

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
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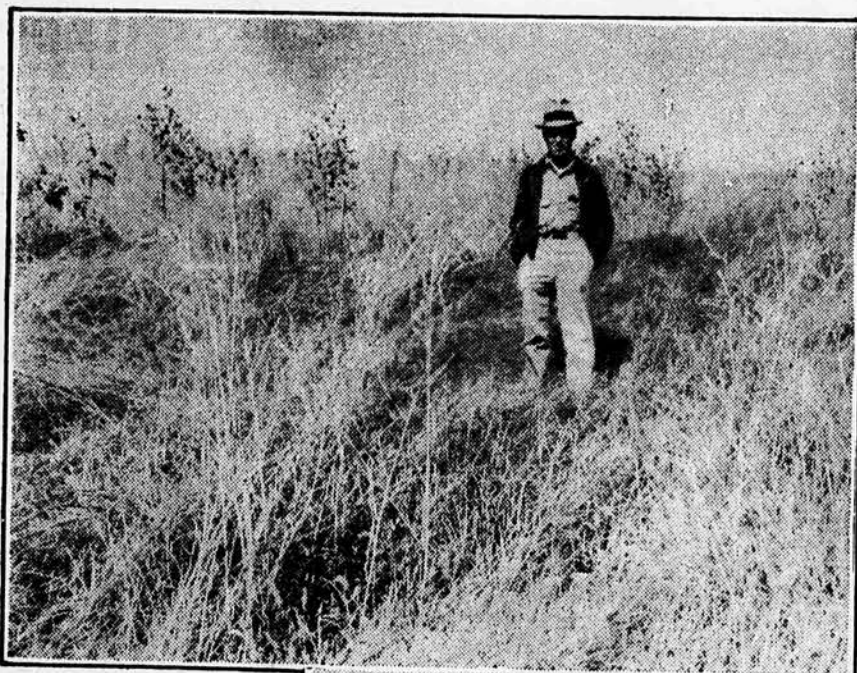
Growing Grass For the Seed

---A New Venture

RESEEDING the tall-growing native grasses of Kansas grew like the grasses themselves last season. Some of this has been going on for years past, but in one or two years the numbers of people interested has multiplied.

This interest in harvesting the seed of Blue-stem, Switch and Indian grass, as well as Side Oats Grama and others, was climaxed for the year at the fall agronomy day at Manhattan in September, when several hundred farmers came from all over Eastern Kansas and looked at the grass seedings at the soil conservation service and department of agriculture nurseries.

They saw seedings of Big and Little Bluestem, Switch and Indian grass, seeded last spring and the year before. This grass was carefully handled and many plants had reached the height of one's head. The seed was covered about 1/2-inch deep and then 3 inches of pulverized soil placed on top. This was raked off after the seed had germinated. Under this system excellent growth was obtained and where small plots [Continued on Page 2]

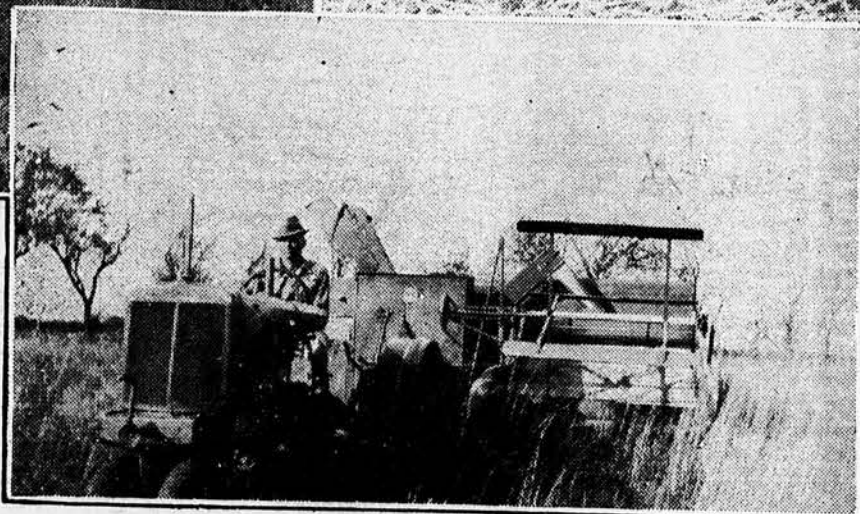


Where Will Buss, Oxford, mowed the weeds from his new seeding of bluestem, he got a perfect stand. At right, Joe Smerchek, Sumner county agent, shows the length of the first year's growth. But the stand of bluestem was not good where clover was allowed to grow tall, as above.



Several hundred farmers were interested enough in re-seeding native grass to turn out at the Soil Conservation nurseries near Manhattan recently. Part of the crowd is standing in re-seeding Switch grass and also bluestem, while Donald Cornelius explains re-seeding methods.

Approved method of harvesting most native grasses is with a small combine, the Soil Conservation Service reports. At right, is Delmont Sierman, Fredonia, harvesting Big bluestem.



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Al Clouser's "Oklahoma Outlaws"

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW!

Grass for the Seed

(Continued from Cover Page)

are desired, the same plan might be followed.

For re-seeding areas on your farm, a plan which is recommended to mow well seeded hay and scatter it over the bare spaces. Then run a disk over this to cut up the heads, throw some soil over them, and shell out the seed. Usually the disk should be run nearly straight. Other times, cattle grazing or wintering in a pasture will thresh out and cover the grass seed by their walking about.

Another recommended system of re-seeding is to harvest the seed and broadcast or drill it in soil which has been prepared. It might as well be said that the method of preparing the soil and covering the seed is just as well left to one's good judgment. Disking is commonly suggested, as it leaves a cover on the ground and doesn't destroy all the growth already there.

Probably the most invulnerable rule that can be applied to seeding of native grasses, is to allow the new seedings to become well established before grazing. In calling on farmers over all of Kansas this year, it is evident that even pastures which seemed hopeless, had come back to a surprising state of productivity, particularly if they had been protected from grazing until late summer. Well established growth could be grazed early, but new plants which were coming from seed, the same as those which one might plant with a drill, could not resist the shock of being nipped off by eager livestock.

Hay Used to Seed

Blue Grama grass, or Little Grama, found primarily in Western Kansas, has been seeded successfully at the Hays station by cutting the hay and scattering. It does not seem to germinate well or give good results if the seed is harvested and then scattered. When Blue Grama is allowed to grow up, it may be harvested readily as hay for seeding purposes, altho the forage yield would be low.

Our wild native grasses, being hot weather plants, have given best results if seeded in the spring and allowed to grow during the summer as they do in their natural state. Therefore, March or April seeding apparently is right.

Harvesting grass seed, principally Bluestem, has been done a number of ways, but the small combine is recommended by Donald R. Corneliuss, of the Soil Conservation Service, from observations of farm experience. Strippers have been successful for the government work. A number of men have bound and threshed their seed with ordinary grain equipment.

Last fall Will Buss, Oxford, bound considerable Bluestem and threshed it. Then on a windy day, last March 18, he and his men broadcast it by hand from barrels set on a hayrack. They probably put about 20 pounds of good seed to the acre. There had been a fair stand of Sweet clover on the 20-acre field they seeded, and this came up well with the spring rains, choking the Bluestem back more than Mr. Buss realized.

He mowed the clover from 5 acres and got a fine stand of grass. It reached a height of 10 to 20 inches. Where the clover and weeds were allowed to grow, the grass stand is naturally thin.

An interesting thing is that the strong north wind carried some of the Bluestem seed over onto a barley field nearby, and now there is a good stand of Bluestem out into this barley stubble for about 10 yards—at any rate there was when Kansas Farmer's editor visited there in early fall.

Demand for Bluestem

Seed houses of the state have been swamped with inquiries for price quotations on Bluestem seed this year for the first time. Of course, there is no established price yet, as the whole idea is new, but we see in this development a new angle to farming, and no doubt in a few years, Bluestem seed will be a stable product.

Earl Keilhorn, Cambridge, remarked at agronomy day that he is interested in reseeded native grass. The reason is that many small fields were broken out on poor farming land in the early day, and now these are included in larger pastures, or would be if they could be re-seeded.

Germination of native grass seed is low at harvest, but after being cleaned and held over the winter it should reach 70 to 80 per cent, which is reasonably high for this type of seed.

The hard dough stage is the time recommended by the college for harvesting Bluestem seed. This was near the time of the frost which occurred in the Blue and Kaw river valleys in September.

An interesting report is made from Cowley county by Walter Daly, concerning Roy Vanskike, who back in 1926 gathered 40 pounds of Indian grass seed and scattered it on 3 acres of worn-out cultivated land. In 2 years he had a good stand. For a few years the Indian grass was cut for hay, and had spread over an additional 2 acres. The cattle now graze it along with Bluestem. Mr. Vanskike believes Indian grass will grow on land which will not support Bluestem and that the seed is easier to harvest.

Kansas Wheat Best for Milling

By JOHN H. PARKER

KANSAS moved one step nearer to making good on the slogan, "Kansas grows the best wheat in the world," when samples of Tenmarq wheat grown by W. W. Jamison, Quinter, Gove county, and Ray Flanigan, Gem, Thomas county, placed first and second in the class of 17 samples of hard red winter wheats in the special milling and baking class of wheats exhibited at the International Grain Show, Chicago. Samples of Turkey red winter wheat from Oklahoma and Texas placed third and fourth in this class. A sample of Nebred, a new smut-resistant variety from the Nebraska Experiment Station, placed fifth. A sample of Kanred, grown by Albert Weaver, Bird City, Cheyenne county, Kan., placed sixth. A sample of Blackhull, grown by O. D. Beeson, of McDonald, Rawlins county, Kan., placed seventh.

For the first time a special contest in wheat was held in which principal consideration was given to commercial value, as indicated by experimental milling and baking tests.

Of the total score of 100 points only 20 were assigned to those factors heretofore considered in grain judging at this show. The show managers, B. H. Heide and M. S. Parkhurst, felt that this procedure, which has been used successfully in Montana, Ontario, Australia and elsewhere, ought to be given a trial. The immediate responsibility for organizing this project, was dele-

gated to Dr. John H. Parker, director Kansas Wheat Improvement Association.

The entries included three classes; 17 samples of hard red winter wheat from the Southwestern states, 4 samples of hard red spring from Western Canada and 4 samples of White wheat from Australia.

The judges emphasized strongly that the outcome of this particular contest must not be interpreted as reflecting the relative merits of the varieties represented. It is well known that soil and climatic conditions exert a pronounced effect on wheat quality which may easily overshadow varietal differences. The fallacy of basing varietal comparisons on individual samples is well illustrated in this instance by the case of Tenmarq in the hard red winter wheat class. This variety was represented by 5 samples, 3 of which placed respectively, 1st, 2nd, and 12th, with the other two tied for 14th. Similarly 5 samples of Turkey placed respectively 3rd, 10th, 11th, 13th and 15th.

There was a wide range in milling and baking quality of samples exhibited in each class and the order of placing the samples was greatly different from that which would have resulted had they been judged solely on the basis of kernel characteristics.

The contest has been informative and the judges expressed the opinion that it should be continued in the future.

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By TUDOR CHARLES

All-Around Fattening Feed

FOR many years the grain of milo, feterita and kafir have been recognized as good feed, but not until recently has the knowledge spread over Kansas that these feeds are almost equal to corn in their fattening value. With milo now bringing only 40 cents a hundred pounds in Western Kansas, a price which is equivalent to 20 cents a bushel, it might be worth a great deal to know how this grain can be used to substitute for corn. Livestock can be fed at this price at very low cost and should pay a nice profit.

We can go to Texas for some of the oldest experimental evidence about feeding grain sorghums. As early as 1907 the Texas Experiment Station ran a series of tests comparing "Indian corn" with "kafir" and milo. It was found there was virtually no difference in the value of the grains for fattening steers.

In 1930, J. M. Jones, of the Texas Station, reported they had proved milo, kafir and feterita to have practically the same feed or productive value, pound for pound, as has corn. The sorghums weigh a few pounds less a bushel than corn—usually 50 pounds.

"This information is worth millions of dollars annually to the grain sorghum growers of Texas and to livestock growers who take advantage of the lower quotations of the sorghum grains," Mr. Jones said. "Twenty-five or 30 years ago it was generally believed the feeding value of these grains was fully 15 per cent less valuable than corn. Stockmen and feeders in the past were, and some to a limited extent today are, inclined to be rather skeptical of milo, feterita and kafir. Yet in accordance with results obtained at the Texas Station, and experiences of many feeders, the grain sorghums have proved equally as efficient as corn."

This statement was made in 1930, and today nearly the same situation exists over a major part of Kansas. The apparent backward attitude of Kansas farmers in this respect is due not to natural skepticism, but to the fact that only recently have early maturing varieties of milo been available for Kansas, and to the fact that Kansas lies nearer to the center of corn production.

In an important trial at the Texas Station to compare grain with corn for fattening calves, the corn was fed as corn and cob meal, and the feterita and milo as ground heads. Cottonseed meal, alfalfa and sorghum hay were fed, too. Feterita made 2.06 pounds gain daily; corn, 2.02 pounds, and milo 1.99 pounds—all nearly the same. The profit over feed cost was in the same order as the rate of gain, with corn a dollar a steer better than milo, and \$1.50 less than feterita. None of these differences were enough to be considered of major importance.

Finding that sorghum was equal to corn, the next job was to find the best ways to feed it. In a report last year, calves on a 180-day feed made 35 pounds more gain on ground than on unground milo. However, when the gains of the hogs following the steers were considered, the combined gain of steers and hogs, was 46 pounds to the steer in favor of unground milo.

This might appear from first glance that feeding unground milo is preferable, but when the finish of the steers

was compared, it is seen the ones fed ground grain brought nearly 50 cents a hundred pounds more. A longer feeding period would have resulted in better finish.

The conclusions were that feeding whole milo is satisfactory if there is no hurry about getting the cattle to market, and if hog feeding is profitable. Considering cattle alone, however, it is much more profitable to grind the grain or the whole heads. In fact, contrasting grinding whole heads with threshing them, the grinding was worth much more than the threshing.

For a small feeder who does not have a grinder, it is satisfactory to feed the whole milo either threshed or in the head, provided hogs can salvage the waste.

Feeding unground milo heads was the least successful method of any, even when the pork credit was considered. Hogs made successful gains after steers fed this way, but the steers gained more slowly and sold about 50 cents a hundred pounds lower than those fed ground feed, therefore the net

Cattle's Taste for Sorghums

SOME revealing work has been done at the Hays Experiment Station by A. F. Swanson, relative to the palatability of various sorghums when fed as dry roughage. Mr. Swanson "let the cattle tell the story," in a series of tests where nearly all the important sorghums of that section were fed.

Forage sorghums were most palatable. First was Early Sumac, followed by Hegari, a true grain sorghum, and then Atlas, Leoti Red, Kansas Orange, and Black Amber.

Next came the grain sorghums, with Pink kafir, Western Blackhull, and Dawn kafir in order. These were followed by dwarf varieties, Yellow Milo, Cheyenne, Feterita and Wheatland.

Forage or sweet-stalked sorghums are more palatable, Mr. Swanson reports, because they are able to store more nutrients in their stalks, and because they retain a high moisture content much longer than pithy stalked varieties. Later cutting seems to store more nutrients, and hence more palatability or taste, in the stalks. Thick planting to make fine stems will make a more desirable dry roughage.

In his tests, Mr. Swanson found that cattle would eat 29 pounds daily of good forage sorghums, and only 13 pounds of low palatability grain sorghums. He believes quality of sorghum roughage, or hay, may be increased greatly by good cultural methods which will result in a better matured plant, with consequent heavier yield. He found cattle preferred stems of sweet-stalked sorghums to the leaves, if they were not too coarse to eat.

Steers from Kansas pastures, if held over until late fall, may well be fattened by feeding milo grain, grown on Kansas soils, regardless of minor drouths. Above are steers in a Riley county pasture.

Milo heads are an excellent feed for brood sows, as fed, below, to Duroc sows owned by C. E. Duston, Smith county.



income was nearly \$8 a head less than for ground threshed milo, and \$5 under ground milo heads, even after the pork credit.

When considering these findings it must be recognized that hogs were selling very low, bringing only \$2.50 a hundred pounds. The men who conducted the experiment point out that if hog prices had been in line with steer prices, the difference would not have been so great.

In applying these findings to Kansas conditions, however, we remember that much of the potential cattle feeding possibility of the milo-producing area lies in Western Kansas where hogs often are not available for feeding. In these cases, grinding is the only efficient means of preparing milo for cattle.

Tests by Kansas State College repeatedly have proved the grain of milo and kafir are comparable to corn for fattening lambs. R. F. Cox, a former Texan, has been in direct charge of the experiments at Garden City, and every important phase of the subject has been tested. Corn and alfalfa, the standard Corn Belt fattening ration for lambs, has given no better results than grain sorghum rations.

It is interesting to call to mind that the top group of lambs in the carcass grading at this year's lamb and wool school in Kansas City, was grown and fattened by G. D. Hammond, of Stafford county, on a ration of Atlas sorgho grain, with wheat pasture. The Atlas grain would compare with any of the palatable milo or kafir grains.

In Texas tests with fattening lambs, shelled corn, milo, kafir and feterita, all ground, had approximately the same feeding value. Corn made a daily gain of .371 pounds, milo and kafir tied at .368 pounds, and feterita made .365 pounds. These gains were 5 per cent greater than when ground milo heads were fed.

When ground heads were fed in accordance with appetite, rather than on a straight pound for pound basis, lambs getting ground heads made slightly larger gains. When weight of the pomace or head roughage was

(Continued on Page 13)

Farm Problem Still Is Unsolved

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

THE greatest interest of Senator Capper in the coming session of Congress is the farm problem. That there is a serious farm problem is generally conceded, but there is a rather wide variance of opinion as to just what the scope of that problem is, and a still wider variance of opinion about the best way to solve it.

Under the present set-up the farmer complains that he is not getting proportionately, as large a price for what he has to sell as the price of what he has to buy.

The present farm law enacted by the last Congress may have been honestly intended to help the farmers, but it has certainly failed to give satisfaction. This dissatisfaction was largely responsible for the defeat of two United States Senators, and probably cut a considerable figure in the defeat of a number of Congressmen in the lower house who were seeking re-election.

When the bill was first introduced I made the objection to it that it was so long, involved and in many respects so vague in its language that the average man would not and could not understand it, and that my opinion was that a large majority of the members of both the Senate and House would not understand. I did not believe there was any probability that it could be amended so as to make it satisfactory and workable. The results have proved the accuracy of that belief. Among all the farmers I have talked to since the bill, many times amended, became a law, not a single one was satisfied and most of them were decidedly opposed to it.

