. She had been in Rickman's quarters here, after pleading in the streets of Mackinac with Rickman not to leave her. Surely, then, she had come to her lover. She had served him, Shaw, but only as any woman would serve any man, wounded and in need . . .

He walked into his quarters where Jacques was making a fire and again that feeling which had swept and rocked him at Mackinac reasserted itself. Again he thought what it would be for a trader, coming home to lips and arms and eyes like hers. Again he saw loneliness and hardship without mellowing tenderness stretching before him down the years.

"Violà!" muttered Jacques, rising from the hearth as flames crackled.

Good to be back? Shaw made a wry mouth . . . Good, the devil! The place was hollow, lifeless, tasteless.

Jacques went out, closing the door. Rodney moved slowly about. He



stopped beside the table, staring down at the paper folded there. His name was inscribed on it in a fine and delicate script.

For a long interval he merely stared at his written name, breathing quickly and shallowly. He reached out for it once . . . hesitated . . . drew the hand back. . .

"Annette?"

He questioned so aloud and sound of his own voice repeating her name startled him.

Trembling, he snatched up the paper, opened its folds, sank to the bench and began to read:

My dear Rodney:

When this comes to your attention your wish that I be gone will be wholly granted. I have spent days here unknown to you and I pray you will not be harsh with Basile when you become aware of it. It was imperative under the circumstances that I have some sanctuary to prepare for my return to Mackinac.

One of the objects of my coming here was to say to you that nothing you can ever think of me for the mischief I did will be undeserved. I attempted to say this at your bedside but you would not hear me out. I bear you no resentment for that dismissal.

I beg of you to consider this: When I betrayed your plan to Burke Rickman I was a girl, piqued and hurt. I have matured, I believe, in the months that have passed and this maturity has only increased my perception of the enormity of my misdeed. I shall carry my regrets thruout life.

This is all I have to say, dear Rodney. It would have been a privilege to say it rather than write it. But, being the transgressor, I can ask no favor. In the terms of the trade which engages you, I have taken your credits and have brought you no return. If I was able to be of some small service to you in your injury it mitigates my debt somewhat. But my account with you remains unbalanced and always will be.

I wish you only health and happiness and good fortune.

I am,

Humbly,  
Annette Leclere.

He looked slowly up from the paper, his mind completely in a swirl.

She here? She . . . preparing for return? Return where? With whom?

His breath was ragged by then. He'd sent her away when she had come in such a spirit? He'd turned her out when she had dragged him back from death, not as one will serve just another human being in need, but tenderly, perhaps almost affectionately? "Jacques!" he called, lunging for the door. "Jacques!" he cried and reached for the latch. . .

#### A Visitor Arrives

Jacques was there. Not in answer to his call. But there, eyes large and excited and strained words on his lips. "The clerk, Rich, from the Company, awaits at the gate!" he blurted.

"Forgive this, Shaw!" Rich panted, coming to a halt. "They wouldn't let me in . . . But it's more'n life and death that fetches me here!"

Rodney was struck by the genuineness of the man's emotion. He walked closer to him, scrutinizing his face, absently waving his men away and closing the door. Rich breathed raggedly and gestured with one hand as if at a loss for words.

"Annette!" he finally got the word out explosively. "She's on the way out and Rickman . . . he's hard after her!" "What's this? After her? For what?"

A cold shudder began to run his veins.

"For what?" the other shrilled. "Ask me that? A girl the like of her? And him, a madman? Can't you guess?"

Cold within Rodney turned to warmth, to heat, to a fire.

His hand whipped out to Conrad's throat.

"Is this another wild scheme?" he snarled. "Is this another attempt by you Company hirelings to suck a man into a trap where he—"

"Shaw, leave off! It's no time for talk such as that! D'you think I'd be here if that was so? D'you think I'd risk my skin comin' here for trade? It's a woman this time, I'm to say, and there's none at our establishment to stand by her!"

"Listen!" he said as Rodney's hold relaxed. "It's all he's planned on for

days. It's all he's lived for, this chance at her! It drove him wild when she come, callin' the military back. 'Nd he schemed to kill you so's he could have not only the trade but her!"

#### Shaw Hears the Truth

"Military? She called them back?" What riddles are these, man?"

Conrad shook his head and groaned and slapped his chest gently for breath.

"Fore God, Shaw, didn't you know? But how could you? No, you couldn't! . . .

"Listen! Rickman sent back for the military to come 'nd drag you out on here to stand trial. They come. Capes. But Annette knowed it. She'd worked for you back yonder. She'd got Leslie Giles to take your part so's they'd kill the warrant.

"But Capes was on th' way and there was nobody else to send to call him back. So she come . . . th' night we fired your place, here.

"That's what touched Rickman off, I tell you, man! It drove him wild. She, standin' there in his quarters 'nd tellin' him as how she was lyin' when she begged him to stay at Mackinac; as how she only done it to give you a chance to get free and here ahead of us. He went mad, I tell you, man, 'nd ripped her cloak off and she had to run for it. . .

He paused again, panting, and Rodney stood before him, jaw loose.

"She didn't come . . . to . . . him?" he asked in a whisper.

#### No Time to Be Lost!

"Eh? Him! You didn't know? She didn't tell? When she was nursin' you she didn't give it away? Him? 'Twas you she come for Shaw; it's you she loves! And she's goin' back and he's after her and it'll be like devils from hell tearin' at her tender flesh if he ever gets—"

Shaw was past him, then, spinning him to one side with an arm thrust, jerking open the door, crying:

"Jacques! . . . Jacques! . . . Two men and a light canoe! Now, Jacques, now!"

(To Be Concluded Next Issue)

—KF—

#### Little Pig Pork

(Continued from Page 6)

a butcher knife, Lib," he commanded. "They ain't got nothing to eat over there but gravy!"

"Gravy!" Lib's voice was nearer to being streaked with emotion than it had been in half a score of years. "Gravy!"

She took the saw and a knife from the cupboard, and carefully measured off 4 ribs from the small end of the pork. The saw bit in. Bill wiggled.

"That ain't enough for them hungry Young'uns!" he protested.

"Shut up, you old fool!" growled his wife. "I know what I'm a-doing!"

Dutraw did not move. Snow melted from his leggings and formed little pools on the clean floor. The burr of the meat saw stopped. Lib picked up the big piece of pork, shortened only by 4 chops, and held it toward Pete.

"Be ye paralyzed?" she demanded, thrusting it into his limp hands. "Want me to hold it all night?"

Bill, who had been fumbling in the cellarway, backed into the room dragging a large sack.

"Here's half a bushel of pertaters," he mumbled, looking anywhere but at Pete. "They's a cabbage and some almighty nice winter beets on top."

#### Spirit of Thanksgiving

Dutraw, comprehending slowly, opened and closed his mouth, but made no sound. Lib glared at him as she filled a ten quart pail with fresh doughnuts and butter, and crammed a loaf of bread on top.

"Pretty note to go hungry right under a body's nose!" she snorted. "Thanksgiving, too!"

Bill, uncomfortable to the point of misery, piled sack and pail into Pete's arms and shoved him toward the door.

Pete found his voice. The words came in jerks, and he breathed hard.

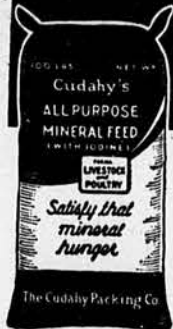
"Le bon Dieu bless—"

"You needn't swear about it!" sputtered Bill. He pushed Pete thru the doorway and turned back into the room, mopping his forehead with a coat sleeve.

