

upper 6/7
copy 2

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 75

December 31, 1938

Number 27



Dr. William J. Hale, Secretary of the National Farm Chemurgic Council, Midland, Mich., will be a speaker at the Agricultural Convention.

Agriculture SPEAKS



"What I Think" is the subject to be covered by Roy Myers, farmer of Lebanon, on the program devoted to farm legislation.



At the Annual State Board of Agricultural Convention, January 11-13

A MOST important week for Kansas agriculture brings the gathering of delegates to the State Board of Agriculture convention in Topeka from every Kansas county. This meeting with its wide scope of interest thruout the state, has been an annual affair for 68 years.

Dates for this lead-off meeting of the new year are January 11 to 13. The Board of Agriculture meeting will be preceded by the convention of fair secretaries and delegates from every section.

A glance at the program, just released by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, reveals he has planned several exceedingly interesting sessions. At 9:30 a. m., Thursday, January 12, "Money and Market Stabilization" will be opened to the opinions of Dr. F. A. Pearson, economist of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

"Trade Barriers Between States," the next subject, seems

fitting for Chester H. Gray, Director of the National Highway Users Conference, in Washington, D. C., a title which indicates a working knowledge of practical barriers to interstate trade.

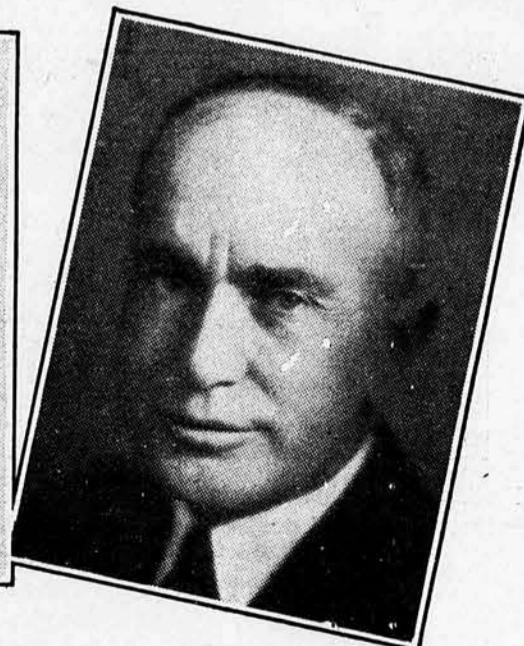
On "Hybrid Corn," C. C. Cunningham, farmer near Eldorado, will give his observations. This closes the morning schedule with all promise of brisk interest.

The second session is devoted to farm chemurgy, which is the science of converting farm crops into commercial products by use of chemistry. Noah Webster didn't know the word chemurgy, which is newly coined. Dr. William J. Hale, secretary of the National Farm Chemurgic Council, will explain the "Mission of Chemurgy." Dr. Leo M. Christensen, of Atchison, will discuss the Agrol industry. A farmer's angle will be thrown directly over the chemurgic industry, when Claude Speck, of Nortonville, follows with the subject "Growing Crops for Agrol." This interesting session

[Continued on Page 2]



Champion livestock judges of Kansas State College, who shattered all records when they won at the International Livestock Exposition last month, making it three straight for college teams. Front row, left to right: Jess R. Cooper, Preston; John P. Perrier, Olpe; Gay S. Tuis, Fredonia; Joe W. Lewis, Larnard. Second row, left to right: Prof. F. W. Bell, coach; Robert Shepherd, Alden; Willis R. Wenrich, Oxford; Wm. G. Alsop, Wakefield.



Essentials of a practical farm program for Kansas will be discussed by F. D. Farrell, President of Kansas State College.

THE GANG AT

WIBW

5,000 W.

580 Kes.

JOINS HANDS TO WISH ALL A VERY
HAPPY NEW YEAR
AND ALL THAT GOES WITH IT!

Newsmen



EZRA HAWKINS

(Hillbilly)

Heard
Mon. thru Fri.
at
2:45 p. m.



EDMUND DENNEY

(Blind Tenor)

Sings at
3:45 p. m.
Mon. thru Fri.



Two of the Mid-West's most widely known radio newsmen are Joe Nickell, left, and Elmer Curtis. The former, sometimes referred to as "Big Nick," is heard nightly at 10 o'clock; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6:15 p. m.; and again on Saturday at 7 a. m. Curtis, whose "H. D. Lee Noon News" has set something of a record in the 800 and some consecutive broadcasts, is heard Monday thru Saturday at 12 o'clock noon. Both men are experienced in gathering and disseminating the day's latest news flashes for radio. To get the news—tune to these two men.

Prof. Pappy Chizzlefinger



During a rare intermission, Prof. Pappy Chizzlefinger calls together his rootin', tootin' "Bohemian Band" members for a photograph. The Bohemian aggregation, a feature of the WIBW schedule every day except Sunday at 8:15 a. m. and on Saturdays at 7 p. m., is complete even to the daschund mascot. Members are (left to right): Winston Shideler, Ted Moore, Billy Baucom, Cliff Beard, Pappy, and Roy Carlson.

Agriculture Speaks

(Continued from Cover Page)

will be Thursday afternoon, January 12, at the G. A. R. Hall in the Memorial Building, common meeting place of the convention.

Friday morning, January 13, the "farm program" will hold sway. Essentials of a "Practical Farm Program for Kansas" is the subject chosen by F. D. Farrell, of Kansas State College. Ray Myers, farmer of Lebanon, will say "What I Think." A fitting close to this program should be the talk by Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, of General Mills, Inc., on "The World of Wheat."

Preceding the final business session of the convention on Friday afternoon, H. J. Gramlich, secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, will talk at 1:30 o'clock on "Substitute Feeds the Drouth Caused Us to Use." Perhaps livestock men aren't expecting to return altogether to feeding methods common before recent



Presiding officer of the agricultural convention will be Guy D. Josseland, Copeland, president of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.



H. J. Gramlich, new secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, will present a comprehensive and authentic report of substitute feeds the drouth taught us to use.

drouth years, and Mr. Gramlich is sure to make good suggestions for permanent adoption of some of the substitute feeds.

Two evening sessions promise delightful entertainment. The Get-Acquainted Dinner on Wednesday evening, at the Jayhawk Hotel Roof Garden, will be open to all who can obtain tickets, with official delegates naturally getting first choice.

For the third consecutive year, members of the college livestock judging team from Kansas State College, and their coach, F. W. Bell, will be guests at the dinner by virtue of having won the International judging con-

test again. Altho they are a different group of boys each year, these 1938 champions will be mightier men than their predecessors, in the eyes of the assemblage, for they accomplished what no judging team has ever done. They won their International contest, on the heels of 1936 and 1937 Kansas college winners.

There will be a Thursday evening session with Rabbi Ferdinand M. Isserman, of St. Louis, discussing "The American Dream."

—KF—

Easy Way to Handle Cows

A convenient system for locking in the milk cows is used by Ernest May, Oberlin. A lever connects with all the stanchions and closes the bars on a dozen cows at one time. The May farm is well equipped. There are concrete floors for hog feeding. A cistern is filled from a well and a windmill, and water is taken in turn from it to fill stock tanks farther down the slope. Two sources of light are used in the home. One is a carbide light plant, and the other a 6-volt wind electric system. The latter provides power for the radio and 2 or 3 lights.

—KF—

Turns to Colby Milo

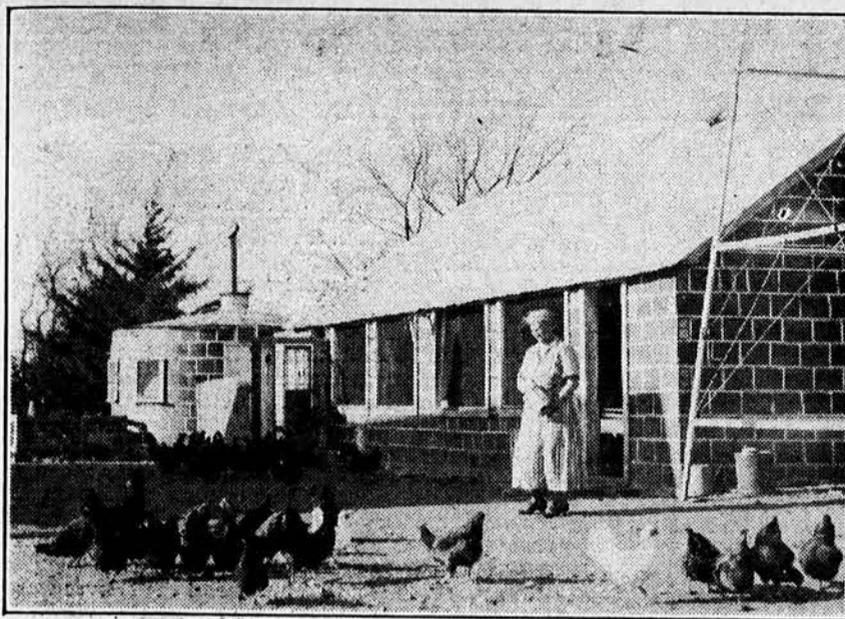
Corn has been discarded as a safe and profitable crop on the upland farm of Ernest May, Oberlin. Instead, Mr. May plans to plant considerable acreage of Colby milo, as soon as seed is available. This should be next year, since there are a number of fine fields of the crop which will be saved for seed purposes.



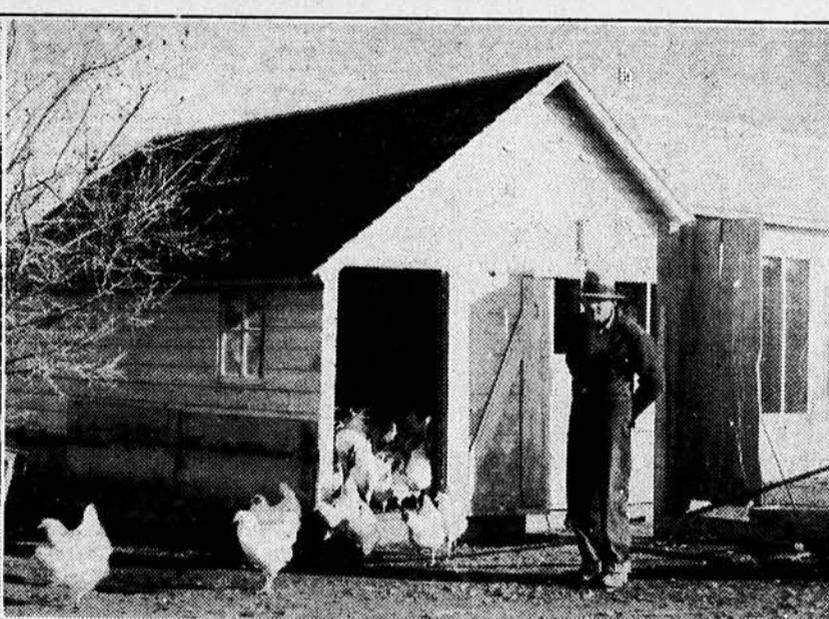
C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado, former, corn breeder and crop judge at leading exhibitions and member of the Board of Agriculture, will discuss hybrid seed corn.



Chester Gray, director of the National Highway Users Conference, Washington, D. C., will talk on "Trade Barriers Between States."



A warm, hollow-tile laying house, with strawloft and open front ideal in winter, is this of Mrs. Harry Povenmire, Gridley. At left, is a tile brooder house.



L. C. Albrecht, Smith Center, uses a made over poultry house, which is kept clean and comfortable, and does very well for his small flock of heavy layers.