Senator Capper wishes to find out what the objections of the farmers are and also to get their slant on the kind of law they believe will help the farming industry.

I am not certain that a farm bill can be framed that will be even moderately satisfactory to the farmers in all parts of the United States. The difficulty is that the interests of farmers in the United States are far from uniform. Legislation that would be decidedly beneficial in certain areas would not be suited to other localities.

I have a theory, rather indefinite as yet and possibly impractical, that the United States might be divided agriculturally into a number of districts, each district to be made up so far as possible of areas where climatic, soil and market conditions are similar throughout the district and where the population is homogenous. So far as possible legislation should be enacted that would encourage in each district the production of the crops and livestock best adapted to that district, and not attempt to force production of those things to which other districts were better adapted. Secondly, the legislation should aim to facilitate the exchange of products between the several districts. I believe that it is possible to work out such a plan, but it will require a great deal of preliminary study and investigation.

Complete Regimentation

A SUBSCRIBER at Mack, Colorado, sends me the following letter setting out his theory about selling and buying:

"There must be a buyer and a seller if there is to be a sale. There must be sales if there are to be profits for capital and employment for labor.

"Since there is a limit to that which buyers can buy in excess of what they have sold—their credit finally becomes exhausted—it follows that there

More or Less Modern Fables

A HOUSE cat having heard that it belonged to the same animal family as the lion and the tiger, got a good deal puffed up with pride and went around blowing about its connection with feline royalty. Shortly afterward the cat wandered into a zoological museum and seeing a royal Bengal tiger, approached the lord of the jungle and with a bland smile remarked: "I am one of your near relatives and decided that I would call on you."

"Is that a fact?" asked the royal Bengal tiger with a slight curl of his lip. "Well come here cousin and allow me to embrace you."

Then the fool cat, flattered by this reception came up within reach of the tiger who caught it between his jaws and squeezed the life out of it. And a companion who had heard the boastful cat talk, said, as he viewed its mangled remains lying on the bottom of the tiger's cage, "It occurs to me that I would rather be just a common Thomas-cat alive than the dead relative of a Bengal tiger."

Zeb Dubbins

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

For forty years he plowed his farm
And planted corn each season,
For changing crops on any land,
He didn't see the reason.
The crops got smaller every year
The large ears turned to nubbins,
"There ain't no money any more
A farmin'," said Zeb Dubbins.

The hills he plowed straight up and down
The gullies grew still bigger—
The weeds got sorry too and failed
To grow with old time vigor;
And still he dug, and plowed and scratched
The best that he was able,
And to avoid manure and filth
He had to move the stable.

"A spreader costs too much," said Zeb
"My ground ain't made for clover
It doesn't pay to buy new tools
I'll fix the old ones over,"
And by and by he and the farm
Passed out like two twin brothers—
The undertaker took poor Zeb
The sheriff took the other.

And then another bought the farm
Who knew of dairy farming,
He viewed the work of Zeb with smiles
And found it not alarming;
He bought a spreader and some cows
He stopped the washing ditches,
And with a silo for his stock
Was on his way to riches.

A clover field now blossoms where
The cockleburs were growing
And in another field close by
Alfalfa they are mowing.
And where the spreader went, the corn
Is bearing ears not nubbins—
On that same farm where lived and died
In poverty, Zeb Dubbins.

(Copyright, 1938)

must be a limit to that which sellers can sell in excess of what they buy.

"Unless buyers and sellers constantly exchange roles a deadlock is reached and a business depression and unemployment develop.

"Suppress it as you will the simple fact remains that the so-called surpluses are caused by sellers who sell goods, labor or various services into the market in excess of those they buy out of the market. Blame what or whom you choose the disappointed hopes, the defeated ambitions of all-ages, especially youth, are caused by sellers who refrain from reciprocal buying.

"To explain, to justify or even to tolerate this upon the grounds of diminished profits is to accept—perhaps permanently, now that our ability to produce has become what it is—an economic condition wherein small profits check spending and investing to a minimum which in turn further reduce profits and employment.

"Profits wax and wane in a profit and loss system for, like everything else, capital is paid according to its supply and demand.

"Natural economic laws cannot be repealed or amended, nor can they long be violated with impunity.

"Government cannot command the presents of large profits even at the expense of future taxpayers.

"In the meantime the need of everyone to his turn in the markets to work and produce, to exchange, to consume—to sell and to buy—each according to his own ability, is certainly paramount to anyone's need to sell in excess of that they buy in order to acquire money with which to demand interest.

"No one should be permitted to sell his goods, labor or service into the market without making a

corresponding purchase out of the market when by that act others less favorably situated become denied the opportunity either to sell or to buy.

"If he does not wish to consume all he produces and he desires to accumulate wealth, then let him buy durable things and preserve them where they do not interfere with others' livelihood, or else utilize them at his own profit or his own loss according to the dictates of natural physical and economic laws.
—C. F. Davidson, Mack, Colo."

Reduced to its final analysis, Mr. Davidson's theory means not only the compulsory fixing of prices but the complete regimentation of every man, woman and child of sufficient age to be a producer and seller or purchaser.

In my opinion such a theory is not only un-American, but would certainly fail if it were put into operation. In fact, I think it would be impossible to put it into operation.

WPA Was to Be Temporary

THE United States government is now by far the greatest employer of labor in the world. There is the great army of office holders, now numbering about one million. Then comes the much vaster army of the WPA, now at its highest peak. In October, 1936, the total number of WPA workers was 2,449,775. This October the number is 3,125,990, an increase of 676,215. The United States News estimates that more than 13 million individuals live from the various goods these many WPA checks buy every month.

The most discouraging feature of the general situation is that government hiring which was intended to be only temporary, is not solving the unemployment problem. Instead of merely taking care of such persons as are not employed in private industry, the WPA has become the greatest industry of them all. The average pay of the WPA workers, according to the United States News, is \$55 a month. While this does not seem like a large wage, the workers do not work full time. Their pay by the hour will average as high as the pay of workers in private industry.

Railroads' Worries Remain

THE railroad employees won everything in their opposition to the reduction of wages but the railroad problem is far from being settled. Reports from 92, Class 1, railroads representing 82.3 per cent of the total operating revenues of all the railroads, show that operating revenues for October of this year amounted to \$287,915,126 as compared with \$306,731,524 for October 1937, and \$395,552,567 for October 1930. The report shows a corresponding reduction in passenger revenues of the same roads. During the first 8 months of 1935 these first class roads showed a deficit of \$183,364,000.

Now if the revenues are declining and the deficits are growing constantly larger, the situation seems to be getting worse instead of better. Certainly the perplexing problem still is very far from being solved at the present time.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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Farm Matters as I See Them

Entitled to a Hearing

I BELIEVE that the farmers themselves not only have some ideas that ought to be included in the new farm program, but also they are entitled to present their ideas.

Following the November 8 election, the results of which have been taken generally to mean that a new national farm program is to be worked out, many farmers have written me on the subject.

Because of these letters, and because I want to know for myself, before I return to Washington for the coming session of Congress what the Kansas farmers believe ought to be included in the national farm program, I have asked Kansas farmers and farm organization representatives to come to Topeka, December 20, next Tuesday, and talk the matter over. It will help all of us.

The present program has not worked satisfactorily. Farmers' own ideas of why it has failed ought to carry great weight with Congress in formulating the new program.

The most helpful thing the new Congress can do, so far as our part of the country is concerned, is to enact a National Farm Act that will work to the advantage of agriculture.

The fact that the AAA of 1938 has not worked satisfactorily is no reason, in my judgment, for abandoning the attempt to bring about prosperity for Agriculture. That failure makes it all the more necessary that a sound and practical program should be worked out.

When this program comes up in the Senate Committee on Agriculture, and in the Senate, I want to tell the Committee and the Senate, as nearly first hand as possible, what the Kansas farmers believe is wrong with the present program; in what respects it has failed; why it has failed; what the practical experience of Kansas farmers indicates should replace the weak points in the present program.

It is my own idea that the conference which I have called to meet in Topeka, Tuesday next, should be a free-for-all conference. The invitation is open to everyone interested in a sound and worthwhile and workable farm program. I would like to have a full, frank and free discussion of the whole problem.

Out of this general discussion, I hope to be able to take back to Washington with me the basic principles, at least, which Kansas farmers believe should be included in the new farm program.

Concentration of Control

IN VIEW of the fact that farmers sell raw materials to be manufactured into semi-finished or finished materials, and that farmers buy manufactured goods with what they receive for their own raw materials, it is interesting to note to what extent the farmer's markets, both selling and buying, are in what might be termed concentrated control.

Willis J. Ballinger, economic advisor of the Federal Trade Commission, appearing before the Senate Committee holding hearings on the Borah-O'Mahoney bill for licensing corporations, put the following statements, among others, into the record of these hearings:

Five per cent of the iron and steel companies own 90 per cent of the iron ore reserves.

Nine steel companies have 80 per cent of the United States mill capacity; one company alone has 40 per cent.

Five per cent of the water power companies control 75 per cent of the developed water power, and two-thirds of the electrical energy generated is controlled by 6 companies.

Four companies produced 50 per cent of the copper; one company owns 90 per cent of the world reserves of nickel; one company has a practical monopoly of aluminum.

One company dominates the manufacture of sewing machines; one company dominates the radio field.

Four companies market one-fifth to one-fourth of the nation's bread; two companies have 50 per cent of the meat packing production.

Three companies have more than 80 per cent of the cigaret production; one company controls 90 per cent of the photographic supply business; three companies control 90 per cent of the can manufacturing, and so on.

The same Mr. Ballinger also reported to this Senate committee that 5 per cent of all manufacturing companies produced 65 per cent of manufactures, by value; 5 per cent of the wholesale establishments do 45 per cent of the wholesale business; 5 per cent of the retail establishments do 45 per cent of the retail business; 5 per cent of the service establishments do 52 per cent of the service business.

Individual farmers, consumers and laborers have to be pretty rugged, indeed, to survive this kind of concentration of control.

The Senate Anti-Monopoly Committee has its hands full in attempting to provide a remedy for this situation.

Christmas in Your Heart

MY CHRISTMAS wish is going to be very simple. Yet it will bring to my friends and neighbors, when fulfilled, something so priceless it will be cherished for a lifetime. And it will be fulfilled. It has been numerous times for many of you.

This wish simply is that you experience the joy of helping someone who needs your help and is worthy of it.

Of course, I am not cancelling my good wishes of other seasons: That you have merriment and feasting, good crops at decent prices, that farm debts will be less burdensome, that the rural standard of living may be improved to a marked degree with modern homes, electricity, running water; that health and mental inspiration may bless you individually. All these things I wish you, too.

Yet I think of nothing else so satisfying as giving of your own efforts to make life happier for someone else. I see it on every hand. A thoughtful friend bought a pair of shoes for a boy who did errands to help his mother make ends meet. The look in that lad's eyes repaid my friend, yet made him feel humble.

Sickness suddenly crowded a father close to death's door. Good neighbors brought in the corn crop and supplied the table thru the emergency. They received their reward, which they didn't ask or expect, in a better community spirit and in smiling appreciation which can't be expressed in words.

Crooked little limbs have been set free from pitiful inactivity because you and I have joined hands with kindly surgeons who work those miracles. What a reward that is!

I am confident that our personal trials and problems will be easier met if we try a little harder to help others. We need to nurture this kind of warmth in our hearts for the wholesome satisfaction it gives us, and because it makes us better citizens.

And it seems to me that such evidence of appreciation for our fellowmen is one of the best investments we can make toward preserving a country of freedom and liberty. There is no surer way of helping "Peace on Earth" wipe out the backwash of greed and inhumanity to man.

Arthur Capper

From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

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

We have both corn and cane seed to sell. Which would be the best to hold for higher prices?—T. S., Haddam.

The supply of grain sorghum is large and the price is low. While the Kansas corn crop is larger than it was last year, supplies of corn in Kansas are small. The government loan of 57 cents per bushel on stored corn will tend to strengthen corn prices. Grain sorghums are relatively cheaper feed than corn. Feed the cane and hold the corn from 6 weeks to 2 months.

What is the outlook for cattle prices next year?—J. M., Wellsville, Mo.

Total slaughter of cattle and calves for the coming year is expected to be about the same or slightly less than in 1938. Average weights, however, are expected to be higher and general finish somewhat better than during 1938. Favorable feeding ratios and plentiful supplies of grain and roughage usually lead to an increase in the number of cattle on feed. Relatively strong demand for cattle for restocking and herd

expansion, and a smaller number of feeder animals available apparently will prevent the increase that usually occurs. Increased consumer incomes probably will result in a stronger demand for dressed beef, and for hides and other by-products. Assuming a continued moderate increase in industrial activity, cattle prices are expected to average slightly higher than those paid during the current year. Better grades of well-finished cattle are expected to find a relatively weak market during the spring and early summer months but should be in a stronger position before and after that time.

I have 50 head of 700-pound steers in fair condition. Should I sell them now, full feed them and sell in the spring, or carry them until spring and feed them out on grass? Corn is 43 cents a bushel and hay is \$5 a ton.—B. K. and Sons, Dexter, Mo.

Since your cattle are of only fair quality, present facts indicate that you should full-feed these 700-pound steers and head them for a late March market. On the basis of present feed prices, fat cattle of this type could decline moderately in price and you still would be able to make relatively favorable returns on your feeding enterprise. Factors point to some decline in the price of the better grades of cattle in late winter and early spring, but it is

probable that the in-between grades will tend to remain relatively steady in price. The prices paid during the months of March and April are usually at a seasonally high point for the type of cattle you will have available.

Why are butterfat prices almost 10 cents lower than they were a year ago? Can a farmer make any money with butterfat at 19 to 21 cents a pound?—R. E. J., Parsons.

Butterfat prices are lower than they were a year ago because of the slump in business conditions, record cold storage stocks of the principal manufactured products, and record production of dairy products in recent months. During the winter, butterfat probably will not average as high in relation to feeds as a year earlier, but probably will average nearly as high in relation to feeds as during the 1925-29 period. Feed represents the principal costs in butterfat production and these costs will be much less than in recent years.

—KF—

Corn Counties Named

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has designated 25 Kansas counties for inclusion in the 1939 commercial corn area. This brings to 584 the number of counties classified as commercial corn area, including major

corn producing counties where acreage allotment and marketing provisions of the 1938 farm act will apply. Kansas counties designated:

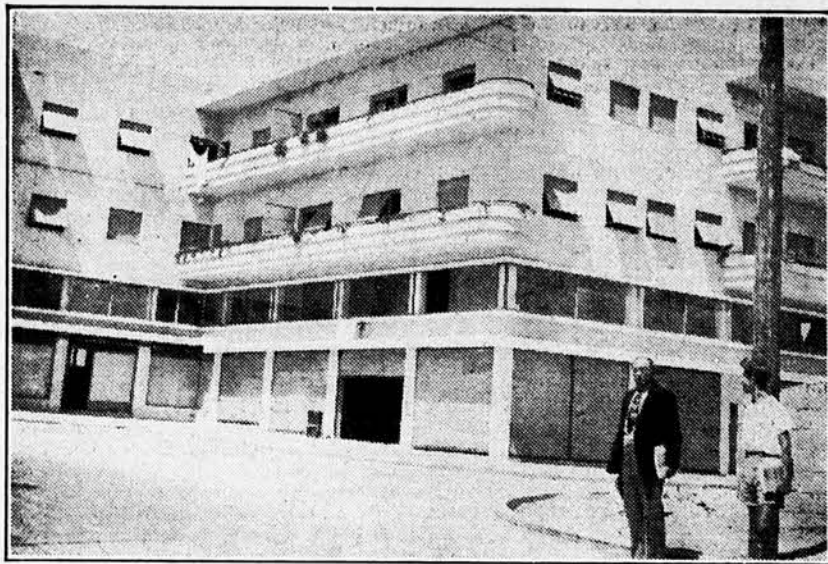
Norton, Phillips, Smith, Jewell, Republic, Washington, Marshall, Nemaha, Brown, Doniphan, Atchison, Jackson, Pottawatomie, Riley, Shawnee, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Douglas, Johnson, Osage, Franklin, Miami, Coffey, Linn and Anderson.

Two Kansas counties—Crawford and Lyon—which were in the 1938 commercial area, were not included in the 1939 list.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$13.50	\$12.00	\$11.25
Hogs	7.35	7.75	8.15
Lambs	8.85	8.75	9.25
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.11½	.12	.18
Eggs, Firsts	.26½	.28	.23½
Butterfat, No. 1	.25	.22	.36
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	.70¾	.64	.97
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.48	.46½	.57¾
Oats, No. 2	.30	.26	.31½
Barley, No. 2	.40½	.38	.60
Alfalfa, No. 1	15.00	15.00	20.50
Prairie, No. 1	8.50	8.50	13.00



With its wide streets and streamlined buildings Tel-Aviv is the last word in city planning.

Trouble in Holy Land

Who's in the Right, the Jews or the Arabs?

By ROBERT C. VANCE

The third of a series of articles on the countries of the Mediterranean by our traveling Corn Belt farmer.

LESS than 400 yards, yet more than 400 years separate the cities of Jaffa and Tel-Aviv, Palestine. In Jaffa, that ancient stronghold of the Arab, the narrow streets and bazaars present about the same sights, sounds, and smells that greeted the Crusaders. In Tel-Aviv, the city that has been built by the Jews within the last 20 years, the traveler will find the last word in city planning. With its wide streets, streamlined buildings and apartment houses with recreational gardens attached, Tel-Aviv is one of the world's most modern cities.

Likewise, the two extremes between the ancient and the modern are to be found in the warfare that is raging thruout the length and breadth of the Holy Land. British soldiers patrol the highways with tanks and airplanes and the Arab hitches his camel to the wires to destroy the telegraph lines. Barb wire entanglements, trenches, and machine guns guard the streets, yet the Arabs who captured the Custom House, Post Office, and Police Station in Jaffa were armed with knives and pistols.

But before telling of the mass murder now going on in Palestine I will try and explain the reasons for this unleashed savagery. Up until the World War, Palestine was a part of the great Turkish Empire. Lawrence, a British officer, organized the Arab tribes in a revolt against the Turk by promising England's help in establishing an Arabian kingdom on territory wrested from the Turkish Empire. This promise was not kept. Iraq, which contains considerable of the territory that was taken from the Turk, and was given to France and England, still maintains a mandate over Palestine.