"Gosh, Lib!" he said, fervently. "I ain't ben so mad since I was treed by a bear up on old Hurricane!"

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\$300 in Cash  
for Best 15 Names

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Here is an amazing offer! One that should tax the imagination of every man, woman, and child. You have an equal opportunity to win a big cash prize and receive a \$50.00 check regularly each month for the first six months of 1938. In order to get a new name for coffee, we are passing on to the readers of this magazine an opportunity to select a new name and win a cash prize for their efforts. There are a lot of good names being used now, such as Morning Glory, Sunshine, Eight O'Clock, Red Wing, and many others. We want a new name, and for the fifteen selected as best, we will award \$300.00 in cash prizes plus a \$50.00 check each month for the first six months of 1938 as a promptness prize.

### The First Name You Think of May Be a Winner

Think of the many names that are now being used and suggest a new name for coffee—one that you feel will appeal to the housewife. The name you send in may be of one, two, or three words, separate or combined. Only one name for coffee will be accepted from an individual. It costs nothing to send in a coffee name. You may win one of the fifteen cash prizes.

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Write your coffee name on a penny post card or a sheet of paper. Sign your own name and address. Mail within three days from the date you read this advertisement. It will pay you to be prompt. Your name for coffee must be mailed before January 31, 1938. Fifteen cash prizes will be awarded. If the name you send in is selected by the judges as the First Prize winner, you will receive \$100.00 in cash and as an extra prize for promptness you will receive a \$50.00 check each month for the first six months of 1938. Second Prize will be \$50.00; Third Prize, \$25.00; Fourth Prize, \$15.00; and eleven prizes of \$10.00 each. The fifteen prizes are in addition to the extra prize of \$50.00 a month which is offered to the first prize winner for promptness in sending in the winning name. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in the event of a tie. A victory list will be published as soon as the judges have selected the prize-winning names.

Right now you may be thinking of just the name we are looking for—a name that will win First Prize! Sometimes the first name you think of is the best name to mail in. Send only one coffee name—your favorite—to

COFFEE DEPT.

17 CAPPER BLDG.

TOPEKA, KAN.



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Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.40	\$2.40	10.....	\$1.40	\$2.40
11.....	.85	2.85	11.....	.85	2.85
12.....	.85	2.85	12.....	.85	2.85
13.....	1.04	3.12	13.....	1.04	3.12
14.....	1.12	3.36	14.....	1.12	3.36
15.....	1.20	3.60	15.....	1.20	3.60
16.....	1.28	3.84	16.....	1.28	3.84
17.....	1.36	4.08	17.....	1.36	4.08

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### LAND—MISSOURI

BUY A FARM HOME—PAY LIKE RENT.

Here in southern Missouri you will find an ideal climate, mild winters and cool summers. There's a good supply of water, with springs, wells, and streams. The fuel supply is plentiful and easily available. This country offers diversified farming and livestock, dairying, poultry raising and certain areas being adapted to fruit gives you your choice. Good markets for products are readily at hand, within easy distance of central markets such as Joplin, Springfield and St. Louis. It's easy to make a living and pay for a home. These farms listed are typical. 243 acres, Laclede and Pulaski counties, Missouri, 22 miles to Richland, 2 miles to public road; 11 miles to paved highway No. 66; 3 miles to school, 8 miles to church; 3-room house, barn; watered by well, spring and Gasconade river; gray silt loam; lies medium rolling; 110 acres tillable, 10 acres pasture, 123 acres timber; \$2,200, 239 acres, Taney county, Missouri, 35 miles to Branson; on gravel highway No. 125; adjoining school, 4 miles to church; R. F. D. 4 and school bus; 4-room house, barn; watered by well; brown silt loam; lies gently rolling; 30 acres tillable, 60 acres pasture, 149 acres timber; \$1,600. Reasonable terms—1/4 cash, balance in a 20-year loan at 5%. No trades. The Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.

### LAND—OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA LAND GOOD AS YOURS SELL- ing long terms for less than half your cash price. Soon double. Lands safest investment. American Investment Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.

### LAND—OREGON

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

### LAND—WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN FARMS, \$650 to \$2,100. GOOD roads, near town, modern schools, fertile soil, no drought, \$100 to \$250 cash, balance liberal terms. Write for bargain circular. Ojibwa Sales Co., Ojibwa, Wisconsin.

### LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

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

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY SERVES an agricultural empire of fertile productive farms where rents, prices and operating costs are low in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Write for free book and full information. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 1102, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

NEW FARM OPPORTUNITIES! WASHINGTON, Minnesota, Idaho, Oregon, North Dakota and Montana. Farm income advancing but land prices still low. Literature. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

### REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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

## Loans on the Corn Crop

Loans of 50 cents a bushel on corn by the federal government thru the Commodity Credit Corp. will be made in an attempt to assure growers of receiving at least 50 cents a bushel for their crop. It has been announced that \$85,000,000 is available for loans on about 170,000,000 bushels of corn. To be eligible for a loan of 50 cents the corn must test 14.5 per cent moisture content or less and loans will be made only to those growers who

pledge compliance with the soil conservation program this year. An estimated corn crop of 2,561,936,000 bushels has been a factor in bringing the price of corn down from the dollar mark to as low as 35 cents. Loans will be made similar to those of other years. Corn offered for loan is tested, measured and sealed in a crib or warehouse on the producer's farm. When the loan comes due if the price of corn is less than the amount of the loan the corn can be turned over to the Commodity Credit Corp. and

thus the debt will be canceled. In the past, however, prices have been higher than the amount of the loan. If such is the case, the grower is allowed to sell the corn on the market and pay off his loan in cash and keep any balance. All of \$150,000,000 advanced for government corn loans in the past has been repaid in full, officials say. —KF— Mention Kansas Farmer when writing to advertisers—it identifies you and insures service.

## Practice in Grading

Forty turkey growers gained actual practice in grading live turkeys with the flock of Mrs. K. M. Ramsay, near Beloit, on a recent county poultry day. Specialists from Kansas State College and officials of the turkey marketing association gave instructions on grading and this information will be a real help to growers when they begin to market their birds. County Agent McBurney was in charge of arrangements for this worthwhile event.



# DAIRY CATTLE

## Dairy Cows

AT AUCTION

Bentley's Sale Pavilion 1 p. m.

Abilene, Kan.,  
Saturday, Nov. 27

50 HEAD—Guernseys, Ayrshires, Jerseys and Holsteins. 20 head fresh with calves at side, balance heavy springers. 5 choice coming 2-year-old bred Jersey and Guernsey heifers. Entire offering Tb. and abortion tested.

C. W. TANKERSLEY, Owner  
Clay Center, Kan.

Aucts.: Jas. T. McCulloch, Harley Haue

# HOLSTEIN CATTLE

## HOLSTEINS

WITHOUT PEDIGREES

Seven heifers coming 2 years old, bred to a reg. Holstein bull, \$65 each. Three 7-month-old heifers, \$28 each. Five 5-month-old heifers \$20 each. Above cattle purebred but not eligible to register. All out of good producing cows. Feed shortage makes this sale necessary.

SCHMITT DAIRY, ELLSWORTH, KAN.