Assuring More Eggs

---With Balanced Feed

THE average Kansas hen lays about 85 eggs a year. However, the average hen in laying flocks on which records were kept last year in co-operation with the Kansas Extension Service produced 158 eggs. It is easy to realize that the hens which lowered the average of all Kansas laying flocks, laid almost none of their eggs during the winter season, now just upon us.

Anyone who keeps hens for profit, meaning steady cash for groceries, shoes and such, knows that hens must be encouraged to lay eggs during January, February and March, if the returns are to keep coming.

Going back to the difference of nearly 100 per cent between average hens and those in demonstration flocks, E. R. Halbrook, extension poultryman, sees 4 reasons for the difference. These are, better breeding, feeding, housing and management.

It is too late to do anything about breeding this winter. Housing probably is already provided. Management methods could be changed, meaning methods of feeding grain, supplying water, handling the flock, and day by day meeting of problems.

Feeding is unquestionably the variable factor in poultry handling at this time. If a balanced feed isn't used, eggs are being lost, for hens will readily pay for feed, in eggs, at present prices.

There sometimes is an idea that a farmer who hasn't the primary ingredients for a balanced ration on his farm, can't afford to follow a balanced plan of feeding. Nothing is farther from fact.

If a man can't afford to feed balanced feeds, unless he raises them, then how can thousands of commercial poultrymen make a living, year after year, and buy all their feed. The farmer has the same chance.

Part of the feed must be bought anyway—the meat scraps, buttermilk, alfalfa meal, cod liver oil, and other possible ingredients. If one doesn't have the grain to mix with these necessary items, he can afford to buy it—ready mixed.

There are two manners of using commercial mixed feeds under present offerings of the trade. First, you can buy the entire feed ready mixed. Have no fear of the product being good, if you buy a reputable brand. The formulas are backed by years of experience in getting just the right mixture. An example of successful use of a popular brand of feed is H. D. Atwood, Shawnee county. He has a flock of 185 White Rock pullets, raised entirely on a branded mash. Now he is feeding the laying mash. They reached 70 per cent egg production in November. They were hatched in March.

Mr. Atwood has corn which he grew himself, but he isn't attempting to make the birds use this to cut the cost of laying mash. He bought his mash in early fall, paying \$2.30 a hundred pounds. Wheat straw containing considerable grain is fed as the only scratch grain. Mr. Atwood keeps the laying house above freezing with the aid of an oil heater.

By TUDOR CHARLES

A new service in commercial feeds is offered by most companies now. It will be of particular interest to farmers. This is the concentrate, to be mixed with the farm raised grains. Here is an idea nearly every farm poultryman can use. He has to buy the concentrates anyway. He can get them in exactly the right proportion with no fuss or expense, mix in his own grains carefully, and have as good mash as if he had bought it complete.

An increasing number of feed stores and elevators are mixing feed for the farmer. He brings in his corn, wheat, oats and kafir. It is ground and mixed for a cost of 10 to 15 cents a hundred, the dealer supplying the concentrate at regular cost. In this way you can get a top-notch mixed laying feed, at a cash outlay of 75 cents a hundred pounds or less, you supplying the low-cost grains. This can't be beat.

Weeds to Hold Soil

Destruction of weeds long has been one of the most arduous tasks of farm life.

But now they are to be sown broadcast by airplanes, the seed being obtained from combines, which have been busy threshing weeds of all sorts native to this section.

The object of this plan, which is being directed in Morton county by George Atwood, director of land utilization, is to help tie down the soil against winds that might stir up dust storms until native grasses have a chance to cover the soil again.

Several combines were leased by the government at \$3 an hour, owners paying operation expenses, and they have been running thru great stacks of weeds for seed. Airplanes will be used next spring to scatter the seed over large sections of about 55,000 acres of government land, largely along the Cimarron River.

"Weeds are the logical cover in the badly wind-eroded land while grass is again getting a foothold," Atwood declared. "Grass ultimately will come back, given more favorable seasons, and the weeds will act as a soil protector in the meantime and afford a nurse crop for the young grass, which will reseed itself in time."

Claude Henry, Parsons, shows how lespedeza grew in heavy oats last spring. One hundred acres of lespedeza were grown on the farm managed by Mr. Henry.



Lespedeza Into Own

---Harvest Big Seed Crop

KOREAN lespedeza, known for 10 years past, is coming into its own in Southeastern Kansas in a manner unmistakable. Labette county seems to be the center of the lespedeza boom. In 1937, farmers there raised a tremendous crop of lespedeza, harvesting a large amount of seed. The price at harvest in the fall was set by seed speculators at 2 to 3 cents a pound. But farmers who held their seed realized 5 to 6 cents, and had to turn down orders.

The 1938 crop far exceeded the 1937 harvest, however. There was so much seed in view last fall that a Lespedeza Producers' Association was organized. It is planned that most of the seed will be planted in Labette county, since large acreages still could profitably be sown. George Denison, a good farmer near Altamont, believes lespedeza will make it possible for farmers to carry twice as many cattle on Labette county farms as in other years.

As an example of the enthusiasm of farmers and business men about lespedeza, the Labette County Bankers' Association agreed to provide money for any lespedeza grower to hold his seed until planting time, and also to finance farmers who wish to plant and don't have the money to buy seed. This is the first time the bankers' association has fostered any agricultural project to such an extent. They are doing it because they are fully sold on possibilities of the crop.

Five cents a pound will be the price asked for (Continued on Page 13)

There's More Than One Farm Problem

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

THAT there are several farm problems, as well as numerous farm programs, was emphasized at the "free for all" farmers' conference called in Topeka last week by Senator Capper. Both Eastern Kansas and Western Kansas were well represented at the meeting. That was a healthy thing.

Farmers in Western Kansas have entirely different problems from the more general farmers of Northeastern Kansas. The difference goes beyond the difference in weather and climatic conditions, altho perhaps due largely to weather and climatic conditions.

The Western farmer is largely, altho not entirely, a wheat farmer. The price of his crop depends largely upon the market demand at Liverpool, England.

The Eastern farmer goes in more for diversification. His prices depend more upon domestic market demands.

The domestic wheat market is relatively inelastic. In good times and bad the people of the United States consume about the same amount of wheat per capita.

The domestic market for general farm products is elastic. When factory workers are employed generally, workers consume more meats, vegetables and fruits.

Eastern Kansas, taken as a whole, produces for the domestic market. Western Kansas, so far as price is concerned, produces for a foreign market—right now for a foreign market that is largely non-existent.

The general public, when it pays any attention beyond being irritated by agricultural troubles, thinks of the farm problem as one problem. Eastern Kansas farmers naturally think of it in terms of Eastern Kansas farming; Western Kansas farmers in terms of Western Kansas farming.

The AAA, first, second and third editions, was drawn primarily to help those special-crop farmers who have been for decades producing surpluses for export, and of late years have found themselves producing surpluses but not exporting them.

Eastern Kansas farmers in attendance last week were thoroly surprised, some of them astounded, to learn that farmers in Western Kansas approved the AAA program, generally speaking.

Western Kansas farmers obtained a different idea as to why Eastern farmers have been, and generally are, "off" the AAA programs.

If several hundred Western farmers went back home Tuesday night with the understanding that the program actually does not fit into the Eastern Kansas farmers' scheme of things; if several hundred Eastern farmers were convinced that Western farmers actually have been benefited by the AAA program, and that it does fit into the Western scheme of things—that knowledge and appreciation of different conditions, different viewpoints, and different requirements, would be worth while, if nothing else was brought about at the meeting.

The conference itself was unique. There were close to 900 in attendance. Nearly 50 farmers participated in the program. So-called farm leaders were not on the program at all; not one of them spoke, unless State Senator Skovgard and Dan Casement, of Manhattan, could be designated as farm leaders. Both assert vehemently they are not.

The conference wrote no program; did not attempt to write one. It did not go on record for or against the present national farm program. It did not even reach, nor did it attempt to reach, any agreement on just what is the farm program. It was just a free-for-all discussion.

But out of it probably has come a broader realization, that will reach far beyond those in actual attendance, that there is not one farm problem, but a number of farm problems. Also is coming the realization, among farmers themselves, that no one farm

More or Less Modern Fables

AKANSAS jackrabbit who had outrun all the dogs in its neighborhood, got ambitious and decided that it could outrun a high-powered automobile. It did make a magnificent run down the road ahead of an automobile until the auto passed 80 miles an hour. As the motorist was cleaning the blood and hair of the departed jack from the radiator he grudgingly remarked, "I will say this for that fool rabbit, he certainly done his damndest, which is more than can be said about nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of a thousand."

The Prayer of the Lambs

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

Good Lord, who oftentimes art blamed
For floods and blizzards,
And winds and holocaust untamed,
By some, not wizards;
And who art blamed for droughts that come—
And earthquakes bringing death to some,
And accidents staged by the dumb,
And things unnamed;
We ask of Thee in this New Year
To guard the ditches,
For us whose faith is still sincere
In chance and witches!
For there be times we show some sense,
Tho, naturally, we are dense,
And rush the wire or jump the fence
For sudden riches!
But if 'tis best to let us roam,
Sans sense or reason,
Like sheep that get too far from home
In Winter's season;
And gamble on the Board of Trade
Like lambkins gambol, unafraid!
Give us more sense than we displayed
At our last fleecin'.

(Copyright, 1938)

program will reach the entire problem, or rather all the different problems.

It is a bold man, indeed, who would attempt to state any "consensus" of opinion for the 900 or so farmers who attended the conference. There is no "consensus" of opinion among those who agree with the Casements and Skovgards that Government has no business attempting to better the economic status of agriculture and farmers, and those who go along with the Elmo Mahoneys and Western farmers generally, who hold the Government has an obligation to do so.

But there is that broader and better understanding, inside and outside farm circles in Kansas, that the farm problem consists of a number of problems; that whatever farm program there is ultimately will have to take care of economic troubles of not one class of farmers, but many classes of farmers.

If the conference leads to that better understanding, if it results in more earnest and intelligent efforts for co-operation among farmers and farm leaders, the conference was well worth while.

Kansas Farmer believes the conference will lead in that direction, and it was well worth while.

Proud of Barber County

IN A STORY published in a recent Topeka Daily Capital headed "Many Kansas Taxing Units Not Living Within Their Means," the concluding paragraph reads: "From the following 23 counties no requests have come from the County Commissioners, nor from any taxing units within their limits, for authority to make use of excess levies, or issue emergency bonds or warrants, during this first part of the present fiscal year."

The first county in this list is Barber.

Barber county, named after a Free State martyr, Thomas W. Barber, has a remarkable history. It was organized during the early '70s by a gang of thieves as ruthless as any band of brigands that ever despoiled a caravan, or any pirate crew that ever robbed a merchant ship. Its organization was fraudulent. At that time the law required that a county must have at least 600 bona fide residents before it could be regularly organized. A census taker was appointed to obtain a list of the inhabitants. There were probably less than a hundred bona fide permanent inhabitants in Barber county when it was organized. The other 500 names were copied from hotel registers or gleaned from the fertile imagination of the census taker.

With the organization recognized, supplied with a county seal and necessary record books, the looters proceeded joyously to feather their nests. They voted \$100,000 railroad bonds bearing the excessive interest rate of 10 per cent, issued and sold them

before a mile of railroad was built—in fact, no railroad was ever built in the county with these fraudulent bonds.

They voted and issued and sold \$40,000 courthouse bonds, but never a stone or brick was laid for this supposed temple of justice. They voted and issued \$40,000 in bonds to build bridges, but travelers across the streams that ran thru the county continued to ford, for no bridges were built. When at last such bona fide residents as there were in the county rose up in their wrath the malefactors fled the county, but took with them the county records and the seal and from a safe retreat in the town of Hutchinson proceeded to issue \$40,000 in warrants to feed and clothe the poor, and then declared themselves the deserving poor.