Another Promise

England also had made another promise. In gratitude for loans made during the World War by powerful Jewish financial interests, British statesmen promised that Palestine would become a Jewish nation. Jews from all over the world have contributed generously to the cause of Zionism and millions of dollars have poured into Palestine to be used in buying land, establishing colonists, and building the wonder city of Tel-Aviv. Jews who are being driven from Europe have turned their faces toward Palestine. The governing British have allowed a very liberal immigration quota. In addition, thousands of Jews are entering the country illegally. I was told of one old sailing ship that was beached near Tel-Aviv, on which there were 400 young men and women from Germany, Austria, Belgium and Italy. They had destroyed their papers and would not tell where they were from so there was no place to deport them. The British immigration authorities turned them

over to the Jewish officials and they were sent to the farm colonies.

The Arab, who has made his home in Palestine for some 1300 years, feels that he is being crowded out and has turned to a campaign of terrorism in an effort to hold his homeland. Nightly, the lonely farm colonies re-echo to the long yell of the Arab raiders and pitched battles are fought in the streets of the cities.

In addition, the plotting and intrigue of old-world politics tends to keep the whole mess boiling. Germany and Italy fear that England plans to establish a strong military base in Palestine. The Arab raider that is killed is usually found to be equipped with a German or Italian rifle. In nearly every Arab cafe, no matter how mean and poverty-stricken, there is an expensive radio set supplied free by the German and Italian governments and used to distribute anti-British propaganda.

Unseen Enemy

At first glance it would seem that the 21,000 British troops, together with the 2,000 Jew and Arab constables that have been armed and equipped by the British, would have small difficulty in putting down a revolt in a territory that is not much larger than the state of Rhode Island. However, the tools of modern warfare are of little use in combating an enemy that cannot be seen.

The Arab fellah (laborer) may be seen peacefully tending his field during the daylight hours, and at night he will use his spade to plant a land mine on the highway that will blow a truckload of British soldiers to Kingdom come. The good-natured gossipers in the village cafe may greet the British patrol with a grin and hearty salaam and, as soon as darkness comes, dig up their rifles out of the sand and raid a Jewish farm colony.

I was introduced to this mass murder the morning after I landed at Jaffa. I had been warned by a British immigration officer that the streets were unsafe. From my hotel window, however, I could see people going about their business as usual and the clerk at the desk told me that things had been "rather quiet" for the past week. (Judging from later happenings, he must have been referring to the hotel business). I could see no sound reason why a man with an American passport in his pocket should stay off the streets so I took my camera and started out to snap some pictures. In taking pictures in a strange city I usually start with the market place in the poorer section, but I was not sure as to where the market was. About 8 blocks from the hotel I saw 3 British soldiers, a corporal and 2 privates, standing at the entrance of a narrow side street, and stopped to inquire my way.

"Which way is the market, soldier?" I asked.

"There aren't any, mate," the corporal answered. "They just blowed hit

orl ter 'ell." He then told me that about 20 minutes before a bomb had exploded under a vegetable stand in the market place. Twenty-five people had been killed outright and 30 wounded.

The majority of the people who were killed and wounded were Arabs. Also there were a number of Yemanite Jews. The Yemanites are a tribe of the Jewish people that have never left Palestine and who have lived in harmony with the Arabs. Some days later, in Tel-Aviv, I was told that this bomb had been exploded by the Moslem Arabs and that the Arabs who had been killed were Christian Arabs, because of their sympathy for the British. Also, while in Jerusalem, I talked with a Christian Arab, who hated both Jew and English as bitterly as any Moslem, that the bomb had been exploded by the Jews. Where the blame for the outrage lies I do not know.

The British corporal ordered me to go back to my hotel and stay there. He said that as soon as the patrols were placed that the streets would be cleared and a Curfew declared. While we were talking a crowd of Arab laborers from the docks surged past. They were running up the middle of the street. When they had passed, one of the soldiers stepped forward and threw up his rifle but the corporal struck up the barrel with his arm with the curt order, "Don't be a bloody fool," and herded us all farther back into the narrow side street. Then came the scream of a siren and a British tank sailed by. As it passed the machine gun began to chatter from its armored turret. The gun was purposely aimed high so that the bullets whistled harmlessly over the heads of the running Arabs, who promptly vanished into the nearest doorways. With the street cleared, it seemed to be a good time to get back to my hotel. The trip was made without incident except for a half dozen Arab boys who shied a couple of rocks and yelled, "Yahood!" (Jew) as I popped in the door.

Hot Time in Old Town

With the streets cleared and the Curfew enforced by the patrols of British soldiers, the balance of the day was quiet, but as soon as it was dark the Arabs began setting fire to the houses that were occupied by Jews. Luckily these houses were constructed of sun dried clay brick, plastered on the outside, and there was little chance for the fires to spread. Otherwise, there would have been very little left of the city of Jaffa as the fires far outnumbered the fire trucks and the firemen were further hampered by thrown rocks and cut hose. First on the scene of a fire were the British patrols to evacuate the building as the Jews preferred to remain in the burning buildings to taking chances with the Arab mobs. By morning, however, things had quieted down again.

"How long before things will be normal again?" I asked a smoke-blackened English officer who came into my hotel for breakfast.

"This is normal," he replied wearily. "Quite the usual thing." This officer advised me to move to Tel-Aviv and to make that city my headquarters while I was in Palestine. He also engaged a Moslem taxi driver to take me there. On the outskirts of Jaffa an Arab policeman stepped out of an orange grove and halted us. As he climbed on the running board to escort us the quarter of a mile to the city limits of Tel-Aviv, I noted a sandbag barricade with a

dozen or more Arab police, armed with rifles, watching the highway. At the city limits of Tel-Aviv, where our Arab guard left us, was another sandbag barricade—manned by Jewish police.

In policing Palestine, the British have attempted to placate both factions by employing Jewish police for the Jewish settlements and Arab police for Arab settlements. It is the opinion of the British "Tommy" (enlisted man) " 'Oo goes and gets 'imself orl shot ter 'ell," that this is a mistake and that "he Arab policeman is using his wages and stealing ammunition to equip the raiders while the Jewish police are fomenting trouble by taking pot shots at the Arabs.

"We are shot in the belly by the Arab and stabbed in the back by the Jew, and the people at home raise a bloody 'owl every time we 'urt anybody," a British sergeant told me, over his beer. "I wish as how the politicians at home who are sending us out here 'ad to come theirselves. It would change their minds. Like a new C. O. that come out from England a couple o' weeks past, 'e lined us up and give us a bloody lecture just 'fore we started on the Jerusalem patrol. 'e said there wouldn't be any butchery while he was in command and give us strict orders that we was to cry 'alt' 3 times before we fired. 'e went with us on patrol and the first lorrie (truck) struck a land mine that killed 5 of the boys. Then, a few kilometers down the road we slowed up for a barricade and a sniper put a bullet thru the windshield of the lorrie the major is riding in and scattered glass orl over 'im. The Arab 'ad been 'iding back of a bush, 50 yards 'orf the 'ighway. As soon as 'e fires 'e gets up and starts to run. I pulls down on 'im but I remember me horders so I says 'alt' I didn't want 'im to 'ear me so I says it mighty easy like.

A Different Matter

"Don't stand there shoutin' your bloody lungs hout. . . Let 'im 'ave hit," the major yells at me.

After Jaffa, the city of Tel-Aviv seemed quite peaceful and I again set out about my picture-taking. This time my wandering was stopped by the barb wire barricades in the street that faces Jaffa, at this point less than 200 yards away. There didn't seem to be any signs of hostility. Jewish and Arab children were playing together around the barricades and women were hanging their washing on the wire. I wandered along this street until two Jewish policemen called to me from behind a sandbag barricade that was piled on the front porch of a house. One of the police was a German Jew who spoke English and he asked me to take their picture. They came out and posed and when I had snapped the picture he said, "It is best for you to hurry away. It is very dangerous here."

My thought was that he was "trying to get the wind up," as the English say but less than 2 blocks farther on I was startled by a sudden rifle shot and then a ragged volley. The firing was coming from a sandbag barricade piled on the roof of the building in front of which I was standing. I looked down the street and the playing children were gone. The women were no longer hanging clothes on the wire. I remembered the Jewish policeman's advice and "hurried away from there quickly."

In the next story I will tell you of a visit to the Jewish Farm Colonies.

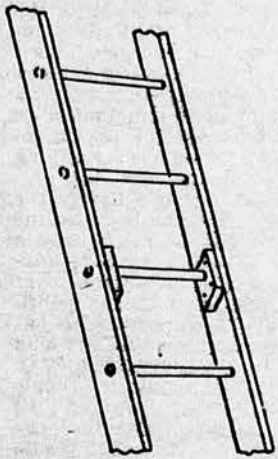


Two Jewish policemen came out from behind their sandbags to pose for their picture.

Ideas That Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

Repairing Broken Rung



A ladder with a broken rung is dangerous and may be repaired without taking the ladder apart. Take two hardwood blocks 6 inches long, 2 inches wide and 3/4 inches thick; bore a hole in the center of each block the size of the rung. Four small holes are also made for attaching the blocks, which are placed on the ends of the broken-out rung and nailed in place with 8-penny nails.—Raymond West.

Treating Tree Wounds

We use a simple homemade device to paint pruning wounds on fruit trees. It is a shoe polish dauber attached to a bamboo or other pole, long enough to reach the wounds left by the pruning saw or pruning pole.—Mrs. F. P.

Knife That's Always Sharp

To make a paring knife that can always be relied on insert a wooden handle on an old fashioned razor. This will make a knife that does not need sharpening.—Mrs. J. W. Bell.

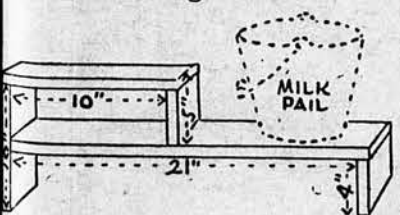
Uses for Cast-Offs

Save the clamps from old clothes wringers as they are handy to clamp on quilt frames, and are exactly like the ones bought for the purpose. The pound coffee cans are good containers for scraps and grease that are to be saved for soap. If the lids are kept on tight, the scraps will be clean. A broken clothespin is handy for scraping the pans and it does not leave marks. Also, it is easily found in the dishwasher. A good way to rid poultry of lice, is to place an old tub about half full of ashes in the henhouse and sprinkle a generous amount of sodium fluoride with the ashes. The chickens will putter in this and it saves a lot of work.—Mrs. J. H. C.

Clothespin Paddle

A paddle for stirring and mixing paint, varnish and shellac in small cans is always a problem. I solved my problem in this way: cut off one leg of a clothespin. This fits over the edge of the can when not in use.—E. P. L.

Useful Milking Stool



A handy milk stool I have used for several years, is easily made. Use a board 1 by 6, 50 inches long. Length of boards, one, 21 inches, two, 10 inches, one, 5 inches, one, 4 inches. The sketch shows how stool is put together.—Elby Bench.

Tin Covers Cracks

We bought brick face siding from a wrecked building to use for batten strips on our new laying house, built of

native lumber. The strips were cut 3 inches wide with tin snips and tacked in place with shingle nails. It gave us a much neater looking building when completed than laths or wooden strips and less paint is required in painting. It also is more durable, as the strips will not crack and the nails pull out.—Fanny Knouse.

Pickett Will Head Horticulture Group

PROF. W. F. PICKETT, of the department of horticulture, at Kansas State College, was elected president of the Kansas State Horticultural Society at the annual meeting in Topeka, November 30 and December 1. Other officers elected included Homer Sharp, Council Grove, vice-president; George W. Kinkead, Troy, Secretary, and Basil Rechel, Hutchinson, Treasurer. Upon the recommendation of Dr. R. M. Hilfinger, of Winfield, retiring president, the society endorsed a state tree planting program. He pointed out that owing to the dry weather in recent years, thousands of trees were destroyed. He declared that a tree planting program was needed badly to replace them. He recommended that the

state, county and school boards plant trees on property they own to provide beauty as well as shade and wind-breaks.

The society decided to ask the Legislature to appropriate \$15,000 to Kansas State College to be used in horticultural training for students and experiments.

A test case will be filed by the society in an attempt to avoid paying sales tax upon chemicals used to combat insects. Members pointed out that they now are obligated to pay sales taxes on chemicals and another sales tax is imposed when the apples and other fruits are sold. This, they contend, constitutes double taxation which should be tested in the courts.

More than 200 members of the society, the largest crowd that has attended an annual meeting in many years, were present.

Dr. W. A. Ruth, of the University of Illinois, declared that much misinformation has been spread in connection with the chemicals used in spraying apples. There is no danger to human beings if the chemicals still are on the apple when eaten. No one has ever been poisoned from eating an apple, he said.

—KF—

Farrell Steps Up

Appointment of George E. Farrell as associate director of the Division of Marketing and Marketing agreements has been announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. Farrell, formerly director of the western division of the Agricultural Adjustment

Administration, has been active in administration of AAA wheat programs since 1933. In that year he was appointed chief of the AAA wheat section. When the wheat section was enlarged to become the division of grains, Mr. Farrell was named director of the division. He was in direct charge of the wheat and rye production adjustment programs developed under that division. Later the western division, with Mr. Farrell as director, was established as part of the AAA regional organization.

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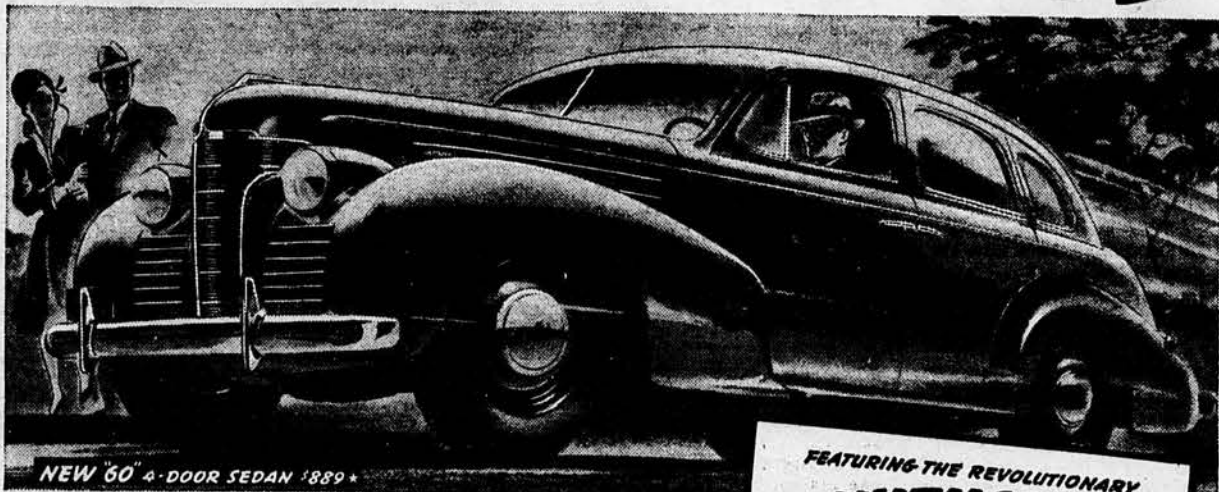
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OLDSMOBILE DEALERS IN KANSAS—