## Shungavally Holsteins

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

Ira Romig & Sons, 2304 W. 21st, Topeka, Kan.

## Dispersion of Herefords and Belgians

(Private Sale)

Entire herd of Belgian horses, 13 head stallions and mares. 17 reg. Hereford cows and one herd bull. Anxiety breeding. The prime of my old herd. Proceed right.

LEON LALOUTTE, FLORENCE, KAN.

## Reg. Holsteins For Sale

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

FRED F. SCHULZ, JR., LIBERTY, MO.  
(On Highway 40)

## Reg. Holstein Bull

For sale: One herd sire, weight about 2,200. Dam, granddam and great granddam all high production. Also some cows, heifers and young bulls from herd of 432 lb. fat average, two-time milking, Tb. and abortion tested.

RAY M. CALDWELL, BROUGHTON, KAN.

## Herd of 16 Reg. Holsteins

All young. My own raising. Thirteen milking. Must sell 30 days. Address SVK, in care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

## 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, LEDO, KAN.

# GUERNSEY CATTLE

## Guernseys Private Sale

15 registered Guernseys—9 cows, 5 heifers and 1 bull. Strong in MAY ROSE breeding. Blood tested for abortion and Tb. Prices, cows \$150; heifers \$80; and bull \$150 each at farm northwest of Hutchinson.

H. J. REYNOLDS  
Hutchinson - - - Kansas

## Reg. Guernsey Bulls

for sale. Six to 24 months old. Popular breeding. Prices, \$50 to \$150. Tb. and Bang's accredited.

TOM COOPER FARM, ARDMORE, OKLA.

## Reg. Guernseys

4 choice high grade Guernsey heifer calves, \$85.00 express prepaid. 2 registered bull calves. LOOKOUT FARM, LAKE GENEVA, WISC.

## Guernsey Heifers For Sale

Also young bulls, from dams with records. Head average never below 310 lbs. and abortion tested. Cows all sold. LE ROY FERRIS, WHITE CITY, KAN.

# JERSEY CATTLE

## Jersey Bulls For Sale

Good breeding, high production. From babies to 2 years of age. Herd has been in Dr. F. T. A. continuously since 1929. Tb. and blood tested. Also some good cows.

FRANK E. YOUNG, CHENEY, KAN.

## Fresh Jerseys For Sale

Cows, young heifers and bulls. Head farm breeding. World champion ancestors on both sides of pedigree. Bulls \$50 up. Yeoman Jersey Farm, La Crosse, Kan.

# IN THE FIELD

Jesse E. Johnson  
Capper Farm Press  
Topeka, Kansas



Ruffel & Sons, Polled Hereford breeders at Woodbine, want to sell about 35 head of registered Polled Herefords, bulls, heifers and cows, with 4 tried herd bulls.

H. J. Reynolds, near Hutchinson, has registered Guernsey cows, heifers and a herd bull for sale at private treaty. They are of May Rose breeding. They are tested for abortion and TB.

W. J. Yeoman, Jersey cattle breeder of La Crosse, would like to consign a few head of cattle to some Jersey sale to be held in his part of the state. He has more than he can winter to advantage.

The E. C. Lacy & Sons consignment of 4 Shorthorn bulls to the Wichita consignment sold for an average price of \$145, all of them going to J. L. Gant, a commercial cattle grower of Medicine Lodge.

G. W. Tankersley, dairy cow specialist of Clay Center, will hold a sale of 50 cows and heifers at the Bentley sale pavilion, Abilene, Saturday, November 27. A lot of fresh cows and heavy springers will sell.

Holstein cows sold up to \$120 in the R. W. Galloway sale held at Jamestown, November 2. Judging by the marked catalog, prices appear to have ranged around \$85 to \$100 on the mature animals and the distribution quite general over Central Kansas.

Leon Lalouette, of Florence, wants to sell his entire herd of Belgian horses and registered Hereford cattle. There are 13 stallions and mares and 17 Anxiety bred Hereford cows and a herd bull. Reasonable prices are being made in order to close out this stock quickly.

Justamere Stock Farm, 5 miles southwest of Topeka, is the home of fine prize winning Belgian horses. J. F. Bogert, owner, has stallions and mares for sale now, among them animals that were prize winners at leading state fairs. Visitors are welcome at the farm.

As we go to press word comes from Hiatt Bros., of Haven, that they will hold a Percheron sale at the fair grounds in Hutchinson, January 15. The offering will include their entire show herd, about 40 head will sell, including a consignment from the Geo. H. Ralestin herd of Mul-linville.

Cecil Wittum, junior member of the firm of F. E. Wittum & Son, Poland China breeders of Caldwell, writes to have their card continued and adds that have some good fall pigs for sale and they can supply customers with pairs not related. The Wittums breed the thick, short-legged kind.

Martin Claussen, Chester White breeder at Russell, and an advertiser in this paper, reports the sale of many boars and over 50 head of females since July. Bert Powell, who visited Mr. Claussen recently, says the Claussen hogs are the low set type that is looked upon with much favor by farmers.

Frank Walter, Poland China breeder of Bendena, Kan., expresses satisfaction with the outcome of his recent sale. The entire offering sold for an average of \$39 with a top of \$62.50. Dr. W. E. Stewart of Stratton, Neb., took a son of Thickett at \$54. Robert Houser, of Hol-ton, was the buyer for the top boar.

In a letter just received from the veteran Duroc breeder, G. M. Shepherd, of Lyons, he incloses a draft of the pedigree of his herd boar Crimson Model. This pedigree is full of the names of ancestors that have won at the best shows for many years. Mr. Shepherd says he is keeping the daughters of this boar and he is for sale.

With his usual frankness John Yelek, Milking Shorthorn breeder of Rexford, says he has good bulls for sale that probably wouldn't win at the big shows, but they come from heavy producing cows and carry the blood of many of the most noted Milking Shorthorn sires of the breed. They are yearlings, nice reds and roans and priced low considering quality.

Banbury & Sons, Polled Shorthorn specialists in Reno county at Plevna, held one of the best sales ever held in the state. But the animals cataloged, about 50 head, did not reduce the herd quite enough. They have decided to cut it down to 125 head and want to sell as soon as possible at private sale 20 bulls and 20 females. Their calf buy back contract is very attractive to beginners.

Norton S. Sanders writes that he is including in his December 4 sale the herd bull, Beau Promino 6 and much of his get. The offering of 80 head consists of a good assortment of bulls, cows and heifers. Among the bulls will be found bulls good enough to head herds registered or grade and make noticeable improvement. The Sanders herds have furnished many calf club champions in other years.

Mrs. F. B. Wempe & Sons have purchased from Ruth Angle the great young Hampshire boar advertised in a recent issue. They now offer their grandson of The Flash. They have their cows bred to him and will price him reasonable. The boar purchased from Ruth was junior champion of Colorado this year and is a litter brother to the first prize barrow at the Kansas City Royal. His picture appeared on the cover page of Kansas Farmer recently.

For nearly 20 years Moses Bros. & Clayton have been breeding and developing better registered Herefords on their Ness county ranch. No breeders have been more painstaking in their selection of herd bulls. In other years they have sold bulls and females in many sections of the country. Some of their first herd bulls were Gudgeff & Simpson bred. Grass and feed conditions are such that they have decided to make a big reduction sale on Tuesday, November 23. The sale will be held in the pavilion at Ness City, and 350 head will be sold.