We regret to say that not one of the thieves was ever convicted or punished for his crimes.

When at last the county did begin to function honestly and regularly, its outlook could hardly have been more discouraging. Burdened with fraudulent debt far in excess of the value of the property, personal and real, actually in the county, its credit was so low that county warrants went begging at 15 cents on the dollar. It had no courthouse and not even the poorest kind of safe in which to keep either the county records or the county cash.

The county had no jail and if more than one person accused of a crime was arrested, the sheriff had to trust to the honor of the surplus because he was supplied with only one pair of handcuffs and one pair of shackles. The majority of the schools were located in dugouts. The sinners just ran loose and took their chances, because there wasn't a church building in the county. The hotel de luxe was in the hayloft of a livery stable and the only thing in the way of public transportation from the county seat to the nearest railroad town was a rickety old "buckboard" drawn by an elderly pair of refractory mules.

Barber county has overcome all of these handicaps. A good many years ago it paid the last dollar of the fraudulent debts that had been saddled upon it. In addition to these it has recouped the loss of many thousands of dollars deposited in a bank which failed with the hapless county having no security.

It has built and paid for a courthouse and jail, not an elegant courthouse or fine jail, but they have sufficed to answer the purpose for half a century. The county seat, Medicine Lodge, is one of the prettiest small towns in Kansas and has a high school that would be a credit to a much larger place. It supports one of the best small town newspapers in the state and the people have done themselves proud by electing the editor to the incoming State Legislature.

If there is another county which has come up farther from the depths and made less fuss about it, we do not know where it is. Barber county, a generation ago despoiled, without funds or credit, without public buildings, without improved roads or bridges, now stands at the head of the list of counties that are asking no favors and with credit above par.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breese

ARTHUR CAPPER Publisher
MARC MORROW Assistant Publisher
H. S. BLAKE General Manager

EDITORIAL STAFF

T. A. McNeal Editor
Raymond H. Gilkeson Managing Editor
Tudor Charles Associate Editor
Ruth Goodall Women's Editor
J. M. Parks Protective Service and Capper Clubs
Dr. C. H. Lerrigo Medical Department
James S. Brazelton Horticulture
Mrs. Henry Farnsworth Poultry
T. A. McNeal Legal Department

Roy R. Moore Advertising Manager
R. W. Wohlford Circulation Manager

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

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

One year 50 cents; three years \$1.

Farm Matters as I See Them

Time to Go Ahead

ELSEWHERE in this issue of Kansas Farmer is a report on the Farm Conference in Topeka last week, also a discussion of the meeting and its significance.

However, as the meeting was called by myself in the first instance, for the purpose of a free for all consideration of the farm problems and farm programs by farmers themselves, I will set down my own general conclusions.

I found a very general sentiment among those attending the conference—and this is even stronger among the more than a thousand voluntary letters I received direct from farmers after calling the conference—that whatever grants, benefits, payments or subsidies are provided, should go as nearly as possible to what they call the family-size farm.

I am strong for giving more consideration to the small farmer. I think he is getting the worst of it as the present Farm Program is administered.

In the revamping of the Farm Program due in Washington, I shall support the proposition of basing the program on bettering conditions for the farmer on the family-size farm. His welfare is the public welfare, as I see it.

I find also that farmers are almost unanimous in demanding that the American market be preserved just about 100 per cent for the American farmer.

I think they are absolutely right in that stand. The farmer is getting little or nothing out of the reciprocal trade agreements. Congress should return to the Senate the power to pass on these trade agreements. The nations with which Secretary of State Cordell Hull makes these agreements require legislative approval, almost without exception, before the agreements become effective.

I find a growing sentiment among farmers, that instead of trying to force Government control of production and marketing down the throats of farmers who will not stand for it, the program should be switched to the domestic allotment plan.

Under this proposal the Government would insure farmers cost of production, plus a reason-

able profit, for that part of their production required for consumption in the United States.

Under this program it would be up to farmers to make their own decisions as to producing surpluses. When there were surpluses, it would be up to the farmers to dispose of them, presumably thru sales abroad at whatever price the commodities would bring. Farmers could organize their own export organizations; I believe it would be within the province of the Federal Government to organize and finance export corporations for the purpose of handling these exportable surpluses.

I shall insist upon the American farmer's right to supply the American market to the limit of his ability to do so, and upon his being protected in that right.

I shall continue to oppose the spending of billions of dollars upon big reclamation projects which bring millions of acres into competition with farmers now struggling to make a living, and also being required to reduce the acreages already in cultivation.

I also shall insist that the Farm Credit Administration finance agriculture at lower rates of interest. Three per cent is the most that should be charged for Federal Land Bank loans secured by mortgages upon farm land. The farmer cannot pay high interest rates at the present low prices of farm products.

It is becoming plainer and plainer to me, and the conference I believe made it plain to many others, that we must have different programs to take care of the one "cash crop" farmers and farmers engaged in general farming. As was brought out forcibly at the Farm Conference, Eastern and Western Kansas farmers face entirely different problems, and they must be met in different ways.

Also I reiterate that the farm problems cannot be solved along politically partisan lines. This also was emphasized by the discussions at the Farm Conference.

Finally, unless Agriculture is placed upon a paying basis; unless farm income and farm purchasing power are restored and maintained, our entire economic structure is going to collapse.

It is time to go ahead; not to lie down on the job.

A Call to Action

THE Kansas farmer, with the stamina of experience, the courage of the pioneer, and an equipment of modern methods and implements, who farms the Kansas way, can challenge the weather and dare depression. But against worldwide economic problems of adversity which affect him, he cannot successfully work alone. This fact is recognized by most thinking farmers today.

Never was there a time in human history when agriculture was more important in the affairs of men. Never was there a time when the solution of agriculture's problems was of such universal import and vital need thruout the world as now. Therefore, all of the forces of human wisdom, centered in individual action and co-operative effort, must be marshalled to restore conditions and at the earliest possible time place agriculture in its rightful station as the fundamental industry.

The individual can do much, and in co-operation with fellow farmers, his efforts are redoubled in power and efficiency. But such efforts are restricted by national boundaries and governmental influence and power must be invoked for a co-operation of world-peoples in protecting and stabilizing world markets.

Your government can act intelligently only upon exact information of facts and needs as supplied by the farmers on the front line of battle. In the firm belief that knowledge is multiplied in value by its exchange and dissemination, I look to the assembly of Kansas farmers in their sixty-eight annual convention under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, to be held in Topeka on January 11-13, 1939, for the information and inspiration that will aid the Congress in taking such action in aid of the farmers as lies within their authority. To such national action the whole power and influence of my office will be devoted.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

Market Barometer

Cattle—A safe market is in prospect for the winter.

Hogs—The seasonal low has about been rounded.

Lambs—Seem to be in a steady to strong position for the season.

Wheat—Reason indicates a better market, but factors other than the weather make this doubtful.

Corn—Fairly steady.

Butterfat—Little indication of higher prices.

Eggs—Good feeding will mean reasonable profits.

Turkeys and Poultry—Still a good market waiting.

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.)

Will the smaller acreage and the poor condition of winter wheat affect wheat prices during the next few months?—R. T., Thomas Co.

December conditions indicated that the hard winter wheat crop in 1939 will be considerably smaller than the 1938 crop. Under usual conditions this would result in sharply higher wheat prices later in the winter or spring, especially if there is severe winter killing. However, this year it is probable that we will have a carryover of 300

million bushels of old wheat next July, so there won't be a shortage even tho the crop is smaller. Also present wheat prices have been advanced 12 or 15 cents by the government loan program and the subsidy on wheat exports.

I have about 2,000 bushels of corn not eligible for a loan. Should I sell now or hold until later?—A. M. S., Jefferson Co.

In the Corn Belt, corn prices are still 12 to 15 cents below the loan rate. Movement of corn to market has been slower than usual and shipments probably will remain small unless market prices advance. Also, supplies of corn in terminal markets have been increasing much slower than usual. Present indications are that corn prices will be higher during January. However, one should not hold too long because the corn which is being held back now, probably will go to market next spring or summer.

We have both corn and sorgo and I would like to know the best way to turn this feed. What do you think about hogs? What weight should I buy and what market should I head for?—G. H. J., Alta Vista.

Fattening hogs for a March market should yield satisfactory returns. Since the relationship between feed prices and the price of hogs is so extremely favorable, if you can purchase some 120- to 140-pound thrifty shoats without paying much above market prices for them, they probably will furnish you with a satisfactory means of using up your feed. Estimates made by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural

Economics were favorable for the short-time outlook for hog prices when they indicated that the number of hogs, over 6 months old, on farms was only 5 per cent larger than last year.

—KF—

Comfort in the Country

The comfortable, modern farm home is getting to be a common thing in Kansas. A fitting example is the Edward Slade home, near Stafford. A new, 1-story house, with full comfortable basement, provides quarters for hired labor as well as the usual household needs. As Mr. Slade pointed out, the summer harvest help has the coolest place in the house to sleep. A rebuilt 850-watt electric plant furnishes power, and gas is used for cooking. The liquid costs 35 cents a gallon. Mr. Slade is considering buying it in 500-barrel quantities for 7 cents a gallon, and then using gas to operate a refrigerator also. Water is piped to this home from the windmill, and a 400-gallon underground tank.

—KF—

Use Lots of Power

The minimum power charge for high-line electricity as it comes by F. M. Cudney's farm, near Trousdale, is \$4 a month. But they use an electric stove, water pump and other appliances making the average monthly bill about \$8. This is quite reasonable considering they cook with electricity. In the summer, with the electric refrigerator, the bill sometimes goes as high as \$15, but they get a lot for that money.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$10.65	\$11.25	\$9.85
Hogs	7.45	7.40	8.20
Lambs	8.85	9.25	8.60
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.12½	.11½	.18½
Eggs, Firsts	.23½	.27½	.22½
Butterfat, No. 1	.22	.25	.30
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	.66¾	.65½	.96¾
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.48	.46½	.59½
Oats, No. 2, White	.30¼	.28¼	.32½
Barley, No. 2	.40	.39	.60
Alfalfa, No. 1	15.00	15.00	22.50
Prairie, No. 1	8.50	8.50	13.00

Pride in Rural Living

An exceedingly comfortable farm home is enjoyed by the U. G. Tholen family, Ellis county. The house and yard are neat and everything is in good repair and convenient. In the kitchen is a kerosene refrigerator, and one of the latest kerosene cook stoves.

—KF—

More Than Market Price

Seven Lyon county farmers, whose corn crops have been sealed for the Government-insured loans of 57 cents a bushel, will get loans on 5,963 bushels totaling \$3,398.91, which is \$1,013.20 more than the corn would bring if sold at the current price of 40 cents a bushel for good yellow corn.

Farmers Speak Their Mind Regarding AAA Program

Special Meeting Called by Senator Capper

By CLIF STRATTON

EASTERN Kansas met Western Kansas December 20, at Topeka, in Senator Capper's "free for all" Farm Program conference and, on the whole, honors were easy.

It was more than a meeting of minds—it was a clash.

Somewhat to the surprise of Eastern Kansas farmers, the Western Kansas farmers declared in unmistakable terms that they approve the present AAA program.

By the close of the day, the western wheat farmers had modified their stand to just about this extent—they admitted that the program does not fit into Eastern Kansas agriculture as it does Western, and several speakers suggested that modifications to bring general farmers into the program would be highly acceptable.

Advocates of repeal of the AAA got loud applause, but so did statements from the Western group that the present program on the whole is satisfactory.

Nearly 1,000 farmers attended. Forty-nine speakers appeared on the platform to express views on the Farm Program, on the farm problem, and occasionally on the persons opposing or supporting the same.