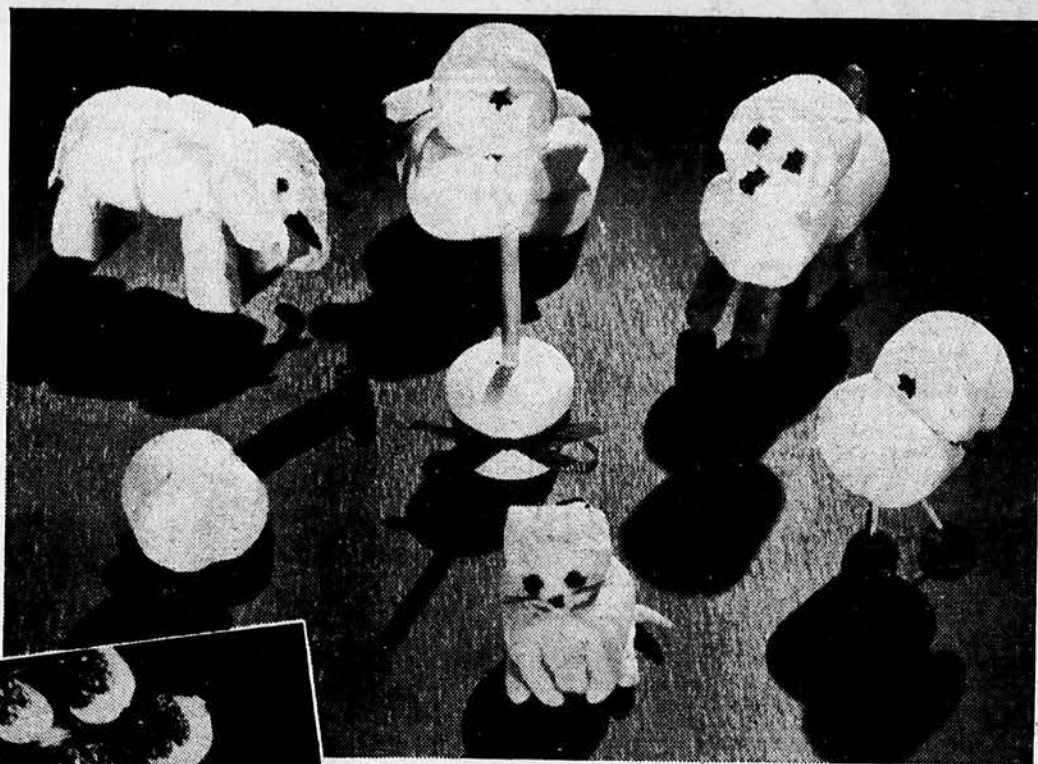
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|--|---|---|--|
| Ablene.....Caray Motor Company | Frankfort.....Monteth Motor Co. | Liberal.....Dell Motor Company | Phillipsburg...Bock-Matteson Motor Co. |
| Agriola.....Mr. H. E. Robbins | Frederia.....Frederia Implement Store | Lincoln.....T. A. Rhudy & Sons | Pittsburg.....The Barry-Wilbert Mtr. & Serv. Co. |
| Alta Vista.....Mr. John Cooper | Garden City.....Nolan Auto Company | Lindsborg...Mr. William H. Bostcher | Pratt.....Swinson Motor Company |
| Anthony.....Swinson Motor Company | Garnett.....Fawkes & Son | Lyden.....Williams & Tiffany | Russell.....Walizer Motor Company |
| Arkansas City.....Nelt Motor Co. | Girard.....Lashley Motor Company | Lyons.....Lyons Motor Company | Sabetha.....Ewing Tire & Accessory Co. |
| Atwood.....Mr. H. E. Carmichael | Goodland.....Mr. A. E. Keppel | Manhattan...Manhattan Mtr. Co. | St. Francis.....Bowers Auto Service |
| Augusta.....Mr. Roy Schoeb | Great Bend.....Davis-Child Motor Co. | Mankato.....Campbell's Triangle Serv. Stat. | Saint John.....Johnson Sales Company |
| Baxter Springs...Fruit Motor Company | Greensburg...Swisher Motor Company | Marysville...Vern Laupold Motor Co. | Salina.....Pentling Motor Company |
| Belleville.....Tourist Garage | Hays.....O'Loughlin Motor Sales | McCracken...Ryan Motor Company | Scandia.....Anderson's Garage |
| Beloit.....Burke & Ross | Herington.....Central Motor Company | McPherson...Mr. Fred D. Cook | Scott City...Western Hw. & Supply Co. |
| Brewster.....A. E. Keppel | Hiawatha.....Hauer Auto Repair | Medina.....Doll Motor Company | Sedan.....Webber Motor Company |
| Burlington.....Nichols Brothers | Hill City.....Trexler Oil Company | Medina Ledge...Lodge Motor Company | Seneca.....Keeler Machine Shop |
| Burlington.....Water Inn Garage | Holton.....Budwig Motor Company | Minneapolis...Mr. Louis B. Gelson | Sharon Springs...Mr. C. E. Keons |
| Caldwell.....Saulman Motor Company | Hoxie.....Burkelle Service Station | Ness City.....Mr. George P. Lehnes | Sterling.....H. A. Mathes Implement Co. |
| Chanute.....W. W. Smith & Sons | Hugoton.....Muney & Sons Motor Company | Newton.....McDaniel-Girard Motor Co. | Stockton.....Tripp Motor Company |
| Cheyenne.....Graham Auto Company | Hutchinson...Davis-Child Motor Co. | Norton.....Brooks Motor Co. | Topeka.....Jack Frost Motors |
| Colby.....Kinkel Motor Company | Independence...Orval L. Cox Motor Co. | Oakley.....Holland Chevrolet Company | Troy.....Mr. Oscar Mayer |
| Coldwater.....Wilford Belsor | Iola.....Bud White Motor Company | Oberlin.....Oberlin Motor Company, Inc. | Wakeeney.....Harries Garage |
| Columbus.....Banham Motor Company | Jewell.....Elysa Service Station | Olathe.....Hess Motor Company | Wamego.....Daylor Motor Co. |
| Concordia.....Concordia Motor Company | Kansas City...Davis Motor Company | Osawatomie...Crawford Brothers | Washington...Higginbotham Garage |
| Dodge City.....Medowell Chevrolet Co. | Kelly.....Haverkamp Garage | Ottawa.....Watts Motor Company | Waterville.....White Way Motor Co. |
| Eldorado.....Wesley Moore Motor Co. | Kingman.....N. E. Hobson & Son | Paola.....Stone Chevrolet Company | Wellington...Wellington Motor Company |
| Elkhart.....Muney & Sons Motor Co. | Kinsley.....Zrubek Tractor & Supply | Parsons.....Quality Motor Company | Wichita.....J. Arch Butts, Inc. |
| Ellis.....O'Loughlin Motor Sales | Lanard.....A. A. Doerr Mercantile Co. | Peabody.....Temple Motor Company | Winfield.....Jack Lane Motor Co. |
| Ellsworth.....Storrey-Peterson Motor Corp. | Lawrence.....F. Hudson Motor Co. | | Yates Center...Lepp Brother Garage |
| Emporia.....Davis-Child Motor Co. | Leavenworth...Leavenworth Motor Co. | | |
| Fert Scott.....Parks Motor Company | Leoti.....Western Hardware & Supply Co. | | |

Sweets

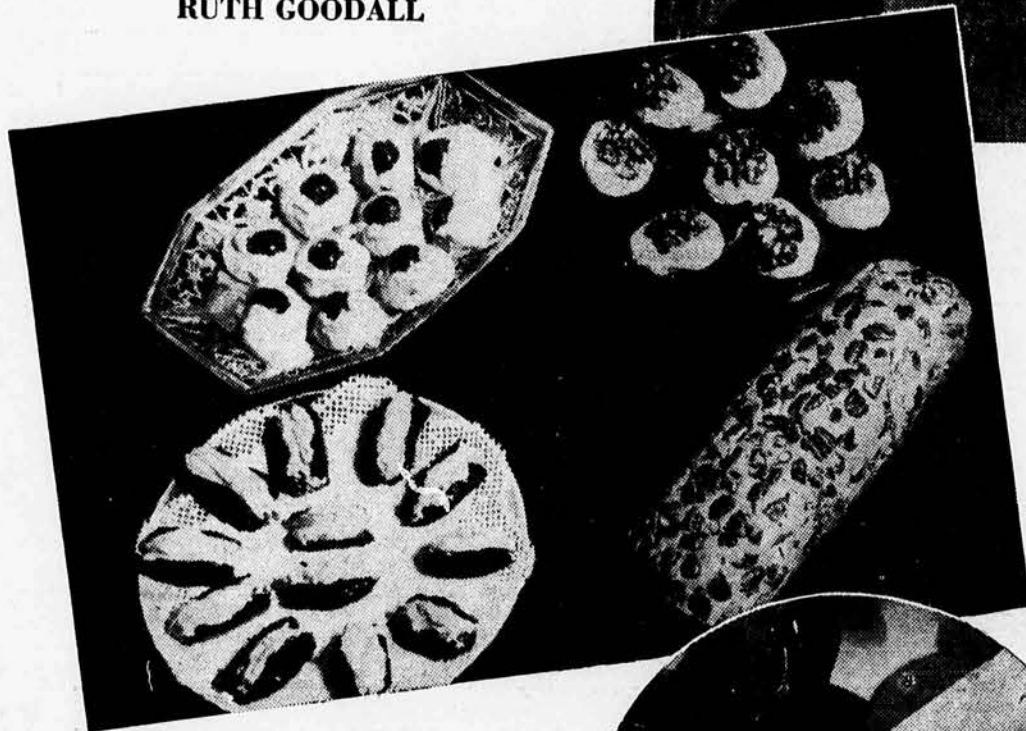
FOR THE HOLIDAYS . .

Do You Have a Sweet Tooth? Then It's High Time to Make Plenty of Toothsome Goodies to Satisfy It

By MRS. BENJAMIN NIELSEN and RUTH GOODALL



Decorate your Christmas dinner table with cunning little marshmallow animals—a whole zoo of them around the centerpiece. They'll delight your guests, both young and old.



You can make them all—bonbons in pretty colors, topped with nuts and candied cherries; stuffed and sugared dates; that mouth-watering kind of pecan roll you see in the confectioner's window.

BRIEF December days slip by so quickly! The holiday spirit permeates the entire house and finally invades the kitchen. And long before we have decided just what kind of stuffing shall plump the old gobbler, the kitchen is fragrant with the preparation of the traditional sweets.

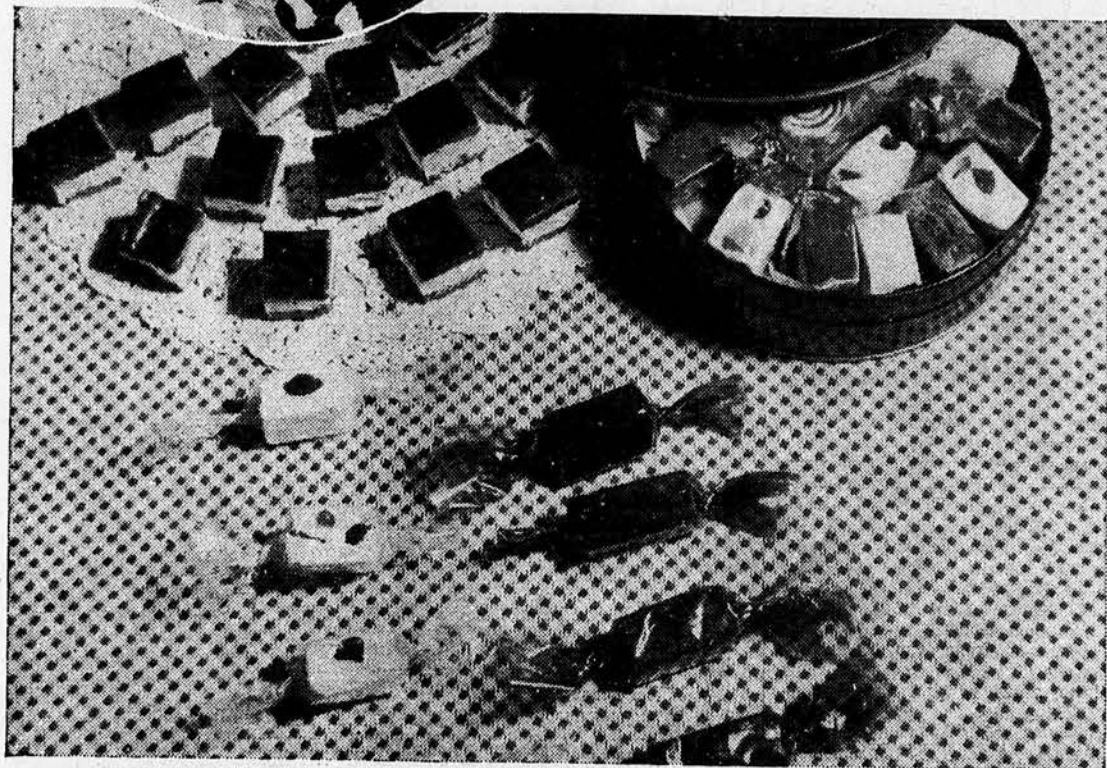
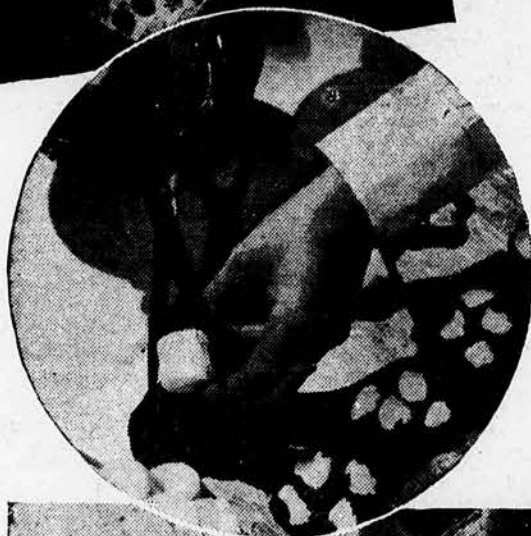
There must be heaps of cookies and to simplify preparations we use our favorite rolled cookie recipe, roll out the dough and cut it into shapes of trees, stars, Santa Claus men, wreathes, bells and canes. After baking we work miracles in decorating them, using fluffy icing, a few drops of vegetable coloring, a bit of cocoanut, colored sugars and cake decorates. Trees are frosted with pale green and sprinkled with tiny bright candies, or left white and decorated with green cocoanut tinted with vegetable coloring. Canes are frosted with white, then diagonal red lines are added. Bells are red, stars white with glistening wisps of cocoanut. Wreathes are white or green sprinkled with decorating candies and topped with a bright red bow. Oh, the possibilities are endless!

Children adore cookies in the shape of Santa Claus men. After baking, cover with red frosting, outline fur trimmings with white frosting, not forgetting the white pom-pom on the hat. Add the last realistic touch by pasting a Santa face sticker in place beneath the cap with a bit of frosting.

It's fun to slip a piece of fine wire thru the top edge of our decorated cookies and attach them to the tips of the boughs on the Christmas tree for ornaments.

Chuckles of delight will greet you when your guests, old or very young, enter the dining room and find cunning little marshmallow animals, like those in the picture, used as favors on the holiday tables or as a whole zoo around the centerpiece. They're so easy to make, just notice the size and shape of the pieces of marshmallow in the figures in the picture and you'll find after following the directions for making the elephant that the others will go together just as quickly.

To make the elephant, moisten the large ends of



Center circle—A hint for the cookie maker: Use just ordinary kitchen shears to snip off those "snowflakes." Below—Caramels and nougats, wrapped individually in waxed paper or cellophane, give almost a professional look to a homemade box of candy—and is just about the grandest gift one can give a whole family.

mallows—to cut them into snowflakes, use regular kitchen scissors, dipping the blades in cold water frequently to prevent the marshmallows from sticking.

Chocolate Snowflakes

¼ cup butter	1 tablespoon milk
¾ cup sugar	½ cup nut meats,
2 eggs, well beaten	cut fine
2 squares chocolate, melted	½ cup raisins,
1 cup cake flour	chopped
½ teaspoon baking powder	¼ cup candied pineapple, chopped
½ teaspoon salt	¼ cup candied cherries, chopped
½ tablespoon vanilla	¼ pound marshmallows

Cream butter thoroly. Add sugar gradually and beat until light and fluffy. Add eggs, well beaten. Add melted chocolate and blend thoroly. Mix and sift flour, baking powder, and salt, and add alternately with the milk and vanilla extract. Add nuts, raisins, pineapple, and cherries. Drop by teaspoonfuls on a well greased baking sheet. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F., for approximately 15 minutes. Then remove from oven and top with marshmallows, cut in small pieces. Place under broiler until marshmallows are golden brown.

Few of us can pass the window of a confectionery store without longing

Day-Long Flattery in

SLIM SHIRTWAIST STYLE



Pattern No. KF-4928—Poise and dignity will be yours when you wear this charming shirtwaist dress, so easily made up in a tie-silk print! It's a new and simple creation designed to shine at club-meetings and luncheons with its clever flaring skirt, and soft bodice fullness below smart yokes. Moreover, its comfort will endear it to you as a motoring style—so plan to make up at least one version of it in a dark synthetic silk or cotton print that doesn't muss easily. See—there are two different sleeves types, each allowing for matronly curves, and each smart as can be! Novelty buttons and buckle to match are the answer to the problem of effective trimming quickly applied. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 takes 3½ yards 39-inch fabric.

Pattern 15 cents. Order from Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

for some of that pecan roll so temptingly displayed. It's fun to make!

Pecan Roll

1 cup light brown sugar	1 cup evaporated milk
2 cups granulated sugar	½ cup powdered sugar
¼ cup corn sirup or honey	1½ cups broken pecan nutmeats

Combine sugars, honey and milk. Cook slowly, stirring occasionally until a few drops form a soft ball when dropped into cold water. Remove from heat. Cool at room temperature, without stirring, until the hand can be held comfortably on the bottom of the pan. Beat until candy holds its shape. Turn on a board dusted with powdered sugar. Knead until firm. Shape into long rolls, about 2 inches in diameter. Cover the outside with the broken nutmeats, pressing them into the surface. Wrap in waxed paper and put in a cool place to harden. When ready to serve cut in slices. The uncut portion of the roll may be kept indefinitely if left in the wax paper and stored in a cool place.

No Christmas candy supply would be complete without a batch of fondant to be used in endless variations. If you have tried making fondant and have been disappointed in its taste and texture this recipe will prove a joy to you.

Fondant

1 tablespoon corn syrup or honey	2 cups sugar
½ tablespoon butter	¾ cup evaporated milk
	1½ teaspoons vanilla

Combine sugar, milk, honey and butter. Cook, stirring occasionally until a few drops form a soft ball when dropped into cold water. Remove from heat. Pour on a platter which has been rinsed in cold water and cool at room temperature, without stirring, until the hand can be held comfortably on the bottom of the platter. Add vanilla and beat until thick. Knead until smooth. Let stand in a tightly covered container at least 24 hours before using.

From this basic recipe a variety of candies may be made. Remove pits from dates and fill the cavities with small pieces of fondant. Roll in granulated sugar or dip in chocolate. Mold fondant around a whole filbert, shape into a ball and roll in granulated sugar. Place a small piece of fondant between two whole pecans or English walnuts. Pineapple drops are made by shaping fondant into balls or patties and pressing a small piece of candied pineapple on top. For Fruit Filled Bonbons, mold fondant around candied cherries or pineapple.

Carmelcorn

4 quarts popped corn	3 tablespoons molasses
2 cups sugar	2 tablespoons butter
½ teaspoon salt	

Melt the sugar in an iron skillet over a low fire, stirring constantly to prevent scorching. When sugar is entirely melted, add molasses, butter and salt. Stir quickly to mix well. Pour over freshly popped corn in a thin stream and stir thoroly to coat the kernels evenly. Let harden and break into small pieces.

And may your Christmas be a merry one—with these candies and cookies at hand it will surely be a "sweet" one!

And Do They Make a Hit!

By MRS. GRATEFUL

Last Christmas my aunt sent us a bag of homegrown popcorn. And let me tell you it was properly appreciated by us—since we are city dwellers and usually have to buy our popcorn in cans marked by the ounce. "Why, Mother," our Betty said, "I never knew before that popcorn grew on cobs!"

My parents and Dick's both live on farms, and we certainly look forward to their gifts, altho, or perhaps because, they seldom have cash to spend. The side of home-cured bacon, the chicken ready for roasting, the coffee can filled with fresh butter, the sack of walnuts or pecans, the wreaths of bitter-sweet Mother gathered along the creek, the black and white puppy—they queried first to find out if we could keep him here—the jar of separated cream, the goose feathers for pillows that would have been really expensive if we had bought them ready-made, the chicken and duck feather sofa pillows Dick's mother

made, a pumpkin large enough for a dozen pies—I am just letting my memory drift back over the joys of other Christmas days.

We would be ungrateful indeed if we didn't appreciate all these gifts from the country.

Snowball Centerpiece

By MRS. A. N. N.

Looking for an attractive, easy-to-make centerpiece for the Christmas dinner table? Why not make snowballs—edible ones? Pile these "frosty" looking delicacies high on a flat silver plate, tuck in sprigs of holly with bright red berries, top with a gay bow of red and silver ribbon and surround the plate with evergreen. Or, place a number of "snowballs" on a blue mirror—an ordinary one will do—dusting a bit of artificial snow on the mirror for a realistic touch and enclose with a wreath of holly. These "snowballs" may be used as favors. A tiny red or green candle perched on top adds a gay note.

For 12 "snowballs" you will need: Twenty-four marshmallows, ¼ cup milk, ¼ cup confectioners' sugar, ½ teaspoon vanilla and shredded coconut. Scald the milk over boiling water, add 12 marshmallows, the sugar and the vanilla. Beat until mixture is smooth. Dip remaining marshmallows in the mixture, one at a time, coating generously. A meat skewer or cake tester is ideal to use in the dipping process. Roll quickly in shredded coconut and place on waxed paper to set.