George Gammell expressed himself as being well pleased with his draft Poland China sale held at Council Grove, November 11. The broad sow scarcity made the boar demand rather light and it was impossible to bring the general average on the offering above \$30. The top boar sold for \$41 and the highest price gilt brought \$38.

# McMichaels' Dispersion Red Polled Sale

Kingman Sale Pavilion

Kingman, Kan., Thursday, Dec. 2



A Good Red Polled Cow

150 HEAD. 85% closely related to the great Arpt bred bull LEONA'S TRUE VALUE 47424, one of the greatest bulls of the breed (winner of first at all leading state fairs of the Middle West as a 2-year-old). His dam, an Ar cow, produced 11,793.8 milk and 541.5 fat.

75 bred cows (30 now in milk) to the service of the Olson bull CHOICE LAD with unusual Ar and show yard backing.

The herd bull Choice Lad.

15 Young Bulls, from 6 to 9 mos. old.

20 BRED HEIFERS.

25 Yearling Open Heifers.

25 Heifer Calves.

Tb. and abortion tested.

NOTE: I have been in close touch with this great herd for many years. It was founded by the late W. F. McMichael 25 years ago. No breeder has taken greater care to maintain an even balance between milk and beef. The best bulls of the breed have been used and culling has brought the herd up to its present high state of excellence.—Jesse R. Johnson.



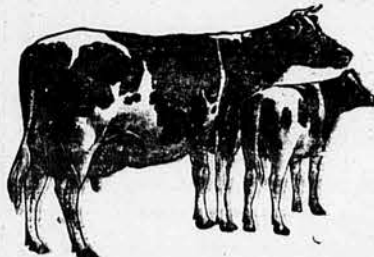
W. F. McMichael

For catalog address owners:

Mrs. W. F. McMichael, W. S. McMichael,  
Cunningham, (Kingman, Co.) Kansas

Auctioneers: Boyd Newcom, Bert Powell, D. Smith  
Jesse E. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

# Bell's Dispersion Sale of Holsteins



On farm at Holland, 14 miles south-west on Dickinson County Highway 829

Monday, Dec. 6

50 HEAD—High grade, purebred, and heavy production (nothing eligible to register). Herd established over 20 years ago and nothing but registered bulls with heavy productions have ever been used in the herd. 34 cows in milk or heavy springers, all of them young, from 2 to 5 years old. Out of dams with CTA records from 400 to 450 lbs. of fat.

15 heifers, from calves to yearlings, and the herd bull, L JAI See Bell—717928 (a Chapman Dairy Farm bred bull). Cows and heifers bred to above bull and younger heifers sired by him. Cattle sell in nice condition but not fitted.

Tb. and abortion tested. For catalog write

John C. Bell, Rt. 3, Abilene, Kan.

Farm is located 11 miles south on Highway 15, then 3 miles west.

Aucts.: Jas. T. McCulloch, Hostetter Engle, Ben Shank; Jesse E. Johnson with Kansas Farmer



# Buy W H R Blood in Kansas

## Will Condell's Sale

At Robert H. Hazlett Estate Ranch, 2 Miles Northeast of  
**Eldorado, Kan., Monday, Dec. 6**

25 Bulls - 50 Head Top Herefords - 25 Heifers  
**WHR PRINCE DOMINOS**

Next to the famous Hazlett herd, dispersed in June, no Hereford herd in America has ever enjoyed such a good reputation, nor turned out as many great cattle as have come from the Wyoming Hereford Ranch at Cheyenne. The show ring record of this prominent herd has been unsurpassed at all the major shows. In annual sales at the WHR Ranch near Cheyenne, WHR Herefords have been eagerly sought by leading breeders all over the country at fancy prices. The last of October, 50 Herefords sold in this sale at Cheyenne at the high record price of \$782 average, with 22 bulls making an average of \$1,054.

You can now buy these great Herefords in Kansas. You will find the cream of my calf crop, raised and grown in Kansas, in this big Hereford event. SEND FOR CATALOG NOW, and plan to be with us Monday, December 6, 1937, 1 o'clock P. M.

**Will Condell, Eldorado, Kansas**  
35 Years Superintendent for Robt. H. Hazlett

## Moses Bros. & Clayton Hereford Sale

In Sale Pavilion

**Ness City, Kansas**

**Tuesday, November 23**



350 Head intensely bred Anxiety 4th and Prince Domino bloodlines.

10 Herd Bulls, good enough to head any herd.

150 3-year-old foundation cows all bred (about 30 with calves at foot).

30 2-year-old bred heifers. Mature cows from 4 to 8 years old make up balance of offering.

This Sale Is Next Tuesday at Ness City—  
Don't Wait for Catalog

**Moses Bros. & Clayton, Great Bend, Kansas**  
Fred Reppert, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

NOTE: This is one of the state's oldest and best known herds; 37 years of herd building.—Jesse R. Johnson.

## Reg. Holstein Dispersal Sale

of the LAMBERT YOUNG HERD with consignments from H. J. Meierkord and W. F. Frerking—40 head of Registered Holsteins consisting of 32 females and 8 males

**Wednesday, November 24**

Sale Begins at 11:30 at the J. L. Young Farm 1 Mile South and 3 Miles West of Morrowville, Kan.



This is one of the oldest and best herds in Northern Kansas. Every cow has a production record and the entire herd has passed a clean test for Tb. and Bang's disease. Most of the cattle are sired by a great son of Sir Johanna Bess Segis—the famous Mt. Riga Farm herd sire. One-half of the cows have freshened this fall with others to freshen this winter. For catalog write to

**G. R. Appleman, Sales Manager, Linn, Kansas**  
Auctioneer: Jas. T. McCulloch Lunch on Ground

going to John Macklin, a club boy living at Canton. F. A. Tripp of Meriden, bought the top boar. Mr. Gammell has a nice line of sows bred for spring litters. An encouraging thing connected with the sale was the large number of buyers from many sections of the state, some from as far away as Russell.

The Tomson Bros. fiftieth anniversary Short-horn sale held at the farm near Wakarusa, altho held on one of the worst days of the season was well attended by buyers from several states. The 15 bulls sold for an average of \$213 and 30 heifers, only 2 of them bred, averaged \$199.25. Sixteen of the 20 buyers came from Kansas. Their sales totaled \$5052.50. Other states \$3790. Of the number sold, 34 stayed in Kansas and 11 went outside the state. The offering was fully up to the Tomson Bros. standard and the wide distribution indicates the general popularity of the herd and its owners. Col. A. W. Thompson of Lincoln, Neb., did the selling.

Utilizing the services and acquaintance of the state's leading auctioneers, Boyd Newcom and James T. McCulloch, together with the advertising in farm papers with heavy coverage, G. R. Appleman, sale manager for Omer Perreault and consignors, H. J. Meierkord and Henry Hatesohl, found new homes for their registered Holstein cattle at prices above expectations. Sir Billy Ormsby De Kol, the grand champion bull, went to Phillips Bros. of Manhattan at \$360. All bulls older than 10 months averaged \$185. Bulls under 10 months averaged \$100, milk cows a trifle below \$150. Yearling heifers averaged \$103, heifer calves \$80. Daughters of the grand champion bull averaged \$170.