Dan Casement was there, and was dragged into the arguments by friend and foe alike. State Sen. Thale P. Skovgard was there—he declared the AAA reprehensible, agreed with Casement that it is both treasonable and damnable.

Plenty of Spirited Talk

A young fellow named Elmo Mahoney, of Russell county, was very much among those present. He took in after Skovgard with a rush, especially the declaration that the farmer just wanted to be let alone to work out his own salvation.

Mahoney made it plain he supported the present program right off the start, and three women from Cowley county led loud demands from the side where the repealists were gathered, that he shut up and go home, or words to that effect.

"If you'll shut your mouths and keep quiet like we did for you," said Mahoney, "I won't take long."

He seized the gavel from Senator Capper, pounded for order—and got it.

Both sides thereafter apparently agreed to let everyone have his say. And everyone did. However, after Senator Capper, presiding, had suggested a 5-minute rule, only two or three speakers got more than their 5 minutes.

The "three women from Cowley" who figured extensively in the recent campaign, sat in the front row—Mrs. George Branson, who divided the crowd into three parts: Eastern Kansas, Western Kansas, and the Farm Bureau in her speech; Mrs. George Kinninmoth, who knitted thruout the entire proceedings; and Mrs. Chester Dunn, of Oxford. They want repeal of the AAA.

Senator Capper opened the meeting by outlining its purpose—to get a free and frank discussion of a "most serious problem." He expressed gratification so many had come. They came from as far west as Haskell and Gray counties.

"I wanted to know just what the farmers of Kansas themselves want, and how they feel about the present program," he said in opening. He said he had voted for all the forms of the AAA, these being the best programs on which a chance was given for a vote. He had supported the McNary-Haugen bill, the Farm Board—anything that promised to help.

"I give Secretary Wallace and President Roosevelt full credit for a sympathetic view toward agriculture, with trying to help," he said. "But their program has not been satisfactory."

After a brief resume of farm legislation over the last 2 decades, he read some letters from among several hun-

dred written by farmers who could not come.

The letters read by Senator Capper ranged from heated demands for repeal of the AAA and "let the farmer alone" to just about 100 per cent approval of the AAA.

Two lines got uproarious understanding from the crowd.

One farmer wrote that, "I am very thankful for my nice checks."

The next letter contained this idea: "We thought this program was working fine, until we read in the newspapers it had failed."

Lee Cowden, of Reading, former State Representative, wants:

1. Congress to take back the power to pass on trade treaties.
2. Outright repeal of the AAA; also the wages and hours law and social security acts.

"And we've got to stop everyone from dipping into the Treasury," he added. "As long as we farmers dip into the Treasury we can't get the rest out. Let's wean ourselves, or we can't wean anyone else."

David Train, for the Farmers Union of McPherson, presented a four-point program:

1. Graduated protective land tax—discourage holdings larger than family sized farm.
2. New Homestead Act, by which young farmers with character and small savings could get government loan to buy farm homestead on payments amortized over the last 25 of a 30-year period.
3. Graduated production tax on production from farms larger than family sized.
4. Government guarantee of cost of production on a stipulated amount, based on normal production on a family sized.

"Cost of production without restrictions would be a curse for agriculture and the nation," said Train.

A. E. Ice, of Richland, announced concisely that he doesn't know what the AAA means, and neither does anyone else. The Kansas farmers will never stand for marketing quotas or compulsory control, he said. Let those who want to be controlled by Washington comply with the Washington program, but allow the farmers who are not weaklings to run their own business. Would be all right for the Government to buy up surpluses when these occur, and sell them back for feed or food during periods of scarcity.

"At Price of Their Liberty"

Fred Laptad, of Lawrence, got in his say without reaching the platform.

"I just want to indorse everything the first speaker (Lee Cowden) said," declared Laptad, and sat down.

There were cries for Dan Casement. Those out for repeal wanted to taste blood. But Dan did not feel the time had arrived. He countered with belittles for "Skovgard," pushed the State Senator forward.

Skovgard could not view mildly the AAA program. Farmers might get cash benefits, he said, but it was at the price of their liberty as free men. The present law gives Secretary Wallace dictatorial powers. The dictatorial powers are used, to the great detriment of agriculture.

He produced a copy of the AAA of 1938, started to quote from it, gave a free translation instead. He cited that farmers had to prove themselves innocent if they were charged with violating the act. Secretary Wallace could tell the farmer what to do, how to do it, and see that he did it.

He demanded repeal. Flat repeal.

"Repeat this act is the only thing to do," he declared. "All farmers want is to be let alone."

"This law is so reprehensible, so damnable, so oppressive, so much the tool of racketeers and spoilsmen in politics, that it cannot provide a sound basis on which to build a decent program," he wound up, amid applause and prolonged cheering.

Then young Mr. Mahoney got the floor. It was all bosh, he said in substance, that the farmer could get along without government help—sounded fine but didn't mean anything. Too

much help already given to other groups. He cited the tariff; said it meant farmers had to buy in a protected, sell in a world market shot to pieces.

The foreign markets are gone, Mr. Mahoney declared. Not enough left to insure a decent price—just enough to drive down cotton and wheat prices to ruinous levels.

"The farmer has got to have a program," he emphasized. "If there isn't a farm program, pretty soon there won't be any farmers—just some hired men working on huge corporation-owned farms."

"We must have controlled production. Our foreign markets are gone."

Then young Mahoney made a startling statement.

"Nobody abroad is going to buy from us unless we buy from them."

He declared for a processing tax to finance a control program; had the audacity to call the processing tax a farmer's tariff.

This was too much for Casement. He took the floor, and told 'em.

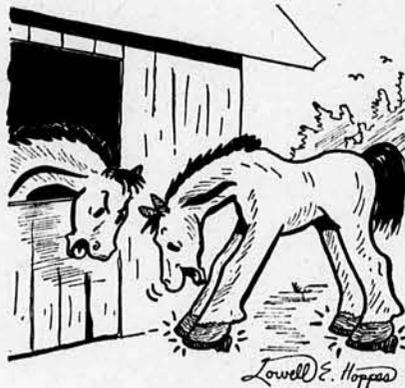
Casement opened up very frankly, but good naturedly, by declaring that the Kansas delegation in Washington had failed to represent Kansas in considering farm legislation. He pointed accusing finger at Senator Capper; said Lambertson had done some better lately, but still was lacking. Bill looked indignant; he believes he has gone the whole way in the past year.

"If we have got to have a farm program," Casement answered, "then we have got to give up being free men."

"I am an American before I am a farmer. Washington planning destroys freedom of men."

"We have gone in for two superstitions. One is that the laws of economics can be set aside. They cannot. They are as certain as the laws of physics. The other superstition is that government can do something to set aside economic laws. These superstitions have given us the AAA and other New Deal monstrosities."

"The whole thing is wrong. It is damnable. It is treasonable. If you



"But, Bertha, you ain't gonna keep them both, are ya? Two brand new pairs of shoes at the same time is down-right extravagance!"

don't give a damn for your country, go ahead and get all these subsidies.

"What we need is free competition. Return to free competition."

F. W. Staadt, for McPherson county, contributed that McPherson county is "95 per cent opposed to subsidization control."

W. L. Bailey, of Rush county, declared in favor of the present program—but wants the processing tax to finance it.

Charles P. Pivonka, Rush county, declared for the AAA, and for processing taxes.

V. E. Hawkinson, president, Riley County Farmers' Union, would repeal the AAA, separate domestic from foreign markets and insure cost of production for domestic needs.

A. F. McHenry, of Paola, wanted Senator Capper to know that the Farm Bureau resolutions adopted at Ottawa represent the feelings of leaders, not farmers. Too much leadership in the Farm Bureau, Mr. McHenry explained.

"Trouble is the leaders tell us what we believe, and never ask us what we think," he said, amid cheers led by the three women from Cowley.

F. W. Payeur, of Clyde, announced proudly he affiliates with no farm organization. He opposed regimentation. But he sees trouble. We sell on a world market that fixes the price, will have to keep on doing it, he ended rather gloomily, pausing long enough only to take another shot at farm leaders.

A. W. Melton, of Topeka, R. F. D.,

declared for a program that would be based on an income for the family-sized farm.

Mrs. Branson declared she is a job hunter, she wants a job helping her husband run a farm without interference from outside.

"We don't mind limiting production, but we don't want to be limited by Washington," she said. "Farmers have sense enough to limit it themselves, voluntarily."

W. H. Moore, of Nemaha county, just took enough time to present a petition, and some 500 signatures, from Nemaha county farmers condemning the AAA and demanding its repeal. He said he agreed 100 per cent.

Ivor Davies, Coffey county farmer, commended Senator Capper and Congressman Carlson for voting for the AAA.

"The farm bill is one of the best things that has been done in Washington," he declared, amid groans from the opposition.

Ned Shepherd, of Cowley, declared the only farm organization he belongs to is the Liberty League, and declared 90 per cent of farmers in sixteen townships favor AAA repeal.

George Herzog, of Atchison, speaking for the Kansas Taxpayers Organization, also demanded repeal.

Wants Farm Income Raised

William Goeckler, secretary of the Clay County Farmers Union, wants the AAA repealed, but holds the farmer cannot hope to get along without a program. Sharply disagreeing with Casement's views in one respect, he wants the farmer's income raised to the level of industry and labor.

"We want an American price for domestically consumed farm products," he explained, "cost of production plus a reasonable profit."

Tom Wells, of Chase county, just had to come to the meeting, he explained.

"My wife says to me," said Mr. Wells, "she says,—

"You go tell Capper how to solve the farm problem, and quit telling me."

Tom's solution included this as a remedy.

"It gripes me," he admitted, "to see relief workers living better than my hired help. What we ought to do is to put these WPA'ers on a 7-day week, 10 hours a day, and pay them a dollar a day. That would give us a chance to hire some farm help at decent wages."

Sidney Bateman, speaking for Pottawatomie county, declared for repeal of the AAA and complete protection against imports from abroad.

J. N. Miles, R. F. D., Topeka, had an even simpler solution: Restore the American market to the American farmer and all will be well.

Grover C. Leighton, of Gove county, wants to return to the Agricultural Marketing Act (Farm Board) which he declared was economically sound. He does not favor the AAA.

"Nothing to it," he said, referring to the AAA. "Let's go back to the Constitution. I'm sick of farm programs. If Congress would regulate the value of the dollar, and give us back the Agricultural Marketing Act, we could get along."

H. O. McLennon, of Atchison, would retain the soil conservation provisions, get rid of all the rest of the AAA.

Former Gov. Jonathan M. Davis suggested abandonment of attempts for production control.

"Take 25 per cent of the government employes off the government pay roll," he declared, "and then reduce the salaries of what are left 25 per cent, and you will have started to solve the farm problem."

George Liser, of Coffey county, did some summarizing.

"I have learned," he said, "that western Kansas wants one kind of farm program, and we in Coffey county want another kind."

"We feel that if the Government would insure us the American market, that would be the best legislation that could be enacted. Give us a market, and let us produce all we can."

John T. Jones, Sherman, who followed Liser, advocated control of marketing thru quotas; support payments thru processing taxes; let the Agricultural Department act in an advisory capacity only; by all means continue the Soil Conservation program.

O. H. Hatfield, of Copeland, former member of the Legislature, said he had been sent to the meeting by Gray county farmers, and was glad he had come.

"This meeting," he continued, "has made it plain to Senator Capper and our Congressmen that the farmers of Kansas are united behind them in support of something. I am not quite certain what that something is, but it is something to know that we are united."

"So far as Gray county is concerned," he continued seriously, "I would say that our farmers are 95 per cent back of the present program."