To Get the Best Cough Medicine, Mix It at Home

Saves Good Money. No Cooking.

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

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

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

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

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

HOOK ONTO THE FREE Hi-Line



PLENTY OF LIGHT & POWER FOR 50¢ A YEAR

POWER OPERATING COST

WRITE FOR FHA TERMS

WINCHARGER

GIANT 32 VOLT FARM POWER PLANTS

HARNESS the free wind that blows over your farm. Be like thousands of others—enjoy dozens of bright electric lights in home, barn, etc., plus plenty of extra power for radio, running water, washer, sweeper, small motors, electric fence, etc., ALL FOR ONLY 50¢ A YEAR power operating cost. No monthly electric bills to pay—no gas or oil to buy—no noise, no fumes, and no expensive repairs.

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Giant capacity Farm Lighting Batteries designed and built for heavy duty service and long life. Especially adapted for use with wind-electric and gas engine plants—very Five year service guarantee—very attractive prices. Write for catalog and complete price information.

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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

This Year **GIVE an ALADDIN**

WHAT A JOY!
"My Sunday school class gave me an Aladdin for Christmas. What a joy it has proved! Not surpassed in whiteness or brightness by electricity. I can read clear across the room."
Mrs. W. C., Missouri

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

READ IN COMFORT
THREAD NEEDLE ACROSS ROOM
SAVE PRECIOUS EYES FROM DIM LIGHT

FOR MOTHER FOR DAD FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

Ask any of the 7,000,000 Aladdin users. They will tell you Aladdin is the perfect gift... abundant light that floods the whole room... not surpassed even by electricity for whiteness and steadiness.

NO SMELL OR SMOKE—NO PUMP OR NOISE
Aladdin Lamps are so SAFE a child can operate. Require no pumping or pressure. Make no noise. Operate without smell or smoke. Burn 94% air, 6% oil, one gallon of coal oil (Kerosene) Burns 50 hours. You will find Aladdin actually pays for itself in more ways than one.

BEAUTIFUL NEW MODELS AT DEALERS
Your dealer can show you the new, exquisitely lovely Aladdin Lamps and shades—some models as low as \$4.95. If you act now, he will allow you \$1 for your old lamp of any kind or condition. See him or write for his name and interesting folder. Act now and get that dollar trade-in for your old lamp.

1 SPECIAL TRADE-IN OFFER
Now, Special Allowance for old lamps. SEE YOUR DEALER

ALADDIN MANTLE LAMPS
KEROSENE (COAL OIL)

MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois

AS I ALWAYS told Lily and the girls all I know is what I read in the papers and we don't take but one paper, the home town weekly. I noticed something awhile back that struck me for a row of daisies.

I was readin' the Valley Springs Bugle one night when I noticed under the title, "Marriage Licenses Issued, this:

James Dorsey Bryson, Valley Springs 21
Patricia Ann Macey, Valley Springs 18

I says to Lily, why that's Sam Macey's daughter. Look who she's married, the Banker Bryson's son. Doing pretty well, I said. Lily said she probably married him for money, but I says no the Maceys ain't so crazy as that. And right then I says: to the girls I didn't want them marrying for money.

Turning back to the society page, I spied this:

Becomes Bride of Dorsey Bryson

The marriage of Miss Patricia Ann Macey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Macey, of the Deer Lick community, north of town, and Mr. J. Dorsey Bryson, was solemnized at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at the Baptist parsonage. Miss Benedetta Pascal, of Green City, and Mr. Lawrence Randolph were the attendants. . . .

And I says to Lily, I already see a snake in the grass. That Pascal gal ain't good for nothing. She's just like her aunt, you know, the one that ran off with that show man and left her husband sittin' at home with the kids, and I'll bet she nabs little Dorsey Bryson before poor little Patty Ann—that's what old Sam calls her—before little Patty Ann knows whether heads or tails is up. Too much money flowing free for that Pascal gal to keep her paws out of it, I says.

Well, it wasn't long until next Friday rolled around, and I sauntered up to the mailbox and got the Weekly Disappointment. That's what the girls always called the Valley Springs Bugle, but, as I was gonna say, it never was a disappointment to me, because I knew beforehand there wouldn't be any news in it.

As a fellar does, the first thing I looked for was some news of Dorsey Bryson and little Patty Ann. Sure enough there it was, a housewarming:

Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey Bryson Have Housewarming

Mr. and Mrs. J. Dorsey Bryson, a recent bride and groom, entertained a few of their friends Thursday evening with a housewarming at their new home on Bellrive Avenue. Dancing was enjoyed by all present, and punch was served.

Guests present were Miss Benedetta Pascal, of Green City. . . .

Yeah, there's that Pascal gal again. As I've said before and I'll say again, something's gonna bust before long. Lily and the girls never agree with me, but I never let the women interfere with my business, so I kept right on thinkin' that something was gonna happen.

As usually always, a lot of parties followed by first one and then that, and always the Pascal gal managed to be there if the Brysons were. Every week there was some society doin's somewhere.

One Friday, as I picked up the Bugle I saw down on the bottom a little note:

Mrs. Dorsey Bryson Ill

Mrs. J. Dorsey Bryson has been confined to her bed for the past week with tonsillitis. Her condition is improving, and she is expected to be fully recovered soon.

Fiction Fledgling

Kansas Farmer is pleased to present another new farm author. "Weekly Gossip" is Cecil Barger's first published fiction. Cecil, who received his B. S. in agricultural journalism last spring, says of himself, "I'm just a farm boy who would rather write than play baseball." Cecil's accomplishments are varied, ranging from having articles on farming in many of the nation's leading farm publications to raising champion Chester White pigs. We are sure that you will hear more of Mr. Barger.

Huh, I says to Lily and the girls, I bet Benedetta Pascal doesn't go to this week's society doin's, because the Brysons won't be able to be there. So I turned back to the society page and looked at the weekly party write-up. And I sure was flabbergasted to see Miss Benedetta Pascal's name right there among the guests. Lily and the girls really got a horse laugh out of that.

I was stumped until, jumping jackasses, there was the name of Dorsey Bryson too. That explained it all, but I did some more calculating. That Bryson boy must already be struck on Miss Pascal if he leaves his wife sick at home to go to a party. Lily and the girls called me an old fool, but I swore I'd give them a hair out of my mustache if I wasn't right.

Well, the next week as I was a-readin' the Bugle, as I usually do, I noted over in the Deer Lick items:

Mrs. J. D. Bryson, of Valley Springs, is visiting her mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Macey, this week.

As any fellar knows, when a gal starts running to

would have just served him right if both had been killed. And wasn't it just like a man to run off with another woman and then as soon as he hits his sore thumb with a hammer to call for his wife. They thought little Patty Ann would be a sap if she went to her husband.

But I says to Lily and the girls, she'll go to him all right. It's just like a woman to run after her husband. Then fire sparkled in Lily's eyes, and she said well here's one husband that ain't gonna be run after. In fact, he's gonna be run away. So at that she run me out to the woodshed and made me split wood.

Time passed pretty slow that week. We couldn't get over wondering what Patty Ann did. I sorta figured she'd go to Dorsey, but then he might get all right and decide he'd take Benedetta after all. I missed 39 of them 40 winks on Thursday night, just worrying about the outcome. I couldn't wait for Friday's paper to see how the affair ended.

Friday morning I sneaked off early to the mailbox and thought I'd get the paper before Lily and the girls. But almost before I got there, I looked back and here they come over the hill, Coxey's army fashion, with the girls in the front and Lily bringing up the rear. So we all sat down around the mailbox and waited for the mail carrier.

When the mail carrier stopped his little puddle-jumper he was swamped with requests and demands for the paper. Lily got it, and one of the girls grabbed one side and I grabbed the other. The other girls looked over our shoulders and there we read:

Crash Victims Return To Their Homes

The two victims of the elopement crash of last week, Miss Benedetta Pascal and Dorsey Bryson, have recovered and returned to their homes.

Bryson was joined at the hospital by his wife, where she remained constantly until he was declared sufficiently recovered on Wednesday to return to his home on Bellrive Avenue. His injuries were confined to a broken rib, cuts, scratches, and bruises.

Miss Pascal left for Green City last Monday. She had no serious injuries.

Patty Ann forgiving Dorsey kinda got Lily and the girls, I think. Anyway, as soon as they read it I saw I was gonna have to split some more wood. So I just up and kissed Lily smack on the mouth. And what did she do? Right in front of the mail carrier and everybody she takes hold of the prize whisker of my mustache and yanks it out. Ooouch! After that she was in an awfully good humor, tho.

A few weeks before long after that I started noticin' on the society page that Mr. and Mrs. J. Dorsey Bryson were again attending the weekly society functions. But Miss Benedetta Pascal, of Green City, never showed up at any of them. After a time, tho, the Brysons stopped attending, but I didn't worry any, as I guessed what was wrong. And sure enough, I guessed right, for one day here's what I saw in the Bugle, and it made me sit up and listen, as I was gonna say:

Twins

Mr. and Mrs. J. Dorsey Bryson announce the birth of twins, a boy and a girl, on Friday of last week. The boy has been named Dorsey Claude, and the girl, Patricia Maud. Mother and babies are doing nicely.

Isn't that just too sweet for words, I says. And Lily said it sure was. For once we agreed.

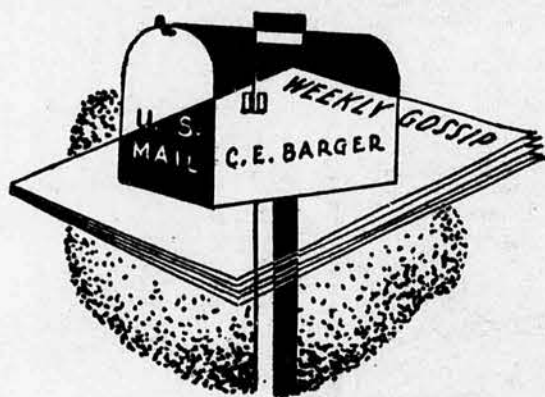
And I told Lily and the girls the other day, I guess everything over at the Bryson's must be getting along all right, because I saw in the want ads last week:

WANTED: Two young pups, suitable pets for children. J. Dorsey Bryson, Bellrive Avenue.

"The Miles Between"

Kansas Farmer's presentation of new farm authors continues next issue, with Elizabeth Alloway's "The Miles Between." Here is a clever, intimate little story of a husband and wife who might be friends of yours. We can't tell you much about the plot for that is to be a surprise. But we know that you'll be glad to meet Miss Alloway, and that you will want to hear more of her.

Weekly Gossip



A Short Story By CECIL BARGER

her mammy there's something wrong. Over on the society page there was a tea-dance listed and little Patty Ann wasn't there, but Dorsey Bryson and the Pascal gal were.

Uncle Dave always said I knew more about other people's business than I knew about myself, and for that reason he thought I'd amount to something some day. Now I'm beginning to believe he's right, for it was the very next issue of the Valley Springs Bugle that carried the news, the first big thing that had happened in Valley Springs for a long spell:

Attempted Elopement Ends in Plane Crash

Dorsey Bryson Still Unconscious—Calls for Wife

The fair city of Valley Springs was shocked yesterday by the attempted elopement of Miss Benedetta Pascal, of Green City, and James Dorsey Bryson, of the city. The elopement ended, however, in an airplane crash which sent both Bryson and Miss Pascal to the Dunklin County Hospital.

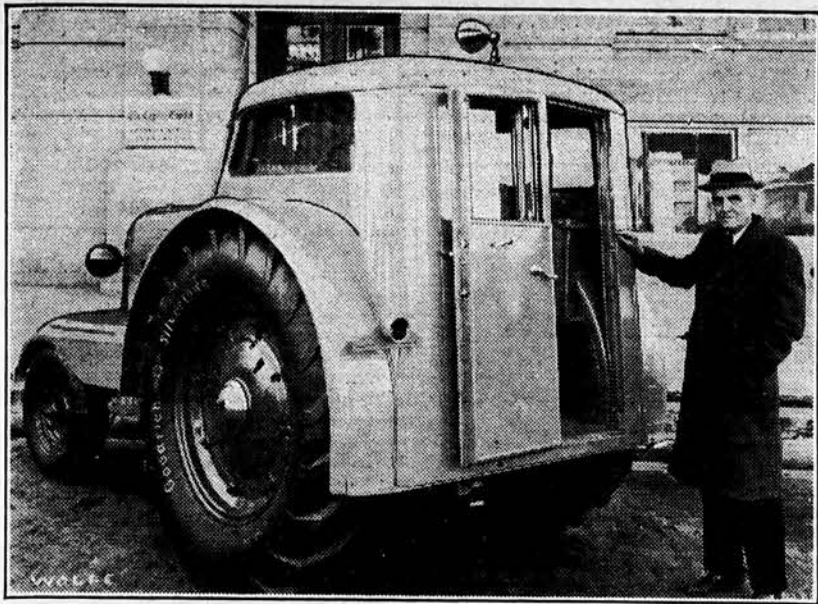
Bryson and Miss Pascal were preparing to leave at about 6 o'clock yesterday morning in his father's private plane for points unknown. It is believed that in the excitement of their departure, Bryson lost control of the plane and they were plunged nose first into the field immediately after the take-off.

Field attendants who witnessed the crash rushed to the scene and removed the victims. An ambulance was summoned to carry them to the hospital.

Bryson has not regained consciousness, and the extent of his injuries is not known. Thruout the day yesterday, he made repeated calls for his wife. His wife has not yet visited his bedside.

Miss Pascal's injuries were described as only minor. She is being retained at the hospital for observation, however,

Well, by a walloping majority that whisker from my mustache was saved, and now it was my turn to laugh at Lily and the girls. They just stood with open mouths and didn't know what to say. Then they took their spite out on Bryson. They said it



Senator Copper inspects the "Tractor of the Future."

Now It's Comfortable Farm Power

Cab Boasts Radio and Heater

KANSAS agriculture has been power-minded for years. But farm folks and their town cousins got a thrill out of seeing the newest streamlined, vision-lined, rubber-tired, prairie gold and red farm tractor, manufactured by the Minneapolis-Moline Company, as it paraded and demonstrated in every section of the state between December 5 and 19.

Bright and shiny, and desirable as a prosperous New Year, this "Tractor of the Future," but available for farm use right now, boasts a remarkably quiet engine with power measured to all farm needs.

Manned by Carl W. Ferree, sales supervisor out of Kansas City, and N. Raymond Hodson, of Ottawa, one of these new tractors drove up to the Kansas Farmer office at the Copper Building in Topeka. Senator Copper and the editors were pretty well convinced that power farming is keeping up with progress in other lines.

Naming a few points about this machine proves this idea. The lines of the tractor from inclosed cab to bumper, match motor car beauty, while the huge rubber tires show they can stand up to tough jobs. Inside the cab is all de luxe, with leather upholstered seats, hotwater heater, radio, clock, rear-vision mirror, fan for cooling and defrosting, cigar lighter, ash tray, lighted instrument panel and controls for spotlight, dimmers and windshield wipers.

This 6,400-pound powerhouse has 5 speeds, has been clocked as doing 14 miles to the gallon on the road, and 1½ gallons to the acre pulling a 4-bottom, 14-inch plow. This tractor also does belt work. It was used to do a 1½ hour plowing job with a one-way plow December 6, on the R. O. Chamberlain farm, 2 miles southwest of Topeka. A progressive farmer named Leighton, of Quinter, Kan., is the first Kansan to buy one. He is a wheat farmer with 1,000 acres seeded this year.

Kansans Tops in Poultry Judging

THE poultry judging team representing the Kansas State College at the Midwest Intercollegiate Contest held in Chicago November 26, placed first in all-around judging, with 9 teams competing. The teams finished in the following order: Kansas, Oklahoma, Purdue, Texas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, and South Dakota.

The contest is divided into three major divisions: (1) production, (2) exhibition, and (3) market poultry products. The latter division is com-

posed of both live and dressed market birds and market eggs.

The Kansas team placed first in exhibition, second in market poultry products, and fifth in production.

Robinson, Shoffner, and Jameson, of Kansas, finished one, two, three in exhibition judging. Robinson was high all-around individual, Shoffner second and Jameson sixth.

Members of the Kansas team were: K. R. Jameson, Ottawa; C. R. Robinson, Nashville; R. N. Shoffner, Junction City; A. W. Brant, Sawyer, Alternate.



Members of the Kansas State poultry judging team. Back row, left to right: H. M. Scott, coach; R. N. Shoffner. Front row, left to right: A. W. Brant, K. R. Jameson, and C. R. Robinson.

Heavy Demand FOR Breeding Cattle



Abundance of cheap feed, attractive commercial prices and scarcity of breeding stock, are factors resulting in the best demand for all kinds of pure bred cattle that the state has known for years. Breeders with surplus stock are fortunate to have an unusual big potential market at their very door. KANSAS FARMER with more than 110,000 farmers, commercial cattle growers and breeder readers affords the best and most economical opportunity for getting buyer and seller together. "Keep the best in Kansas" should be the motto of every breeder.

CEDAR LAWN FARM SHORTHORNS

AT PRIVATE SALE

Several good young bulls and heifers by SNI-A-BAR SIGNET. Cows to calve soon bred to him, also bred heifers. (Herd recently passed another clean test for Bang's disease.) Now offered at prices that will interest you.

S. B. AMCOATES, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

This size advertisement costs \$5.60 per insertion.

Brown Swiss Bull Calves

AGE: From one to nine months old. Big rugged fellows from good producing cows, sired by Lamarks Magno of the Cottonwoods. For more information write

E. CORN, R. 6, WICHITA, KAN.

This size \$2.80 per insertion.

Write your own advertisement or send data and we will prepare it. Copy for advertising must reach Topeka at least one week before date of publication. Address,

Kansas Farmer

Livestock advertising department, Topeka, Kansas

This announcement is neither an offer to sell, nor a solicitation of offers to buy, any of these securities. The offering is made only by the prospectus.

\$5,000,000

Capper Publications, Inc.

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First Mortgage 4% Certificates (6-month)
First Mortgage 4½% Bonds (1-year)
First Mortgage 5% Bonds (5-year)
First Mortgage 5½% Bonds (10-year)

Denominations \$50.00, \$100.00, \$500.00 and \$1,000.00.