We welcome back to our livestock publicity section this week the advertisement of the Schellcrest Holstein Farm, Holsteins and Percherons. Just now Fred P. Schell, jr., wants to reduce the Holstein herd and offers a fine selection of cows and heifers bred and open and some bulls ready for service. Schellcrest has for years been the home of high production Holsteins. The herd is large and good selections can always be made. The farm is located near Liberty, Mo., on highway 69. Mr. Schell says his son showed at the state fair and carried off some very good prizes. Schellcrest had the first prize 4-year-old mare at both Missouri and Kansas Free Fairs. Also the champion Missouri bred mare, and a yearling saddle colt was first at the American Royal.

The Lambert Young dispersion Holstein sale to be held on the farm near Morrowville, will contain consignments from the good herds of H. J. Meierkord and W. F. Frerking. The cattle that sell are the usual good lot that would be expected for any Washington county sale. The date of the sale is Wednesday, November 24. Mr. Raymond Appleman, who is managing the sale, and who has inspected the offering says, "the Young herd is one of the oldest and best dairy herds in Northern Kansas." The herd has been on test right along regardless of unfavorable conditions and now is being sold because of scarcity of feed, making it impossible to give the cattle the care they deserve. Everything sells except 4 or 5 heifers. Mr. Appleman can furnish a catalog.

The John C. Bell Holstein herd, at Holland in Dickinson county, is a splendid example of what may be accomplished by starting early and persisting in the use of high record bulls. The herd was established more than 20 years ago and since that time nothing but bulls with heavy production record backing have been used. Now, the herd is to be dispersed and what has been accomplished is evident by the production records that have been made in the herd. The present herd bull comes from the Chapman Dairy Farm at Lees Summit, Mo. The date of the sale is Monday, December 6. The cattle really are pure-bred but none of them are eligible to register. Many of their dams have butterfat records up to 400 pounds and over. Over 30 head will be cows in milk or near springers. None of them are over 5 years old.

That registered Holstein cattle are still in great favor with Kansas farmers was again demonstrated at the Mollhagen sale held at Bushton, November 8. Buyers were present from 9 counties. The top cow, a 6-year-old daughter of Fredmar Sir Fobes Triune, sold for \$240, going to Fickel Bros. Chanute. Twenty-two mature cows averaged \$137.50. 14 heifers selling open averaged a trifle under \$68, 6 heifer calves under 3 months averaged \$42, 3 bulls of serviceable ages averaged \$130, 4 bulls under 4 months averaged \$40. The sale totaled \$4750. Col. Bert Powell, who conducted the sale, said "this was one of the best dairy cattle sales to be held in Kansas in several years." Sale Manager Dr. W. H. Mott expressed entire satisfaction and said "sales like this prove the popularity of Holstein cattle."

For a quarter of a century the late W. F. McMichael bred registered Red Polled cattle on his Kingman county farm near Cunningham. Starting with 8 females he traveled far in the selection of the best herd bull material, then he culled close and had unusual success in saving heavy calf crops. As a result he and his son, Sam, sold over 300 bulls. In recent years more heifers were saved and the herd continued to grow. When Mr. McMichael died about 2 years ago his son and Mrs. McMichael continued with the herd. Now a big dispersion sale of 150 head is to be held. One cow lived in the herd and was slaughtered at 17 years of age. During her life she produced 14 bulls and 1 heifer. The bulls were sold at an average price of \$125, the heifer was retained in the breeding herd and many of her descendants go in this sale. Everything is T. B. and abortion tested. The sale will be held in the sale pavilion at Kingman, Kan., Thursday, December 2.

Starting several years ago with two registered Domino-Paragon bred Hereford cows and continuing in the use of the best bulls obtainable, Chas. F. Vetter has bred up a fine herd of cattle. Every animal that goes in his dispersion sale except one cow and the herd bull was bred and developed on the farm. Careful culling has been practiced and on December 9 he will sell a high class offering, 90 per cent of them sired by or bred to his great bull, Beau Questo 78. Only one of the few living sons of the Hazlett bred bull, Beau Questo 294669a bull, that did much in the Hazlett herd. The Vetter cattle are low set kind of cattle and unusually uniform. Another bull that has had a part in building the herd was Advance Anxiety, a son of Advance Mischief, and out of the cow Roberta 2nd. A granddaughter of the noted bull Beau Randolph and close up in breeding to the famous cow, Donna Anna 2nd. A bull that preceded the above bulls was of Pargon and Beau Mischief breeding.

Farm machinery, a few horses, chickens and 32 head of Milking Shorthorns sold for \$5200 in the Mueller-Halleck sale held at Talmage

### MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

#### DAIRY FEED-LOT, SHOW RING

are the proving grounds where the Durhams of our grandfathers have won the title "Best for Kansas Farms." For information about location of herds near you, and breed projects, write  
**KANSAS MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY**  
Pretty Prairie, Kan.

#### Hopewell Farm Milking Shorthorns

Choice young bulls for sale sired by **DUAL-LYN WATERLOO** (grand champion at the big Dodge City spring show) out of heavy production, strictly Dual Purpose type cows. Inspection invited. **JOE VEVEKA**, Stockton, Kan.

#### Locust Dell Milking Shorthorns

We have some choice bull calves for sale, sired by **IMP FENCOYD CARDINAL** and out of granddaughters of **GENERAL CLAY** 4th. Good ones priced right.  
**W. S. MISCHLER & SON**, Bloomington, Kan.

**REGAL KNIGHT**: 38 Record of Merit by dams in 5 generations, average 11,896 lbs. milk; he is sire of 9 and 16-month-old bulls at \$65 to \$85. Show winnings and milk records, coupled with fair prices.  
**HARRY H. REEVES**, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

### POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

#### Polled Shorthorns

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

### SHORTHORN CATTLE

#### "CHOICE BULLS"

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

#### MILKING BRED SHC. BULLS

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

### POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

#### Riffels' Polled Herefords

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

### BROWN SWISS CATTLE

#### Brown Swiss Bulls

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

#### Brown Swiss Milch Cow

for sale. Gentle, 3 years old and fresh. Price \$100.00.  
**I. B. TOKOL, DIGHTON, KAN.**

### RED POLL CATTLE

#### 90 HEAD TO SELECT FROM

Young bull from calves to breeding ages, 25 choice heifers, none better bred. Heavy milking strains. Tb. and abortion tested. All recorded.  
**G. W. Locke, DeGraff (Butler Co.), Kan.**

### BELGIAN HORSES

#### Reg. Belgian Horses

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

### HEREFORD HOGS

#### Choice Hereford Boars

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

### AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

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

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

## Valuable Booklets

As an aid in securing information which you possibly have overlooked there are listed below some of the attractive offers found on these pages. Do not hesitate to ask for the information. Your request will be taken care of promptly.

There is a Book of Fascinating Cranberry Recipes Offered on Page 12.  
Full Information on a Portable Hammer Mill. Page 9.  
Free Booklet, "Feeding for Profit." Page 13.  
Catalog and Complete Information on Irrigation Pumps. Page 9.  
The Why, What and When of Mineral Feeding. Page 15.  
Ask Your Dealer for Free Booklet on Meat Curing. See Page 15.  
Interesting Literature Describing Use of Tractors on Your Farm. Page 13.  
Information Available on Rolling Tables and All-Steel Saw Frame. Page 9.  
Learn the Money-Saving Story of a Famous Group of Light and Power Plants. Page 13.  
Catalog and Full Information on Bear Cat Grinder. Page 13.