W. R. Kennedy, of Waldo, recalled that from 1920 to 1932 agriculture on the whole produced without limit; got 30-cent wheat and declared the New Deal Administration at least had saved a lot of farms out of the wreck.

John Tommer, of Marshall county, said the farm program has failed. The payments to farmers amounted to bribery. Program that should be substituted:

1. Make the family-sized farm the unit, and make that unit pay.
2. Insure the farmer the American market.
3. Regulate the value of the dollar, by Congress, not by bankers.
4. Insure cost of production on domestically consumed farm products grown on family-sized farms.

Frank George, of Lebo, amid derision from the three women from Cowley and their supporters, declared he did not belong to the American Liberty League.

He drew a storm of protest from all over the house when he declared:

"Don't tell me the Kansas farmer does not favor the AAA, look at the majority Clifford Hope got in the Seventh."

"Look what happened to McGill," Mrs. Chester Dunn interjected.

"Yes, what happened to McGill," chorused Mrs. George Branson.

"Aye, look at McGill," said Mrs. George Kinninmoth, continuing her placid knitting.

A Touching Story

There was no laughter while Maurice Copt, Swiss born, told his story.

"I come here with a broken heart," he said, simply but impressively. "I was born in Switzerland. I came to this country. Worked and saved and scrimped in the Santa Fe shops for years, to buy me a farm. I bought the farm, and it is a well cared for farm. You come and look at it. I worked on that farm. It is terraced. It has been farmed right. And now I am going to lose that farm."

"And I am not alone. I am not the only farmer, who has not bought a nail, nor a bucket of paint, in years. Mine is not the only farm that the rats and woodpeckers are taking over."

"You have been told of the co-operative programs in the Scandinavian countries. They are fine. But the American farmers have got to work out an American program that will fit our conditions."

He turned to Senator Capper, included Congressmen Lambertson and Carlson in a dignified gesture.

"You've got to give 'em a program," he added, "and you've got to give it to 'em pretty quick, or you won't have much country left."

"My farm is going. I have been putting improvements on it for 23 years. I have borrowed money from the bankers. The farm is improved. Now they want the farm, and I think they are going to get it. That is why my heart is broken."

"What are you going to do with us farmers then? Put us on relief?"

Maurice Copt, Swiss born, who earned and saved enough in the Santa Fe shops to buy a farm, and now after 23 years is broken-hearted because he expects to lose it, walked off the platform in a dead silence.

Herman G. Witt, Stafford county, came next. He now owns farms in 7 Kansas counties, still drives his own tractors and combines on the one in Stafford county.

"We're for the program," he announced, amid scornful derision from the opposition. "It has saved a lot of us out our way. I believe it can be arranged to fit Eastern Kansas farmers. The payments should be supported by processing taxes. The Supreme Court may not be so set against processing taxes next time."

Mrs. Chester Dunn followed. She quoted Thomas Jefferson—when farmers are controlled from Washington, the end is in sight. She quoted Grover Cleveland—it is the business of the Government to govern, not go into business.

Mrs. Dunn deplored the degeneracy of the times.

"We send our boys to Kansas State

College at Manhattan," she said. "And it is a fine school. All of us are proud of it. But do they come back and go on the farm? They do not. They become county agents."

The AAA is setting class against class, she pointed out.

"We have had one civil war in this country," she continued. "If this setting of class against class, section against section, continues, we may see a civil war between Eastern Kansas and Western Kansas."

The way to avoid civil war, she made plain, is for Western Kansas to see the light, and give over the benefits, the enslaving benefits that amount to bribery, and join Eastern Kansas and all other true Americans, and repeal the AAA and all its like.

Mrs. Kinninmoth quit her knitting long enough to join in the hearty applause given Mrs. Dunn, who makes a more deadly speech than either Dan Casement or Senator Skovgard, and is charming to the eye as well as to the ear.

One of the beauties of the free-for-all meeting was that contrast. Mrs. Dunn was followed by T. D. Knight, of Linn county.

"I am in this program by my own choice," he announced rather doggedly. "I believe in it, under present conditions. Industry and labor have the tariff. It doesn't help us."

He discussed the tariff for 2 minutes.

"And where has it brought us? When you buy, you ask the price and pay it. When you sell, you ask the price and take it. For us farmers to produce in unlimited quantities under this system is sheerest folly."

J. J. Zimmerman, of Sumner county, went on record for the AAA program; suits him and the wheat growers.

"It may not suit Eastern Kansas," he admitted. "But I don't see where it hurts you folks. Why don't you just stay out of it and allow us folks whom it does fit to go ahead?"

Arthur Cedarbrook, of Manhattan, declared for cost of production and lower interest rates.

Charles Anderson, of Edwards, approved the present program but hoped it could be modified to include Eastern Kansas.

A. G. Houghton, of Geary county, born in London, in Geary county 12 years, found rather against the AAA after sizing up its various features.

Gerald Gordon, of Doniphan county, summed up the day:

"The concensus of farm opinion is that farmers are sick and tired of reclamation projects."

"The Government has spent \$5,000,000,000 on agriculture, and only \$500,000,000 of that has gone to farmers. That is too small a proportion."

"The protective tariff is what the farmer needs. I am for the protective tariff. If the tariff is good for industry it is good for agriculture."

"I am in favor of increasing our exports of farm products, and at the same time I would stop all imports of farm products."

Learned from Session

Senator Capper closed the meeting with a brief statement.

"I have learned more from this session than in many months," he said. "I think you for coming, and for expressing yourselves so freely."

"I hold that things can be done for the farmer in Washington, and that some things will have to be done."

"It is my intention to serve agriculture in Kansas, because in serving agriculture I best serve Kansas."

"I have seen industry get favor after favor from government. I have no fear that the farmer is going to Washington and get more than his due from the Federal Government."

"I think all of us are better for hearing the other fellow's viewpoint."

"Whatever program is finally adopted, must include a square deal for the family-sized farm."

"I am in favor of shutting off the reciprocal trade agreements where they admit imports of competitive farm products."

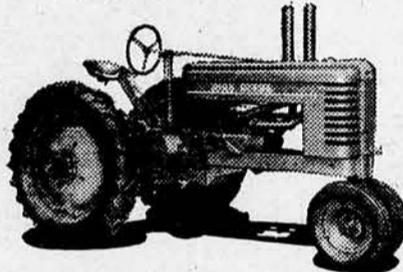
"The farmer is entitled to lower interest rates, and I intend to fight for them."

"But I do not intend to outline a complete farm program to you today. This meeting was called to get a free and full discussion of the problem, and I believe we have done it. The suggestions made are going to receive careful consideration, and I will be glad to have you call on me personally or write me other suggestions."

Look TWICE before YOU BUY A TRACTOR

FIRST-

at the TRACTOR itself



John Deere General Purpose Tractors are available in three power sizes. The Model "A", shown above, pulls two 16-inch bottoms . . . the Model "B" pulls two 14-inch bottoms . . . and the Model "G" pulls three 14-inch bottoms in most soils. Models "A" and "B" are also available with single front wheel, or adjustable front axle, for work in special row crops.

WHEN you choose a tractor, consider its adaptability to your needs, its simplicity, economy, dependability, and long life. A John Deere tractor gives you all of these features . . . features that cut costs and increase profits.

Among the eight John Deere General Purpose models, you can get the proper size and type for your farm . . . the simplicity of exclusive two-cylinder engine design . . . the dependability of fewer but stronger parts . . . the time-tested economy of burning the low-cost fuels successfully and safely . . . and you get the long life that comes from high-quality materials and precision manufacturing methods.

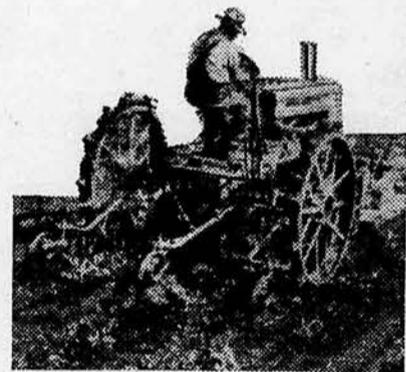
SECOND- look at the EQUIPMENT built for it

LOOK for stability, strength, simplicity . . . look for easy handling and time-proved operating efficiency . . . in tractor equipment as well as in the tractor itself. You'll find these values in both John Deere Tractors and Equipment . . . values that assure better work with less effort, for a longer time, at lower cost.

John Deere working equipment includes a wide variety of integral plows, listers, cultivators, shock sweeps, and sweep rakes, as well as specially designed tractor corn planters and push-type corn pickers.

See your John Deere dealer, and arrange, today, for a field demonstration. Mail the coupon for complete information on John Deere Tractors and working equipment that make farming easier, more pleasant, and more profitable.

With a John Deere General Purpose Tractor and integral 2-row cultivator you can cover from 25 to 40 acres in a 10-hour day . . . from 40 to 60 acres with integral 4-row cultivator. Four forward speeds give you the proper rate of travel for all farm jobs. Unexcelled vision, ample platform room, and full adjustability of rear wheels are other John Deere features you'll like.



JOHN DEERE, Moline, Ill.
Dept. B-111.
Please send FREE folders checked below:

<input type="checkbox"/> General Purpose Tractors	<input type="checkbox"/> Integral Equipment for General Purpose Tractors
<input type="checkbox"/> Standard Tread Tractors	<input type="checkbox"/> Push-Type Corn Pickers
<input type="checkbox"/> Orchard Tractors	<input type="checkbox"/> Tractor Plows
	<input type="checkbox"/> Disk Harrows

Name.....
Town.....
State..... R.F.D.....

JOHN DEERE 2-CYLINDER TRACTORS

Hot School Lunches

By ANNE STEWART

HOT lunches served at noon to both grade and high school boys and girls on a plan that is self-supporting has been accomplished in the Home Economics Department in Baldwin Public Schools, Baldwin, Kan.

No doubt you will be interested in the small fee charged the student for these lunches. They are served for 65 cents a week if taken for the week, which averages 19 cents a day, or 15 cents a day if taken irregularly.

In the menus given, you will notice that milk, eggs, butter, fish, vegetables and fruits share a large part in the meals enjoyed by hungry boys and girls at noon.

Two quarts of milk are often brought in from the country in exchange for a noon lunch if arranged in advance by the student. One student arranged to bring in eggs. These were paid for in advance and were brought in when needed in the laboratory.

The following are menus planned for 2 weeks:

Monday

Creamed Chipped Beef on Toast
Buttered Peas
Brown or White Bread Butter
Baked Apples
Cocoa or Milk

Tuesday

Cream of Pea Soup
Apple, Banana and Pineapple Salad
Brown or White Bread Butter
Boston Cream Pie
Cocoa or Milk

Wednesday

Spanish Meat Balls
Scalloped Potatoes
Brown or White Bread Butter
Raspberry Jello with Fruit
Cocoa or Milk

Thursday

Macaroni and Cheese
Cabbage and Pineapple Salad
Bran Muffins Butter Peach Conserve
Banana Pudding
Chocolate Drop Cookies
Cocoa or Milk

Friday

Baked Salmon
Cabbage and Red Bean Salad
Brown or White Bread Butter
Chocolate Pudding Oatmeal Cookies
Cocoa or Milk

Monday

Potatoes in Half Shell
Tomatoes (Canned)
Brown or White Bread Butter
Bread Pudding
Cocoa or Milk

Tuesday

Egg a la Goldenrod on Toast
Buttered String Beans
Brown or White Bread Butter
Plums Cookies (Hermit's)
Cocoa or Milk

Wednesday

Goulash
Cabbage and Apple Salad
Brown or White Bread Butter
Butterscotch Pudding Date Cookies
Cocoa or Milk

Thursday

Mashed Potatoes Hamburger Gravy
Apple Sauce
Whole Wheat Muffins Butter
Plum Jelly
Floating Island Chocolate Cup Cakes
Cocoa or Milk



After the food is prepared, work tables in the home economics laboratory are cleared and prepared for serving and dining purposes, as students file past and help themselves. Miss Stewart, the teacher, is to be seen in the rear at the left.