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained by writing to

CAPPER PUBLICATIONS, INC., TOPEKA, KANSAS

More Chicks Hatched Next Year

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

MANY hatcheries are reporting more advance orders than are usually received at this time of the year. Plenty of cheap feed is probably responsible to a great extent, and next year will see more chickens raised than for several years. Early chick raisers who brood in January usually do so with the idea in mind of selling them as broilers. Most all our practical breeds can be hatched much later in the year and make early winter layers. On commercial egg farms, however, where there must be maintained an even egg production the year around in order to supply special



Mrs. Farnsworth

customers, there may be hatches at regular intervals thruout the year, so that the pullets may come into production at different times. The average farm flock owner plans mostly on only one or two hatches a year, according to his equipment as to the time he wants his pullets to begin laying in the fall or winter.

Make Early Gains

It is generally agreed among my poultry friends and also it has been proved by tests that the early hatched pullets make a faster growth during the first 8 weeks of their lives than in any other like period of time. Possibly this may be due to several reasons. Hatched in the early months, these pullets come from the best layers which are the birds that are highest in vitality. So we have their inheritance to consider. Then environment has a lot to do with it, because the early hatched chick gets plenty of care and feed and he is confined in the brooder house more closely in the early months with nothing to do but eat and grow. It does not come into contact with coccidiosis germs or contaminated soil, it does not get wormy early in life, in fact there is nothing to watch out for except its comfort and seeing that conditions are right in the brooder house.

Then too, the early cockerels are nearly all marketed on the broiler market and are fed liberally so that they will be ready. Later hatched chicks seem to take longer as a rule to reach 2 pounds, but their best gains are reached as they approach maturity. When they reach the same ages we have found many times that the later hatched pullets are just as heavy in weight and are just as good pullets as individuals as the January and February hatched ones, but they reach their growth by a little different way of growing.

Heat Retards Gains

Aside from the fact that the early hatches gets better care and feeding, and have several other factors in their favor, it has been found at the University of Missouri farm, that summer temperatures are one of the stumbling blocks to late hatched chicks. It keeps them from putting on weight. Birds on which records have been kept were practically at a standstill on those days or weeks of continued high temperatures. When the weather changed to give several days of more pleasant temperature, the appetites of the flock were better and again the chicks gained in weight. From these tests which extended over a period of 5 years, we may conclude that is not as profitable to raise chicks for broilers late in the season, that we should plan hatches so that we can get the broilers off before we ordinarily expect the hottest days of summer to arrive. Since the gains in weight are slower in hot weather, we may figure our feeding cost a little higher.

Another important item was noted, however, in these tests. The late hatched pullets seemed to make more rapid gains as they reached 4 to 6 months of age, and came into laying at about the same age as did their earlier sisters. So if late chicks are well cared for and kept healthy thru the summer we need not worry so much that they do not make such rapid

gains as these tests seem to prove they will rebound in the later months.

There is much to be said in favor of the reasonably early hatches in regard to their better results as breeders. If egg production alone is considered, then we may get along well with the later hatches. If one is trying to build up the livability of his flock, then the early chicks have a decided advantage. It is estimated that 60 to 80 per cent of the farm income from poultry comes from eggs. But in order to get lots of eggs we must have good livability among the layers as well as in the baby chick flock. One should consider all the factors involved in planning hatches.

A very good standard that requires good feeding and care is to figure on a 2 pound broiler at 8 to 10 weeks, and a 2½ to 3 pound broiler at 12 weeks. This varies with different breeds and strains, but is near the average. In planning the feeding, in the neighborhood of 3 to 5 pounds of feed will be required to the chick from the ages of 8 to 12 weeks.

Bluestone for Worms

I have requests from several readers for the bluestone solution to be used for worms. Possibly the best means of giving this in water is to make a solution of the bluestone and add sulfuric acid which has some action on tape worms. To make the solution, use enamelware, crockery or glass. Take 1 pound of bluestone and dissolve in 1 gallon of hot water (soft water preferred). Then add 2 ounces of sulfuric acid and mix well. Store in glass or earthenware jugs or jars out of reach of children. Shake well before using, and give 1 tablespoon to each gallon of drinking water. Give for a week or 10 days, discontinue for a like period and repeat until the flock is in good health. Using this treatment once a month is a very good precaution.

If there are some individuals that are badly effected with worms, the individual nicotine kamala capsule will give quicker results.

As a treatment for lice, there is nothing more effective than sodium fluoride. As a dip, use 1 ounce to every gallon of lukewarm water. Dip on a warm day, and protect birds from drafts. See that the solution gets in well under the feathers, and dip the

Pain Is to Make You Think

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

THERE is a right use as well as a wrong use of pain. How much shall one listen to its voice? It is not a simple question. "Pain is Nature's kindest warning." If pain comes and we summon fortitude to endure it in silence, may we not be losing a chance for life-saving surgery, or encouraging some deformity, or inviting other disaster that might be staved off by prompt medical aid or complete rest. These things are so true that I hesitate to advise you to make light of pain. Yet I know that a goodly proportion of the pains and aches that are the subject of neighborly discussion and many of those brought to light in the doctor's office would never have reached any magnitude had not the patient's fears given them a significance quite beyond their due.

Let me suggest a few definite principles:

1. Never should there be any reference to pains and "miserics" for exhibition purposes, to invoke sympathy, or merely as a topic of conversation. Large oaks have grown from such small acorns. The sympathetic neighbor knows of just such a case—can tell you exactly what to take—and thus it grows.

2. A pain that comes without known cause, is but transient, and does not repeat itself is best kept to oneself.

3. A pain due to some known cause that is within your power to relieve needs no advertisement.

4. A pain or disturbance that continues despite rest and home remedies needs attention. For one living in the country it is a fine thing to have a family doctor with whom one can be on such terms that a telephone consultation is possible. In conducting such a call, be prepared to tell the doctor all that you can about the pain (a) location, (b) character, (c) anything that might have provoked it, (d) whether constant or occasional, (e) whether it comes at stated intervals, (f) if relieved by posture or applications, (g) what you have already tried for relief. With such information, the doctor can at least set your mind at rest and he will know if he should make a visit.

5. If the pain is not sufficiently important for consultation with your doctor, keep it to yourself and refuse to worry. Just give it sufficient thought so that you may know which of you is winning.

—KF—

Give Books for Christmas

By JANET McNEISH

This Passion Never Dies—By Sophus Keith Winther. Macmillan, \$2.50. An able story of post-war struggles against depression, and a certain kind of victory which immigrant families dig out for themselves.

A Town is Born. By Tom Sayres. Macmillan, \$1.50. This is an American Christmas story of today taking place in a Pullman section of the Limited. It is dedicated "To every child to whom all things are possible in the magic land of 'Let's Pretend'—that is, in the imagination. Also to all grown-ups if, indeed, there be any grown-ups at Christmas time whose fondest wish is to make all children's Christmas dreams come true."

Timely Leaflets

Housewives constantly are looking for cooking, canning and curing suggestions. We have selected leaflets with that in mind. Included also, are beauty mind. Please address your order to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

One-Dish Supper Recipes. 10 practical recipes such as diced vegetable stew; Chop Suey; salmon a la China. Price 2c.

How Our Folks Cure Meat. Complete instructions for Brine Cure and Dry Cure; also 5 recipes for baking and preparing ham. Price 2c.

Homemade Beauty Remedies. Suggestions for caring for the skin, hair, teeth and eyes. Price 2c.

Meat Canning. General complete directions and recipes for canning beef and pork. Price 2c.

Handy Quilting Frames. Simple to make. Complete instructions with illustration. Price 2c.

The World Celebrates Christmas

By LEILA LEE

IT'S Christmas time again, a time of happiness and joy. We celebrate Christ's birthday, and we have our customs of decorating the Christmas tree, hanging stockings for Santa Claus to fill with gifts for children, carol singing and greetings of "Merry Christmas!"

But what about Christmas in other lands? What are some of their customs for Christmas?

Santa Claus visits many other countries, and takes a different form in almost every one. He gives presents in many ways.

In Norway, the presents are placed in a basket. No one is forgotten on Christmas Eve. The birds have their bunches of wheat placed outside the window on trees or poles. The horses, cows, cats and dogs have an extra portion of the best for their supper.

Instead of wishing others a Merry Christmas, the one who wakes first, sings a little hymn. In Norway and Sweden, Christmas is called "Yule-peace." All quarrels stop, the courts are closed and children who have been naughty with each other "make up." The children are taught to believe that ever since Christ was born, at midnight on Christmas Eve the cattle turn their heads to the East and kneel down and worship the Christ Child. As the cattle and birds of the air know that the Christ Child was born on that day, they must be given a feast.

In Denmark, Santa Claus is known as "Nisson," meaning a Christmas brownie in the shape of a little old man with a long gray beard who is supposed to live under the ground.

In Italy and Russia the day of giving presents is called the Epiphany, which comes 12 days after Christmas on January 6. The story is told to the children that when the Wise Men were seeking the Infant Christ, they passed the house of an old woman who asked them where they were going. She told them if they would wait until she finished cleaning her house, she would go with them. They could not wait, but told her to follow them. When she was ready, they had gotten too far on their way for her to find them, and she has been trying to find the Christ Child ever since. Every year when Epiphany comes, she goes down the chimney of every house and leaves gifts for the children in the house, in the hope that one of them may be the Christ Child, for whom she is looking.

The little Dutch children like best St. Nicholas Day, which comes 3 weeks before Christmas. St. Nicholas comes driving a white horse instead of reindeer and the children carefully clean their wooden shoes and fill them with hay and oats for the saint's horse. They place the shoes on the hearth in the evening, and in the morning the hay and oats are gone and in their places are toys and candies for the good children, switches for the naughty ones. In Belgium, too, St. Nicholas travels on a horse instead of with reindeer. The children put carrots in their shoes for his horse.

The Yule Log is strictly an English custom. It is the emblem of hospitality and good cheer. The Yule Log is cut the year before so that it may be well seasoned and dried to send out its sparkle and cheer when placed in the great wide fireplaces on Christmas Eve.

In France, Santa Claus is Pere Noel, meaning Father Christmas. When he delivers the gifts, with him comes Rupprecht, who carries a bundle of switches for children who have been naughty. French children receive more of their presents on New Year's day than on Christmas.

In Switzerland, Santa Claus is said to have a wife to assist him in his work. Her name is Saint Lucy.



Dr. Lerrigo

A Nervous Disorder

Will you please tell me the cause of a child 9 years old batting her eyes almost continually and the cure for same? Her eyes are not sore. She is a nervous child.—Mrs. M.

This is a fault of the nervous system and is known as nystagmus. It is curable by building up the system with rest and special nourishment. Sometimes there is an eye defect that requires spectacles.

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

Two-State Ring Broken Up Marker Played a Part

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

IN THE midst of an epidemic of stealing in Cherokee county, M. G. Hopkins, Elk City, came upon two men in the act of loading his cultivator into their truck. Mr. Hopkins called to his neighbors, Lloyd and Thornton Pendergrast. They gave chase. The pursuing car crowded the truck into a ditch and both vehicles were damaged. The intruders, who made their escape at that time. Hopkins and his helpers got the license tag number, turned the information over to Sheriff Harold Smith, Cherokee county, who arrested Wilbur Cook. Search of the Cook farm revealed several other articles stolen from farmers in Kansas and Missouri. During the investigation, Sheriff Smith telephoned to the Protective Service that he had found a set of harness in Cook's possession, which was marked in several places with the identification mark No. 08 CP. Records were checked in the office of the Protective Service, and it was found that, earlier, Fritz Wilhelm, Golden City, Mo., had reported two sets of harness stolen from his farm. He said each of them was marked by the Protective Service mark number 08 CP.

Prepared for Second Theft

The Protective Service notified Wilhelm about the discovery in Cherokee county. The following affidavit will explain what happened:

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
"A set of harness was stolen from my barn in October, 1936. It was not marked at that time and I began reading up on the Bloodhound Thief Catcher, stamping and branding device furnished by the Protective Service, and immediately obtained one. I marked my property, including all of my harness. On January 5, 1938, 2 sets of harness, 5 bridles, and 3 leather collars were stolen. We made an extended search but were unsuccessful until an investigation, being carried on by officers in Cherokee county, Kansas, resulted in the finding of a set of harness bearing Capper identification mark No. 08 CP, in the possession of the suspect, Wilbur Cook. I was notified and went personally and identified the set of harness as mine. The harness was the only thing that furnished a clue. I feel the marker is great and did a wonderful lot of good this time. Signed, Fritz Wilhelm, Protective Service Member. Frank Vallembois, Sheriff, Barton county, Missouri."

Cook was prosecuted on several counts, one of which involved the attempt to steal from Hopkins' posted farm. The punishment was 3 years to the penitentiary. A regular reward of \$50, paid by Kansas Farmer, all went to Service Member Hopkins, who said he would divide with his neighbors. An extra reward of \$25 went to Service Member Wilhelm, Golden City Mo., because his Bloodhound Thief Catcher mark helped to prove the accused guilty of another crime.

Took Trickery to Get Him

Believing that property was being stolen from their home, Mrs. May Peckham, Rt. 1, Rantoul, and her son pretended they were going away, then hid to watch for intruders. C. H. Anderson entered their home and came out carrying a sack full of articles. The Peckhams notified the sheriff. Anderson was arrested and given a jail sentence of 1 year. Kansas Farmer has rewarded the Peckhams with a \$25 check for their performance.

Tire Had Unusual Design

About all the evidence left on the Dale Hughes farm, when a roan steer was stolen, was the tire prints of the thieves' car. Each tire had a different tread. One was an unusual design. Tracks lead toward the home of N. L. Butz. At the first opportunity, Hughes examined Butz' car and found the tires to show a close resemblance to the tracks on his farm. Butz was arrested and admitted to the stealing. He is serving an indefinite sentence at the state reformatory at Hutchinson. The

\$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, was divided between Service Member Hughes and Sheriff Fred Coon, Harper county, who made the arrest.

To date, Kansas Farmer has paid a total of \$28,250 in rewards for the conviction of 1,160 thieves, found guilty of stealing from premises posted with warning signs.

-KF-

Fattening Feed

(Continued from Page 3)

disconsidered, grain in ground heads made more economical gains than ground threshed grain.

It is likely to be safer in many cases to feed ground heads to lambs, as they get some roughage to prevent digestive disturbance. There are also many Kansas farmers who would prefer to head at least a part of their milo. It can then be stored in the dry for any reasonable length of time, whereas threshed milo will heat in the bin as soon as warm weather or germination time arrive. Milo or kafir heads may be piled outside for a time with virtually no cost for storage.

Results of feeding grain sorghums to hogs, have been nearly as satisfactory as with cattle and sheep. In tests at the Kansas station, kafir was worth 90 per cent as much, pound for pound, as corn, when properly balanced with tankage and alfalfa, or other suitable supplement, the same as required for corn. In other tests milo grain was found to be worth 95 per cent as much as corn.

Grinding is generally considered best when grain sorghum is fed to hogs, but recent tests in Texas have indicated it is of little value when the grain is self-fed. In this case hogs will take more time to chew it.

Tankage or other protein supplements may be safely self-fed along with milo or kafir, when the latter is also self-fed right alongside. Any situation which would make it more convenient for the hogs to eat the tankage, would naturally result in too heavy consumption of the protein feed. This would be costly, altho not dangerous to the health of the hogs.

Many Kansans have judged the value of grain sorghums by results in feeding the grain of forage sorghums. The grain of the ambers, sumac, orange,

or similar varieties, commonly classed as cane seed, is not very palatable because of its bitter taste and hard coat. Hogs may be forced to eat it by feeding in mixture with corn, but the relative value, as given by C. E. Auel, swine specialist at the college, is only 63 per cent of corn, and 70 per cent of kafir. These figures relate to "cane seed," which would be interpreted as meaning the extremely bitter sorghums. Sumac grain has appeared more palatable, altho not to be compared with kafir or milo.

-KF-

Dairymen Elect Homer Hatch

Homer Hatch, of Gridley, was elected president of the Kaw Valley Dairy Herd Improvement Association at the annual meeting in Topeka. Robert Romig, of Topeka, was elected vice-president, and E. M. Wade, of Burlington, secretary and treasurer. Other members of the board of directors elected: Paul French, of St. Marys, and Walter Tudor, of Holton.

D. M. Seath, Extension specialist of dairy husbandry at Kansas State College gave members instructions in connection with testing and improving herds. He was assisted by Raymond Doll, also of Kansas State College. Twenty-four herds in this district are being tested under supervision of Merl Thomson, of Topeka.

-KF-

Finds Place for Grass

Glenn Bloom, Medicine Lodge, has found that Crested wheat grass fits profitably into his farm program. He planted 100 pounds of seed on 7½ acres and harvested 1,000 pounds of seed in July. The seed is worth 20 cents a pound, giving a gross return of about \$25 an acre.