# DUROC HOGS

## FARMERS TYPE DUROCS

Reg and Immured spring boars and gilts shipped on approval. Broad, deep bodies, short legs, heavy bone and rich deep red colors. The kind that fatten easily.

CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KAN.

## Durocs of Royal Blood

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

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

## McIntire Duroc Farms

Fireworks and Streamline breeding. Young boars, bred gilts and weanling pigs of quality for sale. Andrew G. McIntire, Duquoin (Harper Co.), Kan.

## DUROC BOARS—EASY FEEDERS

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

G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

## POLAND CHINA HOGS

## Shorter Legged Poland Boars

Also 50 fall pigs. Unrelated pairs. We traveled thousands of miles to find their sires. Dams result of generations of selection. The packers like them. Visitors welcome.

F. E. WITTUM & SON, CALDWELL, KAN.

## Purebred Poland Boars

Few gilts and weaned pigs.

JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KAN.

## CHESTER WHITE HOGS

## Chester Whites Private Sale

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

## Chester White Boars

Weight about 200 pounds. Good ones. Farmer type. Farm 3 south and 1/2 mile west of Meriden. LLOYD COLE, R. 3, NORTH TOPEKA, KAN.

## CHESTER WHITE BOARS READY

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

## O. I. C. HOGS

## Pedigreed, Serviceable Males

EXTRA FINE

PETERSON & SONS, OSAGE CITY, KAN.

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS

## 300 Reg. Hampshire

Boars, gilts and bred sows for sale. Foundation stock from the best breeders. Senior herd sire HIGHWAY weighs 300 lbs. Jr. herd boar a son of WILL ROGERS. Come and see.

H. D. BENTON, NORCATUR, KAN.

## McClure Offers Hamp. Boars

Good easy feeding spring boars by HIGH SCORE, Promoter's Lad and Hi Eagle. Ready for service. Also a few choice gilts.

C. E. MCCLURE, REPUBLIC, KAN.

## White Way Hampshire Boars

Jr. yearling boar, a grandson of "The Flash" (first prize National swine show) and spring boars sired by him. Priced reasonable.

MRS. F. B. WEMPE & SONS, Frankfort, Kan.

## Top Hampshire Boars and Gilts

Best of Peter Pan and Master Key breeding. Foundation sows out of Promoter's dam. Pigs by son of Master Key. W. P. Batman & Son, Hoxie (Sheridan Co.), Kan.

## Reg. Hampshire Hogs

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

## THE CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Founded in 1920 by Arthur Capper

A most worthy and effective philanthropy. Work limited by no boundary lines and discriminating in favor of no race or creed. No solicitors, no salaries; supported by purely voluntary contributions. Address:

CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN 20-A Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

## Livestock Advertising Copy

Should Be Addressed to

## Kansas Farmer

Livestock Advertising Dept.,

## Topeka, Kansas

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

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

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

KANSAS FARMER  
Topeka, Kansas

Jesse R. Johnson, Manager,  
Livestock Advertising Department

early in November. The cattle offering composed of purebreds, grades, baby calves and some 10-year-old cows were in great demand. Mrs. Fannie Bigwood, of Pratt, purchased Red Lady Girl at \$182.50. This was the highest price paid for a cow. The bull Woodlyn Bates went to Paul Studt, of Delphos, at \$210. W. A. Lewis of Pratt, was the last bidder on Yaharah Phylliss Beauty and owned her at \$142.50. R. A. Ulbrick of Valley Center took Lilly Clay 28th at \$152.50. Among other buyers were Eli Reese of Pratt, A. R. Larkin, Arkansas City, W. E. Werkerley, of Cullison, James R. Peck, of Neodesha, and Will Bowers, Clay Center. The cattle were widely distributed over nearly a dozen counties and at relatively uniform prices. Much credit is due Sec. Harry Reeves who wrote the catalog and interpreted the pedigrees sale day. Jas. T. McCulloch and Boyd Newcom did the selling.

Thirty-six head of registered Ayrshire cattle in the first sale of the Kansas Ayrshire sale held at Hillsboro, Kan., sold for an average of \$102. Only a few head were mature cattle and no extreme tops were recorded. Elbar Gaiety, in the K. S. C. consignment, was the top cow at \$205 and an open heifer also consigned by the college brought \$140. The top bull, Thistle's Sonny Jim, from the R. E. Stark herd sold for \$136, topping the bull division of the sale. He went to G. D. Boardman, of Bennington, Kan. The top female went to Missouri. The offering went to 23 different buyers. Distributed over a wide range of Kansas territory the sale was very encouraging to Ayrshire breeders of the state from the standpoint of future sales. The sale expense was on a basis of \$5.00 a head and the balance on a per cent figured on the selling price of animals consigned. Much credit is due the sale management and the secretary, W. H. Riddell. Boyd Newcom and James T. McCulloch were the auctioneers, assisted by Col. Johnson of Ottawa.

Since announcing the Alvin T. Warrington Shorthorn reduction sale to be held at Leoti, I have been trying to think of something to say that might interest our readers in the offering, realizing that the location of the sale might indicate an offering not nearly so good as the buyers will find when they arrive sale day. In a recent letter Mr. Warrington tells of the bulls he has used in bringing the herd up to its present quality standard. Among these bulls are the two already mentioned in the advertising, together with a part of their accomplishments. But after all the buyers will doubtless be more interested in the blood of the Imp bull, Gallant Ministrel, a son of Thornham Ministrel. Few bulls in this country have a greater array of sons to his credit that are heading good herds and themselves siring prize winners. Other bulls used and the sires of cows are Maxwilton Lord, bred by Maxwilton Farms at Mansfield, Ohio, and Polmaise Perfection, a son of Imp Polmaise Vanguard. The date of sale is Thursday, December 9.

Many of our readers will recall the big Hereford event at Eldorado last August when the Robert Hazlett dispersion sale was held. Now another sale almost equal in importance will be held on the Hazlett farm. This time the sale is being made by William Condell, the man most responsible for building the Hazlett herd. For 35 years he was the superintendent and it was largely because of his ability in helping to select sires, mating and showing that the herd was brought to its high standard of perfection. Now Mr. Condell is building his own herd. This time he offers a great lot of WHR cattle. The Wyoming Herefords now rank second to none in the entire country. The 25 bulls and 25 heifers that go in the December 6 sale are the tops from about 100 dropped, fed and developed on the Condell farm adjoining the Hazlett ranch. So farmers and breeders will be glad to know that it is not necessary to leave Kansas to secure WHR blood, close up to the greatest sires and dams of the breed. Write for a catalog to William Condell, Eldorado.

The Southern Kansas Shorthorn sale held at Wichita early in November was well attended and good prices prevailed. The well fitted cattle sold for good prices, but inferior individuals were slow sale. Sam Knox consigned a 2-year-old Scotch bull that brought only \$25.50 but no fault for the low price could be charged to the sale management, advertising, auctioneer or the assembled crowd. The Lacy & Son bulls sold well, probably making the best average of any individual consignment. A Regier bull topped the sale at \$230. Few breeders were present that were buyers. Only 2 men from outside of the state were buyers. It was the usual bunch of farmers and stockmen who appreciate the organization and the importance of having a sale in their own state where good Shorthorns can be had at reasonable prices. J. L. Gant of Medicine Lodge, a commercial cattle grower and annual patron of the sale was a buyer of several bulls around the top. H. O. Peck & Son, who take a good bull about every other year, bought one this time at \$175. G. D. Hammond, of St. John, bought the top bull at \$295. Otto Wenrich, of Oxford, another breeder who usually patronizes the sale, also was a buyer. There were 38 buyers, 35 of them Kansas farmers and breeders, 1 from Oklahoma and 1 from Missouri. Again it was demonstrated that Kansas is the best market for good Kansas bred Shorthorns. Col. A. W. Thompson and Col. Boyd Newcom made up the selling force, assisted by fieldmen for the various papers.