Friday

Salmon Croquettes
Harvard Beets
Brown or White Bread Butter
Peaches Russian Rocks
Cocoa or Milk

The foods class prepares the lunch between 11 and 12 o'clock. The menus are planned a week in advance and posted in the various class rooms. The preparation of the lunch is divided into groups of twos and threes.

A plan also is posted for the week in the Home Economics room so that each girl knows her task for each day of that week. Each day the "line up" gives the girl something different to do. This gives each girl a chance to work with a new girl and a new task each day. For example, one day a certain group of girls will be responsible for getting out the silver, dishes, napkins, and getting the tables and chairs in order. Another group for the creamed chipped beef on toast, another group for the buttered peas, another group for the baked apples, another for bread and cutting butter, and still another group for making cocoa and filling the glasses with milk. Another group washes all the preparation utensils before 12 o'clock and gets the laboratory desks in order for serving, putting salt, sugar and flour, that have been out for preparation of food, back into the pantry.

Four foods girls—different ones each day—work at noon for their lunches. This consists of serving the meal and washing the dishes. Waitresses are posted so that a new shift stays each day. Occasionally if we need extra help some other student of the high school has the privilege of working for the lunch.

One of the 4 girls acts as cashier and collects the money. This gives training in handling money and gives the girls a sense of responsibility. We have even allowed the boys to come in at 12 o'clock and serve the lunch, and wash dishes for their meals—which seems to be enjoyed and certainly adds variety.

We have little specialties now and then such as hot rolls with the main course or a freezer of ice cream or sherbert for dessert. At Christmas time we have a small Christmas tree on a small table, with our desserts, silver and napkins surrounding it.

At Easter time last year, which closed our cafeteria lunches, we had our table decorated for each one with nests of candied Easter eggs and bunnies. Yes, and some "homemade" ice cream for dessert. That was the day we drew the "big crowd."

We serve from 25 to 35 persons a day. More students would come if they could coax the 15 cents from mother or dad. However, many town students come in when mother is invited out for luncheon. These students are particularly happy when this happens.

However, the greatest appeal to our boys and girls, and their parents too, is on cold icy days when the students can come in for hot lunch and know about, but not feel, the blizzard without.

If our cafeteria lunches here reviewed can be of any help to any school or home in serving nourishing meals, economically, and without any heavy burden on anyone, I shall indeed be pleased.

The recipes given below are some special ones of mine we used to give a sweet finish to our lunches—and how the boys and girls did go for them.

The date cookies and hermits made a hit whenever we served them, and did you ever see growing boys and girls "put away" chocolate cup cakes?

Date Cookies

2½ cups rolled oats 1 cup fat
2½ cups flour 1 cup brown sugar
½ teaspoon salt ½ cup water
1 teaspoon soda

Mix as for butter cakes. Roll thin. The mixture will be a little hard to handle. Spread one half with date paste. Cover with other half. Cut into 4 by 1 inch strips. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 to 400 degrees F.

Date Paste

1 cup dates, cut 1 teaspoon lemon juice
in pieces
½ cup water 3 tablespoons milk
1 cup sugar Few grains salt

Mix ingredients and cook to a paste, stirring as needed.

Hermits

2½ tablespoons fat 2 tablespoons milk
½ cup brown or ¼ teaspoon cloves
white sugar ¼ teaspoon cin-
namon
1 egg ¼ cup seeded
flour (approximately) raisins
2 teaspoons bak- ¼ cup chopped
ing powder nuts
½ teaspoon salt

Mix as for butter cakes. Drop onto an oiled baking sheet two inches apart. Bake about 20 minutes in a moderate oven, 350 to 400 degrees F.

Chocolate Drop Cookies

½ cup melted fat 1 teaspoon baking powder
1 cup sugar 1 teaspoon soda
2 egg yolks, ¼ teaspoon salt
beaten thick ½ cup chopped
3 squares choco- nuts
late, melted 2 egg whites,
½ cup milk beaten stiff
1 teaspoon vanilla ½ cup raisins

Mix as for butter cakes. Drop from a spoon on an oiled baking sheet. Bake in a moderate oven. The raisins and nuts may be omitted if desired.

Boston Cream Pie

½ cup fat 1½ cups flour
1 cup sugar 2½ teaspoons bak-
ing powder
2 eggs 1 teaspoon vanilla
½ cup milk Pinch of salt

Mix as for butter cake. Bake in two layers. When baked and cool, cut cross-wise thru each layer and fill with this cream filling:

Cream Filling

2 cups milk 2 tablespoons cornstarch
½ cup sugar 2 teaspoons butter
2 tablespoons flour ½ teaspoon vanilla
1 egg ½ teaspoon salt

Make as for starchy sauces. When cooked remove from fire and add butter and flavoring.

Chocolate Powdered Sugar Icing

2 cups powdered sugar 2 tablespoons melted butter
2 tablespoons cocoa 1 teaspoon vanilla

Mix together, then add enough liquid, milk preferable, to make the mixture soft and creamy. Add vanilla. Spread icing on top of each layer. Each layer is then cut in the shape of a piece of pie to be served.

Practical School Work

MANY students attending school at Baldwin, Kan., come in on the school bus from the surrounding rural districts, bringing with them the usual sandwich-cookie-apple lunch to tide them over from an early breakfast until their return home again for the customary evening meal. All of which serves well enough when weather is mild. But Anne Stewart, home economics instructor, thought something hot and a bit more sustaining to healthy young appetites should be supplied when the winds changed to northward and snows began to fly.

She talked the problem over with the superintendent of the Baldwin schools, L. L. Thompson, and with his co-operation and that of Mrs. Nannie Gander, principal of the Baldwin high school, started serving hot lunches. Just 13 cents a meal was charged to cover actual cost of the food. No food supplies were donated.

The foods class undertook this as their classwork project during the period hot lunches were served. The 12 to 14 girls in the class were divided into groups, and the groups rotated so that every day the girls were assigned different duties. The girls even helped plan the menus, Miss Stewart told me, and it is interesting and gratifying to note the menus do not consist of the "soups" which are a large part of so many hot lunches. All food was prepared by the girls, even to the hot breads and the cookies and cakes used for dessert. The canned fruits and preserves were put up during class as part of the fruit canning project. But let Miss Stewart tell about the venture. Very generously she has supplied menus for 2 week's luncheons which might well and easily be duplicated elsewhere.—Ruth Goodall.

Won't You Wish Me Luck

By BRIDE-TO-BE

The neighbors would have hysterics if they knew my New Year's resolution. I'm 33—and not too pretty—but I've resolved to be married before the year is out.

Laugh? Of course they would. But I've always cast my eyes down too shyly and waited for some Prince Charming to come calling on me. I've noticed Mrs. Brown across the road went clear to Nebraska after her man when he seemed likely to get away. And Mrs. Smith told Henry she had another offer, to get him to set the date. And Mrs. White, across the meadow, wanted her Tom bad enough to ask him for their first date after both her sisters had turned him down. Let them laugh at me! I'm just 10 or 15 years late making use of their tricks—that's all.

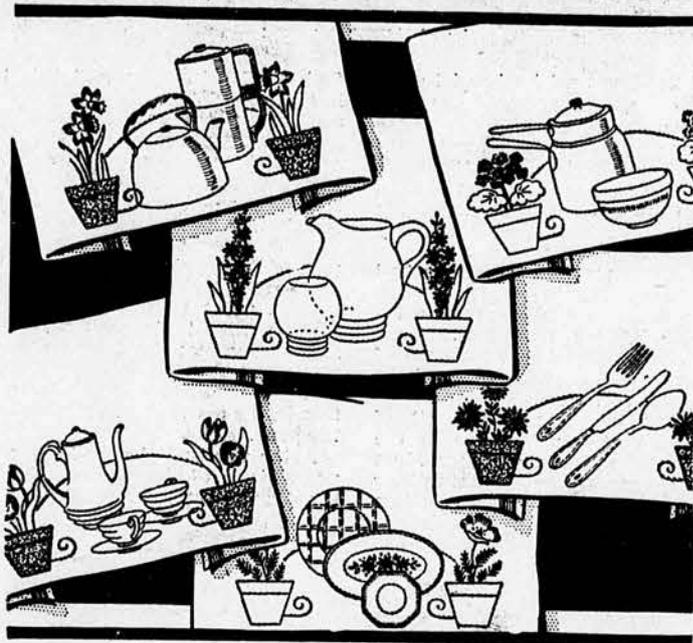
I've got my man picked out!

To Remember and to Forget

By THOUGHTFUL

Nineteen hundred thirty-eight—I'll remember the beautiful things you gave me. Beautiful moments that fairly sparkled. Unexpected happiness in many ways. I'll remember the nice things you did for me. Summer days and lovely flowers. Your kindness, 1938, will not be forgotten. There was bread and occasional cake. I'll remember the friends and pleasant smiles that came my way. I'll remember warm words that tinkled right into my heart.

Gay Kitchens Have Gay Workers



BRIGHTEN your kitchen and lighten your tasks with decorative towels. Use up scraps for the applique flower pots—or do the entire motifs in plain embroidery. Pattern No. 1783 contains a transfer pattern of 6 motifs averaging 5 1/4 by 9 3/4 inches and pattern piece for applique; illustrations of stitches; and material requirements. The pattern is only 10 cents and may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

But there are other things it will do well to forget. The hurts and discouragements. The crooks and turns that brought only failure. Mistakes that popped up again and again despite all I could do. The leaky roof, the patched apron. The potato bugs! And misunderstandings that couldn't be helped. The money I hoped to make—the letter I didn't get. Those things will happen, but they are the things we should remember to forget.

They're Easy to Find

By MOTHER

If the children have a hard time keeping track of their rubbers or overshoes when they go to school, write their name with ink on the inside of the rubber and the problem is solved. And if you sew a hook on one mitten and an eye on the other one, the children can be taught to snap them together so they will not come home very often with one mitten missing.

Rag Treasure Chest

By MRS. CLEVE BUTLER

Every mother of every little girl knows from her own little girlhood experiences how much fun it is to "dress up" and play you are somebody else. In every home there are many articles such as dresses that are out of date, old hats, scraps of silk, dejected slips, bits of ribbon, old slippers, gloves, etc. Why not turn these over to the children? Encourage them to give plays; let them cut up these old garments to make costumes—you'll be astonished with the results they get with them. What used to be the contents of a rag bag can be turned into a treasure chest for the whole neighborhood. And the children will be happy and contented while planning what to do with these treasures.

Try a Sandwich Pie

By JANE CAREY

Sandwich pie is an interesting culinary invention which combines the virtues of good food, good flavor, and good looks. It has a come-hither appeal for the men-folks who want something substantial on Sunday evening. It has garnish glamor for the club women's afternoon refreshment hour. It makes a hit with daughter's friends on "date night."

On your next baking day, pat out a round of dough of ordinary loaf size and place it in a deep circular bread pan to bake.

Slice off the top half, when the loaf is cold, and butter the cut surface thinly. Spread a generous "filling" of cream cheese over the "pie" top. Place

slices of plump stuffed olives in the filling. Pipe cream cheese around the edge of the loaf for a crimp-edged "crust." Sprinkle with minced parsley. Cut like a pie and serve with cups of hot coffee that are smoking like chimneys on a frosty morning. Yes, you'll like it on the coldest day in January and even on a hot day in July.