WIBW Program Schedule

Two Weeks Beginning December 18

Daily Except Sunday

4:30 a. m.—Roy Faulkner
5:00 a. m.—Devotional Program
5:15 a. m.—Al Clauser's Oklahoma Outlaws
5:45 a. m.—Daily Capital News
6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Roundup
6:45 a. m.—Checkerboard Boys (M-W-F)
7:00 a. m.—News—Hybrid Corn Co.
7:15 a. m.—Al Clauser's Oklahoma Outlaws
7:30 a. m.—Henry and Jerome
7:45 a. m.—Hymns of All Churches
8:00 a. m.—Unity School
8:15 a. m.—Pappy and His Boys
8:30 a. m.—The Party Line
8:45 a. m.—Betty and Bob
9:00 a. m.—Andy Walker and the Melodeons (T-Th-Sat)
9:00 a. m.—IGA Program (M-W-F)
9:15 a. m.—Myrt and Marge
10:30 a. m.—Protective Service
10:40 a. m.—Weather Bureau

10:45 a. m.—Judy and Jane
11:00 a. m.—Kitty Keene
11:15 a. m.—Grandma Travels
11:30 a. m.—Dinner Hour
12:00 noon—H. D. Lee News
12:15 p. m.—KANSAS FARMER MARKETS
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:25 p. m.—Raymond Gilkeson, Managing Editor Kansas Farmer (Th)
2:00 p. m.—Life Can Be Beautiful
2:15 p. m.—Harris-Goar's Street Reporter
2:30 p. m.—Scattergood Baines
2:45 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
3:15 p. m.—This Day is Ours
3:30 p. m.—Hilltop House
3:45 p. m.—Edmund Denney
4:00 p. m.—Ma Perkins
4:15 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch
4:25 p. m.—Highway Patrol
5:30 p. m.—Jack Armstrong
5:45 p. m.—Dick Tracy
6:00 p. m.—Captain Midnight
6:15 p. m.—Sophie Tucker (M-W-F)
6:15 p. m.—Sunflower Coal News (T-Th-Sat)
10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickel—News
10:30-12—Dance Music

Highlights of the Week's Schedule

Sunday, December 18 and 25

10:30 a. m.—Major Bowes Family
11:00 a. m.—First Methodist Church
12:00 noon—Daily Capital News
5:15 p. m.—Daily Capital News
6:30 p. m.—SENATOR CAPPER
7:00 p. m.—Old Fashioned Revival Hour
8:00 p. m.—Ford Sunday Hour
10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickel—News
10:15 p. m.—American Legion

Monday, December 19 and 26

6:45 p. m.—Pentecostal Tabernacle
7:00 p. m.—Crime Patrol (also 8:15 and 10:15)
7:30 p. m.—Pick and Pat
8:00 p. m.—Lady Esther Serenade
9:30 p. m.—Cantor's Camel Caravan

Tuesday, December 20 and 27

6:45 p. m.—Voice of the Farm
7:00 p. m.—Big Town
7:30 p. m.—Al Jolson's Show
8:00 p. m.—We, the People
8:30 p. m.—Camel Caravan
9:00 p. m.—Dr. Christian

Wednesday, December 21 and 28

6:30 p. m.—Colgate Ask It Basket
7:30 p. m.—Paul Whiteman's Orchestra
8:00 p. m.—Texaco Star Theatre
9:00 p. m.—Prayer Meeting

Thursday, December 22 and 29

6:30 p. m.—Joe Penner
7:00 p. m.—Kate Smith's Hour
8:00 p. m.—Major Bowes

Friday, December 23 and 30

6:45 p. m.—Voice of the Farm
7:00 p. m.—Campana's First Nighter
7:30 p. m.—Burns and Allen
8:00 p. m.—Orson Welles Mercury Theatre

Saturday, December 24 and 31

6:00 p. m.—Saturday Night Swing Club
6:30 p. m.—Joe E. Brown
7:00 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
9:00 p. m.—Your Hit Parade

Kansas Bull Leader in His Breed



HOLLEDALE MARSHAL 1471353, one of the outstanding Milking Short-horn bulls of his time, died recently at the government experimental farm at Beltsville, Md. This bull was selected as a proved herd sire for the U. S. Government herd at Beltsville after a country-wide survey. This bull was used in the John B. Gage herd at Duallyn Farm, Eudora, Kan., from 1928 till 1935. The government purchased him from Duallyn farm as the best proved sire they could find for use there. This bull spent most of his life in Kansas, was first prize aged bull at the American Royal in 1934 and is the sire of many herd bulls used by Kansas breeders. He was a bull of immense size, weighing 2,600 pounds in breeding condition. He also is one of the highest ranking Milking Shorthorn sires on the Mount Hope index basis on daughters in milk and butterfat production. He has 11 Record of Merit daughters and there will be many others to complete records.

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

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

FARMERS MARKET

RATES 6 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive insertions; eight issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an agate line, or \$7 per column inch; five line minimum; 3 columns by 165 lines maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Head and signature limited to 24 point openface type. No cuts allowed. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of issue.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

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

BABY CHICKS

SEX-ed \$3.95
Chix UP C.O.D. Per 100 F.O.B.

You'll like Bush's husky Ozark chicks, 95% sexed guarantee, 100% live delivery; pullets, cockerels or unsexed. Prove to your satisfaction why customers, like Geo. Mikek, Hutchinson, Minnesota, report outstanding results and prize winnings. 300-egg bloodline from accredited, blood-tested flocks. Bush's Giant-type White Leghorns and 20 other popular breeds. Extremely low prices, easy terms. Write today for free descriptive literature.

BUSH HATCHERY, Box 225-A, Clinton, Mo.

Schlichtman Square Deal Chicks, Missouri Approved, 100% blood-tested. Prepaid per 100: Leghorns, Anconas, \$6.75; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Langshans, Minorcas, \$7.25; Giants, Brahma, \$8.40; heavy assorted, \$6.60; Leftovers, \$4.90. Write for free catalog explaining our 2-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

Coombs ROP Leghorns. World record ROP Hens, 355 eggs. Chicks, eggs sexed by ROP males from 350-318 egg hens. Breeding males from proven sires and dams. Sexed chicks. Big early order discount. Free bulletin, "Feeding layers for better profits." Catalog, Hatching now. Coombs & Son, Box 6, Sedgwick, Kansas.

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

Booth's Famous Chicks. Strong, healthy, quick growing. Excellent layers. From one of America's greatest breeding institutions, 10 varieties. Also sexed chicks. Reduced prices. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 811, Clinton, Mo.

20 Breeds. Bush's Famous Ozark Chicks. Pullets, \$2.90 up; surplus cockerels, \$3.95 up. C.O.D. F.O.B. hatchery, 100% delivery. Immediate shipments. Free catalog. Bush Hatchery, Box 325-A, Clinton, Mo.

JERSEY GIANTS

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

WHITE LEGHORNS

White Leghorn Cockerels from Coombs individually pedigreed stock. Mrs. Chas Davis, Eldon, Kan.

U. S. Certified English Leghorn cockerels. Mrs. J. I. Uish, Peabody, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Fancy Single Comb Red cockerels. High egg production. Blood tested stock, \$1.00. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS

Barred Rock Cockerels, state approved, blood tested, \$2.00. Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS

White Rock Cockerels. Large birds, heavy laying strain. State Fair winners. L. E. Morgan, Rt. 7, Lincoln, Nebr.

DUCKS AND GESE

Mammoth Toulouse Geese. Priced reasonable. E. M. Kreh, Marion, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

Sixty-five Years of Continuous Service to farmers and shippers is our proud record. Join the thousands of successful shippers who each year ship all their dressed turkeys, ducks, geese, capons and veal to us. Get the most for what you produce. "A Cough shipper is a Cough booster." Start shipping at once for the holiday trade. Cough Commission Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Eggs, Broilers, Hens Wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

Roses—2 Year, field-grown, Red, Pink, Shell Radiance, Tallman, Pres. Hoover, Sunburst, Etoile Holand, Columbia, Luxembourg, Caledonia, Briarcliff. All by each postpaid. Ship C. O. D. Catalog free. Naughton Farms, Waxahachie, Texas.

200 Yellow Free Blakemore or Dunlap plants delivered, \$1.00. Free catalog on strawberries, Nectar-berry, Boysenberry and Youngberry. Waller Bros., Judsonia, Arkansas.

Peach Trees 5c, Apples 7c. Send catalog other fruits, 300,000 trees. Salesmen wanted. Baker Nurseries, Higginson, Ark.

DOGS

Black English Shepherd Puppies. Special prices for Christmas. Best farm and watch dogs. Breeder 20 years. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan., Box 50.

Rat Terrier Pups. Bred for ratters. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

English Shepherd Puppies, natural heelers. Ed Barnes, Collyer, Kan.

For Sale: Bull Dog Pups. Large kind. Clay Van Horn, Lyons, Kan.

ANIMAL BREEDING

Stallion and Jack Owners have been taking our course for 20 years. Scientific methods; capsule breeding; experiments. 1939 term January 9-13. Inter-state Scientific Breeding School, Box 64, Erie, Kan.

BURGLAR ALARMS

Protect Your Chicken House from thieves. Newly invented burglar alarm. No batteries, no electricity. Loud gong, works like a clock. Complete with instructions, only \$3.50. Sent C. O. D. The Night Watch Burglar Alarm Co., 1305 Wayne Avenue, Topeka, Kansas. Agents wanted.

MACHINERY

Farmers! Make more money by cleaning and grading your grain and corn for seed and market. We have the right machine, priced right. Free folders, prices, Hart-Carter Co., Dept. F, Minneapolis, Minn.

Factory Rebuilt Hay Cutters, silo-fillers—sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 26-inch. Same guarantee as new equipment. Smalley Corporation, Dept. K, Manitowish, Wisconsin.

Combine: Used 1938 model rubber tired Oliver combine at almost half price. Also used tractors. G. N. Kysar & Sons, Wakeeney, Kan.

I. H. C. All Steel 4 hole sheller with extension feeder, \$50.00. Voss & Verhage, Downs, Kan.

Wanted to Buy: Moline cultivator attachment for Fordson. Frank Schardein, Partridge, Kan.

For Sale: 4 hole Joliet corn sheller. Good condition. W. E. Bender, Ellsworth, Kan.

Wanted: A Good Used Hammer Mill. Virgil W. Johnson, Frankfort, Kan.

HAMMER MILLS

Richman's Hammermill—Poorman's Price. \$39.50 up. Link Mfg. Company, Fargo, N. Dak.

IRRIGATION SUPPLIES AND TANKS

Irrigation Well Casing, all diameters and gauges; plain, perforated, or screen; lock seam, riveted or welded. Turbine pumps, suction and discharge pipe, footvalves. Write for prices. Norton Manufacturing Co., Norton, Kan.

MILKING MACHINES

For Sale: Good Used Surge Milker, stainless steel units, No. 3 pump. New guarantee. Babson Bros. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

TRUCK AND AUTO PARTS

Save Half. Guaranteed, reconditioned truck and auto parts. All parts—all models, makes. Catalog free. General Auto, 7008-K, Cottage Grove, Chicago.

BATTERIES AND LIGHT PLANTS

Edison Storage Batteries for lighting and power. Non-acid. Odorless. Fifteen year life. Five year unconditional guarantee. Reasonably priced. Tremendous savings in battery and light plant combinations. Free illustrated literature. See-Jay Co., 72 Sterling Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

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Rebuilt Plants; new parts; Delco, Westinghouse. Republic Electric Co., Davenport, Iowa.

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1,000 Watt 32 volt wind-power light plant complete with tower and batteries. C. E. Olson, Solomon Rapids, Kan.

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Outstanding Engineering Achievement. Super Electric Fence. Precision built, synchronized electro-breaker. Simple. Efficient. Slashes costs. Fully Guaranteed. 30 day trial. Free literature. Distributors, dealers wanted. Super Fence, AK-2500 Wabash, Chicago.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

Alternating Current Generators. 500 watt \$22.50. 2,000 watt \$65.00. 5,000 watt direct current \$55.00. Other generator and motor bargains. Electrical Surplus Company, 1885 Milwaukee, Chicago.

RADIOS

Amazing New Farm Radios—No batteries to charge, no equipment to buy. Beautiful full size table model complete with 1,000 hour battery \$16.95. Guaranteed by oldest exclusive maker of farm radios in America. Territory open for Farmer-Agents. Write today for complete information. L'Atro Mfg. Co., Decorah, Iowa.

BUTANE PLANTS

Save 1/2—Buy Direct at factory cost. Freight prepaid to you. Prices start at \$124.50. 3 years to pay on FHA plan. Approved by Underwriters Laboratories. 24 hour gas delivery service. Write Homegas, Wichita, Kan.

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

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AUCTION SCHOOLS

\$100 Day Auctioneering. Term soon, free catalog. Reich Auction School, Austin, Minn.

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Introductory Offers—Any roll developed and two prints each negative 25c—or any roll developed and two 5x7 special enlargements best negative 25c. Special Fadeproof Automatic Process. Insures sharper, clearer, lifetime prints. Specify offer wanted. Reprints 3c each. Superfoto Films, Dept. 28A, Kansas City, Mo.

Roll Filmachine Developed and your choice of (1) 8 Finerfotos and 2 Professional Bromide enlargements, or (2) 16 guaranteed Finerfotos or (3) 8 Finerfotos and one beautiful oil colored enlargement, 25c coin. Order by number. Finerfotos, Box N 898, Minneapolis, Minn.

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Inventors—Time Counts—Don't risk delay in patenting your invention. Write for new 48-page free booklet, "Patent Guide for the Inventor." No charge for preliminary information. Clarence A. O'Brien and Hyman Berman, Registered Patent Attorneys, 150-W Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

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OLD GOLD WANTED

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

Cash by Return Mail for Antique Jewelry, Discarded Watches, Gold Teeth. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write, Lowe, 1208-V, Kesner Bldg., Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Mechanically Inclined Farmers to handle wind-electric plants and batteries in their home territory. Unusual opportunities offered. Write to 801 Des Moines Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

BUILDING MATERIAL

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

RAZOR BLADES

Safety Razor and 100 Blades \$1.00 postpaid. Also Elgin electric razors, guaranteed 1 year \$3.00 postpaid. Denver Simmons, Gambler, Ohio.

WHOLESALE OILS

Wanted, Reliable Farmer in East township as dealer for Archer Lubricants, Batteries, Radion and Wind Chargers. Fisk and Gillette tractor tires and wheels. Have good proposition for right man. Write in Dept. H, Archer Petroleum Corp., Omaha, Nebraska.

AGENTS WANTED

Prosper with Heberling's. We offer ambitious men and women a chance to make more money—be independent. No layoffs—steady, profitable work. Sell farm and home needs to friends and neighbors. Car needed, but no capital or experience required. Get all the facts. Write Dept. KF, G. C. Heberling Co., Bloomington, Ill.

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

SALESMEN WANTED

Wanted: Man With Car to take over profitable Rawleigh Route. Established customers. Must be satisfied with good living at start. Write Rawleigh's, Dept. L-101-KFM, Freeport, Ill.

MALE HELP WANTED

Start Now In Your Own Profitable Business. All you need is a car and average ambition. We can place you in a business where you can earn more money than you could in any other business or occupation. Write today for full particulars. Join our force of established retailers and become financially independent. Several choice territory vacancies in this and adjoining states now open. Dr. Ward's Medical Co., Dept. K, Winona, Minn.

HOSIERY

Finest Silk Hosiery—Wholesale to You—five pairs, \$1.00. Handsome, lustrous bedspread, \$1.29. Directco, KF 221W Broad Street, Savannah, Georgia.

Ladies' Silk Hosiery slightly imperfect, 5 pairs \$1.00. Children's fancy socks, 6 pairs \$1.00. Postpaid, guaranteed. Quality Hosiery, Burlington, N. C.

HONEY

Extra Quality Clover Honey; 10 lb. pail \$1.00; 60 lb. can \$4.90. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

SADDLERY

Cowboy Boots, saddles, work clothes. Largest stock in Kansas. Prices reasonable. Send saddles or harness for repairs. Gibson Harness Co., 460 Main, Wichita.

FARM WORK WANTED

Married Man, no children, wishes farm work by month. Harry Goldsborough, Box 737, Rt. 8, Wichita, Kan.

SPARROW TRAPS

Sparrow Trap—Get rid of these pests. Any boy can make one. Plans 10c. Sparrowman, 1715-A Lane St., Topeka, Kan.

LAND—IOWA

38 Acre Improved Dairy Farm, 8-room modern house, excellent buildings. Debtless college town, low taxes. Guernseys, milk route, orchard, paving. Excellent place to educate family. Owner retiring. Bargain includes equipment, herd. Terms. Charles Hoffman, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

LAND—KANSAS

Farm Home Opportunities in Washington County, Kansas. Federal Land Bank farms for sale. Small down payments, low interest rates, long time to pay. 240 acres, improved, 100 acres in cultivation, 80 acres pasture and meadow, school adjoins, a bargain at \$7000.00. 314 acres, good improvements, 50 acres creek valley, 20 acres upland in cultivation, remainder excellent pasture. An ideal home and stock farm. \$9600.00. Write or see T. J. Hogan, Sec.-Treas., Kimeo NEFA, Greenleaf, Kan.

Farms—\$25 to \$50 per acre, one of the best livestock and general farming districts in Kansas. Exceptionally liberal terms. Mott & Lydick, Herington, Kansas.

South West Kansas: best wheat farms in the world, new oil field developing, prices on bottom, invest now, become independent. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.

320 Acres, 7 miles out, 100 plow, balance fine blue stem pasture; good improvements, silo, water system, \$30 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

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

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, Onto-Oregon, 824 S. W. Fifth Avenue, Portland, Oregon.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

Farms That Pay in the Great Northern Railway Agricultural Empire, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Fertile black soil, high production crops, grain, fruit, vegetables, feed and livestock. Many kinds of farms for selection. Write for book on state you prefer. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 1202, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

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.

Good Farms Available. Washington, Minnesota, Idaho, Western Montana, Oregon. Dependable crops, favorable climate. Write for impartial advice, literature and list of typical bargains. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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

Wanted: To Hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. Wm. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

Lands: If you want to buy, or sell, or trade your land or property—write Kysar Realty Company, Wakeeney, Kan.

Idea for Weaning Pigs

Pigs are weaned from their mothers by ringing them with fish-hook nose rings, which have sharp points curved up, on A. R. Carpenter's farm, Franklin county. The sows won't let pigs suckle, but the pigs are more contented because they are right at home. The mothers dry up without swelling and caking since the pigs will manage to get a little milk for the first few days. There are two main advantages. The sows make smoother market hogs when fattened out, and the pigs keep growing without a setback after weaning.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

HAMPSHIRE FALL PIGS

Fall pigs, boars and gilts, unrelated pairs. Also a fine lot of bred gilts. All of today's blockier type. Also spring boars.
C. E. McCURE, REPUBLIC, KAN.

Quigley Hampshire Farm

20 HEAD CHOICE REGISTERED SPRING BOARS.
Quigley Hampshire Farms, Williamstown, Kan.
Mail address: St. Marys, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

BETTER FEEDING POLANDS

Wider, deeper bodies, shorter legs. The farmer and feeder kind. Fall pigs, either sex. Also bred gilts.
F. E. WITTUM & SON, CALDWELL, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

Durocs of Royal Blood

33 years a breeder of heavy boned, shorter legged, easier feeding type. 50 real boars; 40 fancy bred gilts for 1939 farrow. Immured. Reg. Shipped on approval. Come or write me your needs. Catalog. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE
715 Lincoln St. Topeka, Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Penshurst American Banner

Bred bull calves for sale, from 2 weeks to 4 months old. Dams sired by Penshurst Beauty Prince and Strathglass Elmar, both proven bulls, never below 4% average in 2 1/2 years testing. Priced \$25, and up. One serviceable bull.
J. L. GRIFFITHS, EMLEY, KAN.

Broadlawn Ayrshire Farm

Offers for sale pure bred Ayrshire bull calves 3-5-7 months old, one 17 months and one 2-year-old. All from dams with qualifying State fair production records. Good growth, type. Prices reasonable. Write
Floyd Jackson, 228 West First, Hutchinson, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

REG. GUERNSEY BULL

Born March 26, 1937, son of Volor's Gentleman 146503. Alt. Dam's record 505 lb. fat in A.H.I. Also nice bull calf born Aug. 21, 1938. E. C. Thompson, Maple Hill, Kan.