—KF—

## Public Sales of Livestock

### Hereford Cattle

Nov. 23—Moses Bros. & Clayton, Ness City.  
Nov. 29—Sam Gibbs, Manchester, Kansas.  
Dec. 4—Norton S. Sanders, Miller.  
Dec. 6—Wm. Condell, Eldorado, Kansas.  
Dec. 10—Chas. F. Vetter, Beloit.  
Dec. 13—Morris County Hereford Breeders, D. Z. McCormick, Sale Mgr., Council Grove, Kansas.

### Polled Herefords

Nov. 22—Goernandt Bros., Aurora, Kansas.  
Nov. 27—A. E. Page Estate, Clay Center, Kansas.  
Dec. 9—Alvin T. Warrington, Leoti, Kansas.

### Holstein Cattle

Nov. 24—L. H. Young, Hadam, Kansas.  
Dec. 6—John C. Bell, Abilene.

### Red Polled Cattle

Dec. 2—W. F. McMichael, Estate, Cunningham, Kansas.

### Dairy Cows

Nov. 27—C. W. Tankersley, Abilene.

### Poland China Hogs

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

### Percheron Horses

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

# Vetters' Dispersion Sale Registered Herefords

On Highway 24, 3 Miles  
Northwest of Beloit, Kan.,

Friday, Dec. 10



Featuring the blood of the noted bull **BEAU QUESTO 1294669** (the bull that helped to make Hazford Place famous).

**40 HEAD, 90% of offering** sired by or bred to **BEAU QUESTO 78, 1792616**, a great son of the Hazlett bull, and out of **BEAU BLANCHARD** cow.

**20 MATURE COWS**, bred to Beau Questo 78, selling in the sale, also.

Also one yearling and one coming yearling bull. Two yearling and two coming yearling heifers. Few cows with calves at foot. Remainder of offering heifer and bull calves. A few cows and heifers sired by **ADVANCE ANXIETY**, a great son of Advance Mischief and out of a granddaughter of **BEAU RANDOLPH**.

Cattle sell in good breeding form but not fitted. Everything Tb. and abortion tested.

Write for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer, to

**Chas. F. Vetter,**

**Beloit, Kansas**

Auctioneers: Bert Powell, Bob Helms

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

# Warringtons' Reduction Shorthorn Sale



On farm, 8 miles east and 11 miles south of Leoti, and 24 north and 16 west of Garden City, Kan.



Thursday, Dec. 9

## 57 Head Featuring the Blood of Gallant Ministrel

Winner of first as a calf in the 1929 WINTER ROYAL (Toronto, Canada), defeating the calf that was first in the Chicago International the same year. Few bulls have sired as many outstanding herd bulls. One of his sons, **MINISTREL LEADER**, sired the champion Shorthorn steer at the 1937 Denver stock show, and **MINISTREL LADDIE**, another son, sired the grand champion steer over all breeds at the last Ogden, Utah, show; and **MINISTREL SULTAN**, another son, sired the grand champion steer over all breeds at Denver in 1935.

**23 cows**, bred to **GALLANT MINISTREL** or **CALROSSIE CROWN** (son of Imp. **CALROSSIE ROAN CHALLENGER**), half of them heavy milkers.

**7 yearling heifers, 9 bulls** from 12 to 26 months old and **8 bull calves**, all sired by the above herd bulls. Everything Tb. tested. Sale under cover on the farm. Cattle sell in nice breeding condition but not grain fitted. Write for catalog, to **ALVIN T. WARRINGTON**. Sale starts at 12 o'clock Mountain time. Mention Kansas Farmer when asking for catalog.

**Alvin T. Warrington, Leoti, (Wichita Co.) Kan.**

Aucts.: Jas. T. McCulloch, Bert Powell

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

# Sanders Hereford Cattle Sale

Miller, (Lyon County) Kansas

U. S. 50 NORTH HIGHWAY—ONE HOUR SOUTHWEST OF TOPEKA, KAN.

Saturday, December 4

Sale Under Cover  
80 registered Anxiety 4th cattle. 20 bulls—20 cows—30 heifers sired by bulls of merit from Foster Farms, Hazford Place, and J. C. Andras herds. Your neighbors have purchased the Sanders Herefords and they have produced satisfactorily, wherever the chance was given them. Does it mean anything to buy Foster Farms and Hazlett cattle at one-third the price you pay the big breeder? Do you want to win in your county show and in your state show? Others are doing it with Sanders cattle, and you can. Send for catalog.

**Norton S. Sanders, Miller, Kan.**

Earl Garten, Auctioneer



## Potatoes Show Up at Lawrence As Bread, Cake and Doughnuts

**K**AW VALLEY potato growers held their 15th annual Potato Show at Lawrence a few days ago, with a record attendance. Ninety-two exhibitors entered tubers in the show. Because people eat so many potatoes, all phases of the growing and preparation of this vegetable were touched upon by speakers at sessions arranged for visitors and the educational booths displayed by Farm Bureau women from 5 counties, Wyandotte, Johnson, Shawnee, Leavenworth and Douglas.

Ways in which the potato has figured in the history of America, the original home of this most widely cultivated vegetable, were traced by Prof. W. W. Davis, of Kansas University. As an abundant food, Professor Davis credited the potato with influencing population increases, better standards of living, and with having an important bearing on progress in general. Great emphasis was placed on the accepted fact that the potato industry has and will continue to be one of immense significance to peoples not only in this country but in most of the countries of the world.

Hal Eier, of Kansas State College, discussed the possibilities of irrigation in the Kaw Valley, as the closing topic of the program. Irrigation should be practiced on high-priced land to bring the crop production higher and thus lower the cost of production. Pump irrigation cannot, in general, be depended upon to reclaim and put into production land that will not produce economically under normal weather conditions.

Instrumental in the progress made by the potato growers of the Kaw Valley are John O. Miller, extension plant pathologist of Kansas State College, Manhattan, who is a member of the board of managers, and Professor L. E. Melchers, head of the department of plant pathology, Kansas State College.

Winners of the various classes in the potato show were:

### Men's Division

**Non-professional Irish potatoes:** Irish Cobbler, first place, Philbert brothers, Kansas City, Kansas; second, Alfred Heck, Lawrence; third, M. W. Harris, Lawrence; and fourth, Vern Browning, Linwood.

**Early Ohio,** first, Herbert W. Eisler, Nortonville; second, Roy Bert, Leavenworth; third, Howard E. Hanson, Topeka; and fourth, Raymond Pine, Lawrence.

**Any other variety,** first place, Howard E. Hanson, Topeka; second, Alfred Hanson, Topeka; and third, Margaret Eisler, Nortonville.

**Professional Irish potatoes:** Irish Cobbler, first place, Arthur Heck, Lawrence; second, Walter Heck, Lawrence; and third, Omar Browning, Linwood.