There are many delicious combinations which may be used to top the sandwich pie. Meats that have been put thru the food chopper and combined with fluffy salad dressing; marmalades to which chopped nuts are added; eggs scrambled with mushrooms; these are delectable. A substantial cheese, softened with cream, overlaid with strips of bacon in neat pattern a-top the round loaf, toasted under the broiler, makes a toasted sandwich pie which always brings forth "ahs" or anticipation from those who sniff its approach to the table. Try one. It's just too good to miss!

To Relieve Bad Cough, Mix This Recipe, at Home

Big Saving. No Cooking. So Easy.

You'll never know how quickly and easily you can relieve coughs due to colds, until you try this famous recipe. It gives you about four times as much cough medicine for your money, and you'll find it truly wonderful, for real relief.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's no trouble at all. Then put 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a pint bottle. Add your syrup and you have a full pint of medicine that will amaze you by its quick action. It never spoils, lasts a family a long time, and tastes fine—children love it.

This simple mixture takes right hold of a cough. For real results, you've never seen anything better. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and quickly eases soreness and difficult breathing.

Pinex is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action in coughs and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

Free for Asthma During Winter

If you suffer with those terrible attacks of Asthma when it is cold and damp; if raw, wintry winds make you choke as if each gasp for breath was the very last; if restful sleep is impossible because of the struggle to breathe; if you feel the disease is slowly wearing your life away, don't fail to send at once to the Frontier Asthma Co. for a free trial of a remarkable method. No matter where you live or whether you have any faith in any remedy under the Sun, send for this free trial. If you have suffered for a lifetime and tried everything you could learn of without relief; even if you are utterly discouraged, do not abandon hope but send today for this free trial. It will cost you nothing. Address:

Frontier Asthma Co. 111D Frontier Bldg.
462 Niagara Street, Buffalo, New York

Black Leaf 40 KILLS LICE
OUR "Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER
JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS... OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

DO NOT FAIL TO INCLUDE IN YOUR LIST OF CHARITY GIVING, THE CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN
There is not a more worthy philanthropy. You could do no finer thing. Fifteen years of unselfish, intensive, uninterrupted service is behind this foundation. It needs your help—any amount is gratefully received. There are no salaries. Address: CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN 20-C Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

Jumpers Lead the

STYLE PARADE



Pattern No. KF-9837—Here's a jumper dress to put your "young hopeful" up head in her class next term, as far as fashion is concerned! Won't that saucy, full-skirted jumper feel mighty good in wool challis when days are cold? Trim with lacings, bows or buttons or omit trimmings for simplicity—and make matching panties or bloomers. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12. Size 6, jumper requires 1 yard 54-inch fabric, and 3/4 yard lacing; blouse, 1 yard 36-inch fabric.

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



Give This Coffee A New Name!

\$300 in Cash for Best 15 Names

\$50 Check Each Month for Six Months—
Extra Promptness Prize

Here is an amazing offer! One that should tax the imagination of every man, woman, and child. You have an equal opportunity to win a big cash prize and receive a \$50.00 check regularly each month for the first six months of 1939. In order to get a new name for coffee, we are passing on to the readers of this magazine an opportunity to select a new name and win a cash prize for their efforts. There are a lot of good names being used now, such as Morning Glory, Sunshine, Eight O'Clock, Red Wing, and many others. We want a new name, and for the fifteen selected by the judges, we will award \$300.00 in cash prizes plus a \$50.00 check each month for the first six months of 1939 as a promptness prize.

The First Name You Think of May Be a Winner

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

15 Cash Prizes Totaling \$300.00

Write your coffee name on a penny post card or a sheet of paper. Sign your own name and address. Mail within three days from the day you read this advertisement. It will pay you to be prompt. Your name for coffee must be mailed before March 31, 1939. Fifteen cash prizes will be awarded. If the name you send in is selected by the judges as the First Prize winner, you will receive \$100.00 in cash and as an extra prize for promptness you will receive a \$50.00 check each month for the first six months of 1939. Second Prize will be \$50.00; Third Prize, \$25.00; Fourth Prize, \$15.00; and eleven prizes of \$10.00 each. The fifteen prizes are in addition to the extra prize of \$50.00 a month which is offered to the first prize winner for promptness in sending in the winning name. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in the event of a tie. A victory list will be published as soon as the judges have selected the prize-winning names. Right now you may be thinking of just the name we are looking for—a name that will win First Prize! Sometimes the first name you think of is the best name to mail in. Send only one coffee name—your favorite—to

COFFEE DEPT.

112 CAPPER BLDG.

TOPEKA, KAN.



Grinds any feed—green, wet or dry. This feeder really takes in loose roughage, bundles or bale flakes and no monkey business about it. Large capacity guaranteed with ordinary farm tractor. Grinds grain, ear or snapped corn with roughage or separate. Has cutter head and swing hammers. Get full information on this real honest-to-goodness Grinder. Write Western Land Roller Co., Box 135 Hastings, Neb. Distributors for Missouri and Kansas ANN ARBOR-KLUGHARTT SALES CO., Kansas City, Mo.

SAVE WINTER PIGS
WITH CHAMPION HOG HOUSE
6 Pens Easy To Heat \$150.00
WESTERN SILO CO., Dept. 20, West Des Moines, Iowa

MAKE ELECTRIC FENCER FROM OLD AUTO
Costs nothing to build. 10c brings complete plans (formerly 35c) & big NEW catalog of 500 electrical items. LEJAY MFG., 1931 LeJay Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Kansas Farmer Bargain Box

Read the interesting Garst & Thomas seed, corn advertisement on page 16 of this issue.

Send today for a free trial as offered in the Frontier Asthma ad on page 9.

Don't fail to read carefully the Morton Salt Company's message on page 13.

Get the full information about the Bear Cat Grinder as offered on page 10.

There's a new catalog offered on page 10 containing 500 items. Read the LeJay Mfg. Co. advertisement.

The coupon at the bottom of the John Deere ad on page 7 will bring you much helpful information.

And Always Mention
KANSAS FARMER
When Writing Advertisers

Helpful Guides of the Sky

By **UNCLE CORDY**

NOT LONG ago a friend and I were returning home at night over unfamiliar roads and in the darkness both of us grew confused as to the directions. My friend insisted that we were driving east while I was just as sure we were driving west. I made a quick survey of the stars in the sky and they confirmed my belief.

Later, when we found that we had driven some distance on the wrong road my faith in the stars as dependable guides was made even stronger. This is just one example of the value of knowing something of the map of the skies.

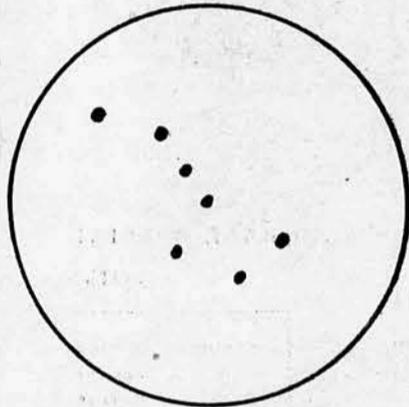
The study of stars is one bit of nature-lore that can be done in the winter as well as in the summer. Most of us find ourselves out in unfamiliar country in the darkness at some time

find the North Star, and this brings in the Big Dipper. This group of stars, all groups are called constellations, also is well known by many of us. The sketch shows the position of 7 stars. The two stars in the outside of the bowl of the Dipper always point to the North Star. The Dipper, of course, "revolves" around the North Star and part of it may sometimes be hidden by the earth. But these two "pointers" always point to the North Star, no matter what their position. You will soon notice that the Dipper appears to make one revolution every 24 hours, and that it appears in a different position in the heavens at various times of the year.

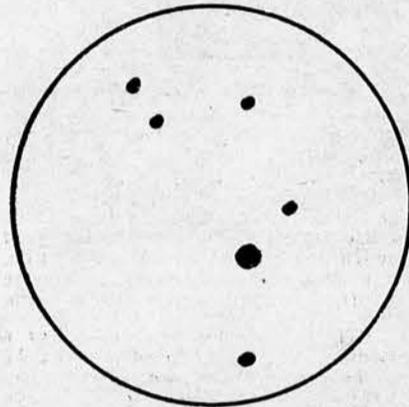
After you have learned these stars, you will want to know something about the other groups, or constellations, of



Leila Lee wishes all the farm girls and boys of Kansas a new year full of good health and happiness. During the new year she promises her readers more ideas for hobbies, handiwork for the boys by Uncle Cordy, party plans, stories of the barnyard folks, nature features, puzzle cartoons and pictures. She'd like to have a letter from you with suggestions of what you would like to have in your department.



The Big Dipper



The Pleiades

or other, and even if we do know our directions for sure, the stars will seem to be old friends if we can know and recognize them.

The starting point in studying the stars is the North Star. Most of us know it already. It is the one star that remains in the same position in the heavens night after night. This is because this star is approximately over the North Pole and thus all the other stars appear to revolve around it. Of course it is the earth that revolves; the stars, which are like our Sun, do not move.

So you can see that the North Star is our most dependable friend to guide us, for it always is exactly in the north.

The next step is to be able to always

which there are many. We can't begin to go into the names and descriptions of all these groups but you can find a good book on the subject at the school library.

One of the most interesting little

groups and one that you will be glad to know are the Pleiades, of which you probably can see 6 if you have good eyes. The Indians considered these stars a test of keen sight and have many stories about them. Their arrangement is shown in the sketch, greatly enlarged. They really are very close together. With a powerful telescope you can see as many as 2,000 in this cluster, but the record with the naked eye is 13. At this time of year early in the night they appear in the Northeast. You will soon learn to follow their path thru the sky and will look for them every time you are out at night as old friends.

Good Health for the New Year

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

THE New Year will be a Good Health year for you and your family if you make proper New Year Resolutions—and act accordingly. You will need help and advice from time to time, perhaps more than you realize. Kansas Farmer offers this health column in which it discusses broad health topics of general interest, and continues the family service which gives you the privilege of a personal reply from Doctor C. H. Lerrigo, health adviser, on any family health subject upon which you need special advice.



Dr. Lerrigo

The pioneer home suffered for lack of medical aid. We do better now, live longer and suffer less. But we need not discard the store of common-sense knowledge that our parents drew upon. It is still good sense to keep in the home an accurate clinical thermometer, price \$1, and take the patient's temperature in suspected illness. It is always a clever thing to put a sick person to bed, for the mere act of lying down between clean sheets with tight clothing removed improves heart action and respiration. Home nursing not only saves expense but it shortens the time of illness and helps to dispel family gloom. I have only praise for the good mother who keeps her wits and is ready to use simple measures to shorten illness.

The year 1939 will undoubtedly see marked development in plans for bringing medical aid to rural communities. Always there exist families who are unable to buy good medical service and therefore suffer in their own persons and also lower the neighborhood health standard. The new year will develop plans for adjustment. Physicians will be glad to meet reasonable

arrangements altho it means for them much greater increase in work than income. You and your neighbors who may by chance guide or control the terms which such official bodies as the Farm Security Administration offer to physicians remember that the doctors who give honest service deserve honest consideration. A rural community sufficiently fortunate to have a good doctor giving them the best days of his life should see that means are provided freely to give him first-class equipment for his work and travel, ample money for courses in study, and enough vacation to keep him from breaking under the incessant strain that ages the busy family doctor.

Those desiring to maintain the satisfactory confidential relations that have characterized the care offered by the family physician thru so many generations will always find a warm welcome from the doctor. He may do a "panel practice" but will reserve the right to have private patients. Personally I consider this most desirable.

Reduce Amount of Food

I would like exercises to reduce flesh for a girl 15 years old; height, 4 feet 5 inches; weight 137 pounds.—M. R. B.