Guernsey Heifer Calves

Choice Wisconsin Guernsey month heifer calves, 2 for \$42.50 delivered. Also young registered bulls in crates.
LOOKOUT FARM, LAKE GENEVA, WISC.

Buy Guernseys — Now

Guernsey bulls out of cows with records up to 700 lbs. A few reg. and grade females. Write Feeser Paramount Dairy or The Sun Farms, Parsons, Kan.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

BROWN SWISS BULLS

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

Brown Swiss Bull Calves

AGE: From one to nine months old. Big rugged fellows from good producing cows, sired by Lamarks Magna of the Cottonwoods. For more information write
E. CORN, R. 6, WICHITA, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States, averaging 638 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LERO, KAN.

ANGUS CATTLE

Lafin Offers Angus Cattle

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

Livestock Advertising Copy

Should be Addressed to

Kansas Farmer

Livestock Advertising Dept.,

Topeka, Kansas

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

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

If you have purebred livestock for sale write us for our special low livestock advertising rate. If you are planning a public sale write us immediately for our

SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

KANSAS FARMER

Topeka, Kansas

Jesse R. Johnson, Manager,
Livestock Advertising Department

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas



John S. Hoffman, Milking Shorthorn breeder, of Ensign, writes that advertising is bringing heavy inquiry. Also changes copy to include a 2-year-old herd bull.

Floyd Jackson, of Hutchinson, offers a fine selection of young registered Ayrshire bulls. They are out of dams with good production records. Nicely developed and of good Ayrshire type.

W. T. Hammond has on his farm, near Portis, a great lot of registered Shropshire ewes sired or bred to a very choice imported ram. They are bred for March lambing and are for sale now.

The Jenkins Brothers, who have had their good herd of registered Guernseys near Independence, Mo., recently moved their herd to a larger farm near Linwood, Kan. Linwood is just a short distance southwest of Kansas City.

Fred Farris, Faucett, Mo., announces a sale of Durocs for February 15. Mr. Farris is one of the oldest and most substantial Duroc breeders in his state. Further information regarding this sale will appear in later issues of Kansas Farmer.

The Morris County Hereford Breeders' Association announce a sale to be held in Council Grove, Friday, January 13. Complete information will appear in next issue of Kansas Farmer. Application for catalog may be made to Dewey McCormick, Council Grove.

C. E. McClure, the big Hampshire specialist at Republic, has had a great year, breeding and selling correct type Hampshires. The McClure herd has come to take rank among the greatest herds in America. His hogs have a certain uniformity and quality that appeals to feeders and breeders alike. It is a real pleasure to recommend both Mr. McClure and his Hampshires.

Woodrow Hereford Farms, Independence, have an attractive announcement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. James Woodrow, proprietor, of the herd writes that the bulls offered are of unusual quality and says he defies buyers to buy the same quality and type from big breeders at twice the price being made on these. Two of the bulls offered were on the show circuit last season.

G. M. Shepherd, old time Duroc breeder of Lyons, reports a good demand for Durocs. Mr. Shepherd has bred and sold into new homes literally thousands of good hogs during his career as a breeder. He loves the business and says it always will show a profit unless grain is scarce as it has been during the last few years. He says now is the time to buy good foundation stock.

Wednesday, January 11, will be Kansas Hereford day at Hutchinson, the first annual sale of the Kansas Hereford Breeders Association. Sixty head have been selected from the leading herds of the state by a committee of competent judges. Forty-five bulls and 15 heifers are suited to herd foundation. Sale will be in State Fair pavilion, starting at 10 a. m. For a catalog, address J. J. Moxley, secretary, Manhattan, Kan.

Clifford Farmer, of Springfield, Mo., former dairy contributor to Capper Publications, now breeder of registered Jersey cattle, held a public sale recently. A top of \$236 was reached on bulls. Bull calves under 5 months old sold for an average of \$93, with a top of \$125. Females topped at \$162.50, the mature cows averaged \$115. Heifers under 1 year old made an average of \$95. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

Hubert J. Griffiths, former resident of Clay Center, Kan., and now of Mulino, Ore., writes Kansas Farmer to know where he can buy a start in registered short-legged, Poland Chinas. Mr. Griffiths was a breeder of Poland Chinas when he resided in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths are extensive growers of turkeys. They marketed 1,600 during the Thanksgiving season. Anyone having the kind of Poland desired by Mr. Griffiths should write him at his Oregon address.

H. G. Eshelman will hold a registered Percheron horse sale February 16. The offering will consist of about 45 head, mostly mares and fillies. The Eshelman Percherons have won more prizes in the largest and strongest shows than any other herd in the entire country. For several years Mr. Eshelman has shown at all of the big Eastern shows and his herd is well known wherever good Percherons are known and appreciated. Advertising regarding the sale will appear in later issues of Kansas Farmer, but request for catalog or other information may be had anytime by writing him at his address, Sedgwick, Kan.

J. B. Dosser continues to breed registered Milking Shorthorns on his farm adjoining Jetmore. Despite many disappointments, chief among which have been feed shortages, Mr. Dosser and his family have remained steadfast in the belief that livestock, especially Milking Shorthorns, would carry them, as well as other farmers, thru. The herd now numbers about 70 head, all of them descended from blood lines well known wherever the best is to be found. Now in service is a son of the good breeding bull Gladstone Ringmaster. The dam of the Dosser bull has an official milk record of 15,952 and 629 fat. His 10 nearest dams averaged 14,516 milk.

C. E. Aubel advises that there will be a special swine meeting at Kansas State College on February 5. Gene Harsh, of the Hampshire World, and C. W. Mitchell, secretary of the National Hog Growers' Association, have been invited. Other interesting numbers on the program will be meetings of the Duroc, Hampshire, and Berkshire state associations. The plan is also to reorganize the state Poland China breeders' association. Mr. Aubel says it will be an interesting and profitable meeting for everyone interested in swine production. A copy of the program may be had by writing Mr. Aubel, care Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan.

To win at the big shows doesn't always require a complete show herd. The following winnings shows what can be done with 5 head. When E. W. Hayden, Clements, exhibited that number of purebred Poland Chinas at the Topeka Free Fair he won 2nd on junior boar, 2nd and 9th on junior gilts, 4th on young herd and 5th on produce of dam and 5th on get of sire. He took the same 5 head on to the State Fair at Hutchinson and made even a better showing by winning 2nd on junior boar pig, 2nd and 4th on junior gilts, 2nd on young herd, 2nd on get of sire and 3rd on produce of dam. One litter of 4 pigs won 241 at

the Hutchinson show. This is a good illustration of what can be accomplished if care is given a few good pigs that are of good type and fitted for the show ring.

After graduating from the Kansas State Agricultural College in 1893, Mr. Yeoman, proprietor of the Yeoman Jersey farm at La Crosse, turned his attention to the breeding of harness horses, but later gave his attention entirely to the building of a worth-while herd of registered Jerseys. Mr. Yeoman is a thoro student of pedigree and has given special attention to the blending of blood lines in order to produce the ideal type of Jersey from the standpoint of both type and production. In doing this he has sought foundation stock from the homes of world champions. He has accomplished much despite series of feed shortages in his part of the state. Mr. Yeoman is a regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer and the small space used should not lead any reader to think of his cattle as being second class. He has a good size herd and can spare stock of different ages at all times.

J. L. Griffiths, Ayrshire breeder of Riley, is now using his second Man O' War bred bull, Man O' War is recognized as the greatest sire of the breed for production, according to Mr. Griffiths, so far as the United States is concerned. Penshurst American Banner's dam, Penshurst O'Nancy, made 543 pounds butterfat as a 12-year-old. In 2 1/2 years the Griffiths herd never averaged below 4 per cent. The bull, Penshurst Beauty Prince, formerly heading the Griffiths herd, is now in service at Kansas State College and the reformatory at Hutchinson. He was used in Mr. Griffiths' herd for 9 years and a lot of the fine cows now in the herd are his daughters. He never sired a poor producer while in the herd. The bull, Strathglass Elmar, also was used in the herd for 2 years and now is owned by the college. Both of the above bulls are proved sires and Mr. Griffiths expects unusual results from the mating of their daughters to his bull, Penshurst American Banner, his sire dam, was one of the best cows in Scotland.

During October, 3 bulls were proved in the Neosho Valley Cow Testing Association. The outstanding one was Chester Johnson's Jersey bull, Golden Maid's Volunteer. This bull increased the average production of his daughters over their dams 54 pounds of butterfat. Five pairs of daughters were used in making the comparison. The dams records ranged from 272 pounds of fat to 417 pounds of fat a year. The daughters ranged from 335 pounds fat to 531 pounds fat a year. An average of 54 pounds a cow for the year for a herd of 18 cows equals 972 pounds of fat for the year. At 30 cents a pound, totals \$291.60, made by Chester Johnson, of Ft. Scott, because he has an outstanding herd bull in service. Add to this the additional value of young bulls for sale sired by such a sire and the further value of heifers sired by him and there is no room for doubt as to the economy of using only the best in herd bulls. One of the other bulls lowered the butterfat average of daughters from what their dams had produced by 10 pounds, and the other one 56 pounds a cow a year. A total loss to his owner of \$299.40, provided 18 head of cows were in the herd and fat sold for 30 cents a pound. This interesting item is taken from the Neosho Valley DHIA news letter.

Confidence in the future of good Herefords was indicated at the Mora E. Gideon dispersion sale held on the farm near Emmett, December 7. Mr. Gideon, not a large breeder but known for his confidence in good stock and sincerity of purpose, welcomed a crowd of between 500 and 600 farmers and others interested in Herefords, Percherons, Hampshire sheep and farm implements. The 22 Herefords, some with calves at foot, others mere calves selling as separate lots, sold for a total of \$2,310, over \$100 a head on an average. Fred Fechner, of Alta Vista, took the top cow with a calf at foot for \$150. Elden Beck, of Riley, paid the same price for another cow, also with calf at foot. O. S. True, of Paxico, was a heavy buyer. Chas. Page, of Havensville, paid \$115 for the only serviceable aged bull sold. The 10 Percherons sold at prices ranging from \$55 for stud colts to \$152.50 for mares. E. F. Hanson, Durham, was the heaviest horse buyer. A pair of matched 2-year-old yearlings sold for \$140 each. The Hampshire sheep sold well, ranging in price from \$19 to \$25 a head. Household furniture, machinery, milk cows, etc., brought the total to a much larger figure than had been expected. Mr. Gideon and wife will take a long vacation, leaving the farm in the hands of their daughter and son-in-law, both of whom are greatly interested in good livestock.

—KF—

Public Sales of Livestock

Percheron Horses

February 16—H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick.

Hereford Cattle

Jan. 11—Kansas Hereford Breeders Association, Hutchinson.

January 13—Morris County Breeders, Council Grove.

Duroc Hogs

February 15—Fred Farris, Faucett, Mo.

—KF—

Device for Peeling Posts

To make a handy device for peeling posts, heat the neck of a farm hoe and straighten. Secure this firmly on a handle and sharpen.—Mrs. C. B.

SHEEP

BRED SHROPSHIRE EWES

Registered, of good quality and sired by of bred to my choice imported ram. They are bred for March lambing. Come and see them. W. T. Hammond, Fertis, Kan.



HIDES . . . FURS

The fur season opens with some articles in good demand, especially Skunk and Mink. All Furs wanted at the market, also Beef and Horse Hides. Give us your offerings. Quotations and Tags furnished on request.

T. J. BROWN 126 NORTH-KANSAS TOPEKA, KANSAS

HEREFORD CATTLE

First Annual Hereford Show & Sale

of Kansas Hereford Ass'n

Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1939

Kansas State Fair Pavilion HUTCHINSON, KAN.

45 Bulls . . . 15 Heifers

Selected Tops of 34 Kansas' Best Herds—Many Show Ring Winners Included—Your Opportunity to Buy the Best in Type and Breeding

10:00 a. m.—the Show

1 p. m.—the Auction

Fot catalog write

J. J. MOXLEY, Sec.,
Manhattan, Kan.

A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer, Lincoln, Nebr.
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

Hereford Bulls Herd Headers

3 Rugged, Typey, well marked and well bred bulls ready for service, sired by Donald Stanvay 24th.
1 Exceptionally good coming yearling bull sired by Paul Masterpiece out of the Hazel cow Boena.
Hazelord Tone 175th now heads our small herd of good Halett females.
WOODROW FARMS
Independence, Kan.
P. O. Box 562

Schlickau's Bred Herefords

For Sale: 20 bulls, calves, and 10 heifer calves, by Bocado 50th.
W. H. SCHLICKAU, HAVEN, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Shorthorn Cattle for Sale

Cows and heifers, bred to Ashbourne Fame (half bro. to Ashbourne Standard). 8 choice bulls, 3 of them ready for service.
Robt. J. Crockett, Kinsley, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

20 BULLS Weaned and up to choice

herd bulls, \$80 to \$200. Females—not related. One of the largest and oldest herds. Banbury & Sons, Flevna, Kan. (22 mi. W. and 6 S. of Hutchinson, Kan.)

Polled Shorthorn Bulls

Choice roan bulls. Ready for service. Reasonably priced.
FRED VAN NICE, RICHLAND, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Shorthorn Cows—Fresh Now

Good individuals and heavy producers. Also young bulls, some ready for service. Offering 2-year-old Fleche Locust Don Bull, and calves.
JOHN S. HOFFMAN, ENSIGN, KAN.

Duallyn Shorthorn Farms

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

JERSEY CATTLE

Bull Calf Dropped Feb. 9, 1938

Sire—Treasurer Longview 340208—a son of Silver Metal Raleigh's Dairylike Majesty. Dam—Tranquillity Oxford Rose, record on twice a day milking in 335 days—735 lb. milk, 32.7 lb. fat. A real calf at a reasonable price. J. M. MHS & Son, R. 3, Olathe, Kan.

Jersey Baby Bull Calves

Also serviceable ones; breeding will tell. Extreme production and champion, blood blended. \$50 up.
YEOMAN JERSEY FARM, LA GROSSE, KAN.

Lill Offers Jersey Cows

Young Registered Jersey cows for sale. Also young bulls and heifers. Good breeding and excellent individuals. Percy E. Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Dual Purpose Red Polls

20 reg. bred heifers, young bulls, and bull and heifer calves. None better bred. Production records.
G. W. LOCKE, DeGraff (Butler Co.), Kan.

DUAL PURPOSE BULLS

Reg. Dual Purpose Bulls for sale. Ages 8 to 18 months. Outstanding quality. Inspection invited.
WM. WIESE, HAVEN, KAN.

Sure, We Have a Creed!

"My chief aim is to make a steadfast friend of every man, woman and child who subscribes for or advertises in my papers, or transacts business of any nature in this office; the underlying principle that has built up the Capper business is to treat everybody square and not knowingly have one dissatisfied patron."

Arthur Capper

NEATLY framed, in plain sight of everyone entering the home office of Capper Publications, Inc., at Topeka, is Publisher Arthur Capper's creed as printed above.

It not only is Arthur Capper's creed but the guiding inspiration in the relation to both subscribers and advertisers alike of almost 1,000 employes who know that rather lengthy sentence by heart and literally practice what it preaches.

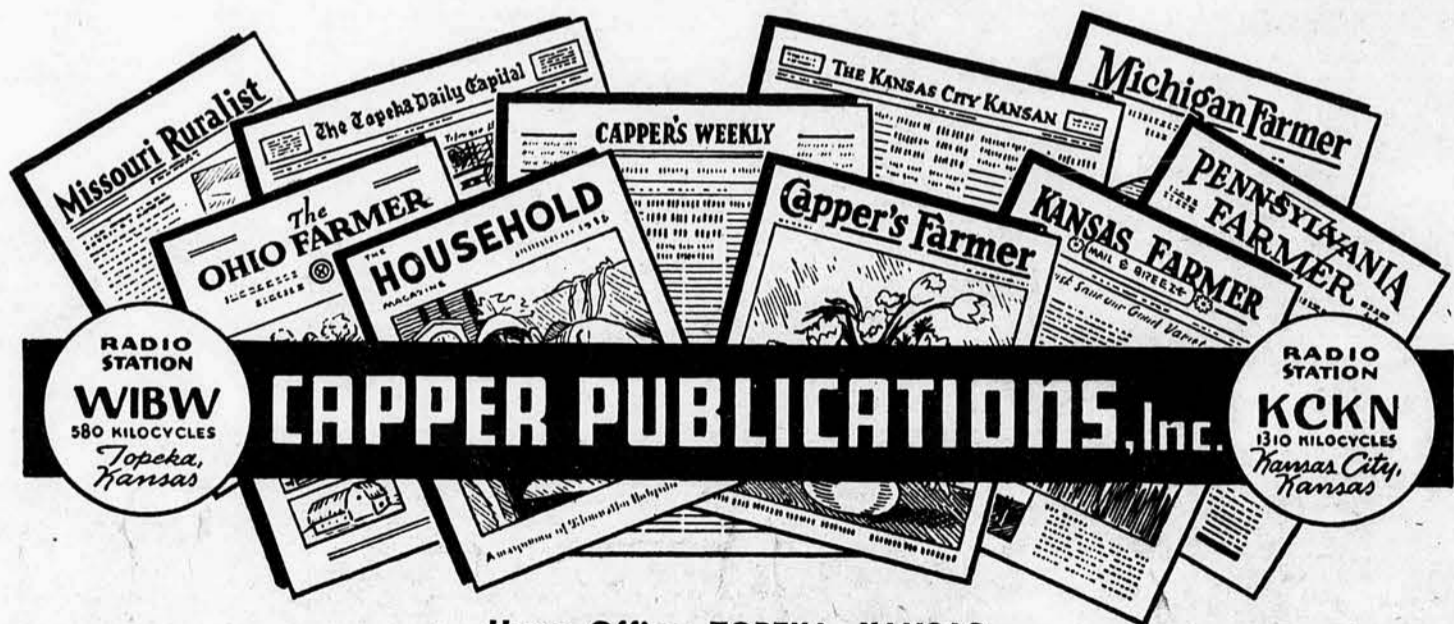
Men, women and children alike who have business with this institution — no matter how trivial — get the attention they deserve.

Last year alone, more than 500,000 persons wrote letters to our various editors — and every one got replies.

We believe this close intimate relationship with our more than four million subscribers is directly responsible for the fact that advertisers annually spend five million dollars to cultivate these subscribers.

They know without being told twice that a group of publications whose main worry is to keep customers satisfied is never lacking in prestige — prestige which automatically is passed on to products advertised in their columns.

ARTHUR CAPPER, President



Home Office: TOPEKA, KANSAS

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