**Professional sweet potatoes:** Big Stem Jersey, first place, Ned Conrow, Manhattan; second, Al McGehee, Manhattan; and third, A. W. Travis and Son, Manhattan.

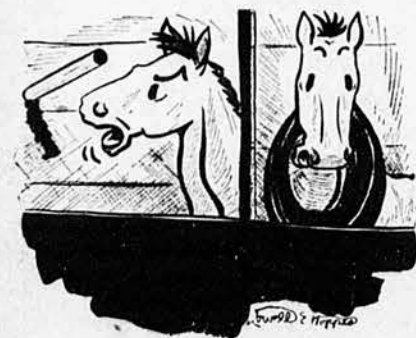
**Nancy Hall,** first place, Ned Conrow, Manhattan; second, Al McGehee, Manhattan; and third, A. W. Travis and Son, Manhattan.

**Porto Rico,** first place, Ned Conrow, Manhattan; second, Al McGehee, Manhattan; and third, A. W. Travis and Son, Manhattan.

**Non-professional sweet potatoes:** Big Stem Jersey, first place, Jacob Gish, Abilene; second, Jess Matthews, Manhattan; third, Rollie Clemence, Abilene; and fourth, Clarence Pine, Lawrence.

**Porto Rico,** first, Jess Matthews, Manhattan; and second, Johnson brothers, Wamego.

**Little Stem Jersey,** first place, Ernest Ballard, Edwardsville; second, Jacob Gish, Abilene; third, Rollie Clemence, Abilene; and fourth, Paul Mellott, Edwardsville.



"Say, Elmer! You didn't by any chance borrow that clean collar of mine that was hanging up here?"

Nancy Hall, first, Jacob Gish, Abilene; second, Raymond Pine, Lawrence; third, Jess Matthews, Manhattan; and fourth, Lee Pearson, Wichita.

The first place sweet potato booth was entered by A. L. McGehee, Manhattan; and second place went to the booth belonging to A. W. Travis and Son, Manhattan.

The silver loving cup for sweet potatoes offered by the Topeka, Kansas, Chamber of Commerce, was won by Ned Conrow, Manhattan, on an exhibit of Big Stem Jerseys.

Arthur Heck, Lawrence, was awarded the silver loving cup for his Irish potatoes. This prize was granted by the Kansas City, Kansas, Chamber of Commerce.

### 4-H Club Division

**Irish Cobbler,** first place, George Britt, Junction City; second, Alfred Hanson, Topeka; third, Herbert W. Eisler, Nortonville; and fourth, Billy Beem, Meriden.

**4-H club division,** any other variety, first place, Herbert W. Eisler, Nortonville; second, Alfred Hanson, Topeka; third, Edward D. Wells, Topeka; and fourth, Leslie Eddy, Topeka.

### Junior Judging Contest

The Lone Tree 4-H Club of Jefferson county, coached by C. T. Hall, county agent, and composed of John Norman, Ernest Caskatt, and Laverne Farr, won first place among the high teams in the Junior Judging Contest; the Bellevue 4-H Club of Douglas county, coached by E. R. Button, vocational agriculture teacher, Vinland, and composed of Louis Heinrich, Elbert Eckman, and Chester Miskimen, won second place; Lawrence High School, coached by William R. Essick, vocational agriculture teacher, Lawrence, and composed of Lowell Penny, Herbert Hornberger, and Junior Heck, won third place; and Manhattan High School won fourth place among the high teams in this contest with Bill Poole, Donald Jenkins, and Wilbert Nixon composing the club.

High individuals were: Louis Heinrich, Douglas county; Lowell Penny, Lawrence High School; Foster Carter, Tonganoxie; Ernest Caskatt, Jefferson county; John Norman, Jefferson; Junior Heck, Lawrence; Laverne Farr, Jefferson; and Donald Jenkins, Manhattan.

All members of the junior judging teams who wished to attend the Thursday evening banquet were presented with complimentary tickets by E. G. Reed, supervisor of agricultural development, Union Pacific Railway, Omaha, Nebraska; and F. H. Reeves, agricultural development, Great Northern Railway, Wichita, Kansas.

### Women's Division

Those who entered potato bread in the women's division of the potato show were Mrs. Pat Lenahan, Lawrence; Mrs. L. A. Beeurman, Lawrence; Mrs. F. W. Cleland, Baldwin; and Mrs. J. N. O'Connor, Lawrence. Potato chips were entered by Mrs. Paul Edgar and Mrs. H. T. Jackson, both of Topeka. Potato cakes were entered by Mrs. Frank Harrell, Baldwin; May Crandall, Stillwell; Mrs. Paul Edgar, Topeka; and Mrs. John Ahlstrom, Topeka. Mrs. Paul Edgar, Topeka; Mrs. J. N. O'Connor, Lawrence; Mrs. H. T. Jackson, Topeka; and Mrs. Roscoe Pine, Lawrence, entered potato doughnuts.

### Girls' Division

In the girls' division of the potato show, potato bread was entered by Edna Birdinground, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, and Bertha Appleby, Haskell Institute. Potato chips were entered by Alta Hunter, Lawrence; Fern Colley, Haskell Institute; Betty Woodward, Lawrence; and Hazel Miles, Haskell Institute. Margaret Pugh, Lawrence; Phyllis Wherry, Lawrence; Rachel Lavadure, Haskell Institute; and Elizabeth Devine, Haskell Institute, entered potato cakes. Potato doughnuts were entered by Margaret Pugh, Lawrence; Lillian Liemeux, Haskell Institute; Angline Morrison, Haskell Institute; and Alice Jourdain, Haskell Institute.

—KF—

### Terraced 1,510 Acres

During the last 12 months Cowley county farmers, under the direction of the Farm Bureau, terraced 1,510 acres.

"It's better to buy the best"

## BALL-BAND



### TEN MILLION SATISFIED WEARERS

For convincing assurance of Ball-Band value we refer you to any of the millions of men and women, boys and girls the country over who are Ball-Band wearers. Many of them have worn Ball-Band all their lives. All have learned that you just can't beat Ball-Band for smart style, fine fit, complete comfort and long wear. Drop in at your Ball-Band dealers. See how skillfully Ball-Band designers have met the footwear needs of every member of your family.

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO. • 441 WATER ST., MISHAWAKA, IND.

LOOK FOR THE RED BALL



U. S. Government Reports of July 1, 1937 indicate that rural electrification is coming along very slowly indeed—that today only one out of every six farms has hi-line service—that only a few more farms will have it in the next year or two—many will wait much longer—and that most American farms may never get it at all!

Most rural territories all over this country are too sparsely settled—with too few farms to the mile—making installation of hi-line service an impossibility—excepting at exorbitant monthly electric rates which would prove prohibitive.

But there is no necessity to wait even a year or two, for the com-

forts and conveniences of hi-line service when you can have them right now with modern gasoline motor powered farm appliances, such as washing machines. If hi-line service should ever reach you, these new appliances can be changed over for electricity at small expense, and their gasoline motors used elsewhere on the farm.

Ask your dealer about the new models of farm equipment powered by the famous Briggs & Stratton 4-cycle gasoline motors. Over a million are now in use on farms—starting instantly—unusually economical—rendering dependable service daily.

BRIGGS & STRATTON CORP. Milwaukee Wisconsin, U. S. A.



AUTHORIZED MOTOR SERVICE

The E. S. Cowie Electric Co., Amarillo - Wichita - Kansas City