The weight of a girl of that age and height should be 105 pounds, so there is much overweight. It is not at all likely that a girl of 15 needs special exercises. What she needs is to reduce diet. She must cut out sweets, cream, butter, fat meat and other fattening foods. She must materially reduce the amount of white bread, potatoes and cereals. She may eat vegetables having much roughage such as lettuce, kale, spinach and cabbage. There must be a radical reduction in the amount of her food, yet it must be remembered that a girl of 15 must have plenty of nourishment.

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, Kan.

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.

Topeka, Kansas

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

Mistook a Farm Home for "Help-Yourself Counter"

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

BELIEVING there was no one present, except the watchdogs, a roughly dressed man entered the Mrs. Verne Hirsch home, R. 2, Manhattan, and began helping himself to meat, pie and other food. Mrs. Hirsch saw him but did not let her presence be known. While the pilferer was busy eating, she slipped out, ran to a neighbor's and called Sheriff Harvey Schmedemann, Junction City, who responded promptly. The man was overtaken a short distance from the Hirsch home and, on being searched, he gave up a watch, money and other articles picked up while Mrs. Hirsch was away. It developed during the investigation that the intruder was Raymond C. Roberts. He was convicted and given an indefinite sentence in the state reformatory. Since Mrs. Hirsch took the initiative in the prosecution, Sheriff Schmedemann advised that all of the \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, be given to her.

and his quick report to a wide-awake sheriff, Foust lost nothing by the theft, but actually was the gainer by \$12.50, his part of the \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer. The other half of the reward went to Sheriff Oltjen.

Lost for Want of Heel

Near his henhouse, L. J. Reu, R. 2, Leavenworth, found some peculiar tracks when he was looking for clues following a chicken theft. One of the shoe tracks indicated there was no heel on the shoe. That gave Deputy Sheriff George Stein something to work on. There would have been no prompt investigation, however, but for the fact that Frank Lohmann, a road boss, had seen a man loading something into sacks near the Reu farm and had reported to the officers. Stein followed the questionable character to market and made an arrest on suspicion. Then, he and Reu compared tracks with the shoes worn by the suspect and this evidence helped effect a conviction. The thief, Horton Dennis, was proven to be a habitual criminal and was given a life sentence. The \$50 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, for this conviction, was divided equally between Service Member Reu and Deputy Sheriff Stein.

Payment of this reward makes a total of \$28,350 in rewards paid by Kansas Farmer for the conviction of 1,164 thieves, while the campaign carried on against thieves by all Capper publications brings the grand total up to above the \$100,000 mark, \$100,920.

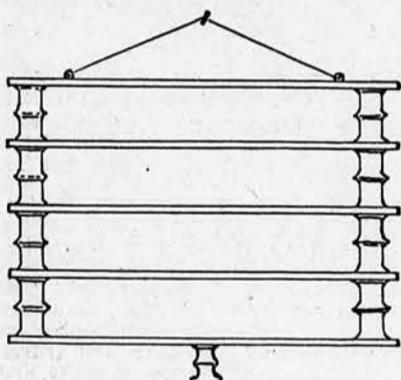
Found Tires, Also Thieves

Tires, tubes and rims, valued at \$20, were stolen from the posted farm of Lloyd Foust, Leona. Losing no time after the crime was discovered, Foust reported to Sheriff John F. Oltjen, of Hiawatha. The sheriff got in touch with local tire dealers and, in a short time, found the stolen goods, which were identified by Foust. The two suspects, Galen Hoover and Floyd McNett, confessed to the crime and were given 90-day jail sentences. Because of his membership in the Protective Service

Ideas That Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

New "Whatnot" Shelf



A pretty "whatnot" shelf can be made out of the sides of a cigar box and spools. I have 4 sides and in 2 of them, I make a hole in the edge $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from edge to fit the spools. Between each side I have either 2 or 3 small spools. I run a stick between these spools and sides and tack the top and bottom (the other 2 cigar box sides) to them. The stick makes it more solid. I painted all of mine red and it is really pretty and attractive with some ornaments on it. You can add 2 or 3 more spools and another side if you want it bigger. Attach a fine wire to the top and if you have a couple real little spools glue them on the bottom and it just finishes it. I made this up myself and like it.—Mrs. T. E. Hays.

at the top of a 50-gallon steel oil drum. Then cut a fire door about 6 or 8 inches square at the bottom to create a draft. This opening need not have a door and any kind of fuel will burn very easily in this portable furnace. We use the discarded fence posts for fuel. The furnace is easily moved from one location to another and when the embers are removed it can be loaded on to a truck or sled.—George S. Corner.

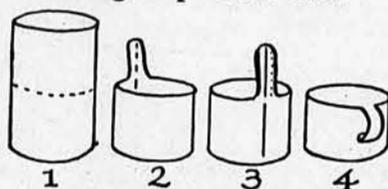
Can Clean Her Walls

I have used oiled wall paper without success in my kitchen so now I paper the ceiling and upper portion of the wall with fadeless wall paper, then I select a harmonizing pattern of oil-cloth 3 or 4 feet wide and paste on the lower portion of the wall. With a little water and soap now and then I always have a fresh clean wall.—Mrs. L. M.

Stock Can't Get Thru

A very handy way to get thru the fence without opening the gate is to set two posts about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart, then set another out to one side about 2 feet from the other. Stock cannot get thru this.—Gerald W. Johnson.

Drinking Cup From Can



Every school child needs a drinking cup and this one can be made without costing a cent. Draw a line around an empty baking powder can half way up from the bottom. Cut on the line leaving about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch on each side of the seam. Cut out the top of the can. Turn edge back about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch with pliers to make the handle. Turn the top edge down and make a roll around it with the pliers. Turn the handle down and you have a nice drinking cup.—Wayne White.

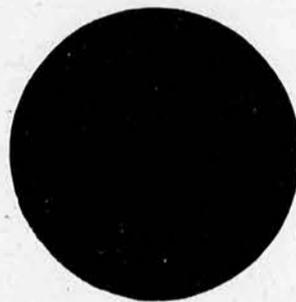
Tree Labels in Bottles

Identifying young trees becomes a problem when the usual methods are used because records are lost and the names wash off tags before the trees become old enough to bear. The best way is to put each label in a glass bottle, cork tightly and hang on the tree.—B. E. M.

Stove for Outdoor Work

We recently solved the problem of facing and enduring the cold wintry blasts when mending our pasture fence. We bolted a handle on each side

Red Ball Special



Save 8c a Word
on This
SPECIAL OFFER
for Classified Advertising

2 Issues in KANSAS FARMER—Rate per Word...16¢
2 Issues in MISSOURI RURALIST—Rate per Word...16¢
Total per Word.....32¢
RED BALL SPECIAL RATE—Per Word.....24¢
YOU SAVE 8¢ per Word

Example: If your ad contains 20 words, send us \$4.80 and we'll place it in two issues of Kansas Farmer and two issues of Missouri Ruralist.

Make Money Selling

Farm folks in Kansas and Missouri are still in the market for good poultry breeding stock; hatching eggs; honey; feed seeds; farm lands; good used machinery—and many other things. Are you sure you haven't an unused source of income? Maybe you DO have something to sell. Classified advertising is one way for farm folks to make money and save money in selling and buying.

YOUR ADS WILL BE READ BY

113,709 Subscribers to KANSAS FARMER
128,057 Subscribers to MISSOURI RURALIST

You'll Get Results

From now on thru the spring issues readers will turn to the Classified Department to answer the ads for Baby Chicks, Seeds, Plants, etc. Because of this unusual interest, all classified ads will produce exceptional results.

"RED BALL" your ad right back and get your ad started. It's "THRU FREIGHT" to Your Market. Just send it in on the following order blank.

RED BALL SPECIAL ORDER BLANK

You are instructed to insert the following ad
2 times in Kansas Farmer
2 times in Missouri Ruralist

This ad counts words and I am remitting \$
at the rate of 24c a word.

Mail This Ad to:
KANSAS FARMER-MISSOURI RURALIST, Topeka, Kansas

The Miles Between

By Elizabeth Alloway



Dearest:-
Though miles
may lie between
us you are
ever with
me.

JEAN frowned in disappointment as she read the ads in the evening paper. Dan's birthday was just 2 weeks off and there was nothing she could give him. Among the ads devoted to men's needs she found a luring description of the very traveling bag Dan needed on the business trips he made frequently. She thought of the little hoard of silver she had saved from her household allowance, and sighed.

No use sighing for luxuries even if one's wishes were for another. Good old Dan deserved to have what he wanted. Today the Woman's page bored her with its ideas and helpful hints that helped her not at all with her present difficulty. The corner for the lovelorn might supply a laugh. Some of the creatures writing for advice were so dumb.

An announcement caught her eye. Ten Dollar Prize! What couldn't she do with ten dollars. It would just round out her savings and buy Dan's

Introducing the Author

Kansas Farmer's "New Farm Author's Club" enrolls another new member this issue with this fine story by Elizabeth Alloway. Miss Alloway lives in the beautiful Ozarks country where she has "a strong affection for the hills and hollows." But let her tell you of herself. "I've a brother who acts as milkmaid, and a sister who does not covet my help with the chickens so my working hours are spent in the most prosaic task of keeping house. My leisure hours—there aren't so many of them—find me coaxing old-fashioned flowers to grow and bloom in somewhat adverse conditions. When there isn't a garden trowel in my hand there is apt to be a book or pen. I fear I'm a bookworm. My ambition has always been, I think, to write things other folks would like to read." We think she has done just that in this clever little story.

birthday gift. She read the conditions carefully then set out to win the coveted sum. She sprang up guiltily when she heard Dan's key in the lock and hid the writing she had just finished. She lifted a glowing face to receive his kiss.

"Why so beamish, Jeannie? Happy your old man's home?"

"Why not, Danny dear? Art suspicious of my smiles?"

"Art not. Dish the beans. I'm ravenous and I've a pair of tickets for the stage show that's in town, good at 8:15 tonight."

"Dan, you're extravagant."

"Compliments of a client, stingy," he giped.

He swallowed Jean's delicious meal in silence but she was hastening to don her best gown and overlooked his omission. The clock had ticked in a new day when they returned, Jean to go directly to bed, Dan to smoke his customary bedtime pipe. Then he remembered a letter, unwritten, that must go in the morning mail. He searched quietly thru his desk for stationery. Along with the paper he drew out a close written sheet. Jean's handwriting. Probably—Great Scott! What a letter!

"Dearest," it began. Whom would she call Dearest? It obviously wasn't meant for him. "Though miles may lie between us you are ever with me." Who the—? "Every waking hour, every sleeping thought is of you. When I wake in the morning memory wakes, too, memory of you. When I lie on my pillow at night a thought of you is mingled with my prayers. When I sleep your presence haunts my dreams. I am so completely yours."

The stem of Dan's pipe cracked between his teeth.

He had no right to be reading her letter, but what right had she to be writing such endearing words to—to— Well, whom were they to? "Though miles may lie between us!" What miles separated her from—whoever it was she thought of in the morning, in the evening? So she lived with him while she dreamed of another fellow! She prayed for him, too, did she? He set his teeth and read on: "Cheer up, my lonely one—He could read no further. "Your beloved," it was signed.

While Jean slept and dreamed, (Dan was sure that she dreamed) he lay awake. At breakfast he announced a business trip, immediate and indefinite. "You didn't mention it last night, Dan."

"Didn't know it," he lied. "You've wanted to visit your mother, now's your chance. Stay as long as you please. I'll be gone a long while."

So Jean was off to her mother's quite against her will. Her visit was spoiled by Dan's brief letters. Those she wrote him lay unopened on his hotel dresser. She's writing the same stuff to that fellow, he grieved. One day he wrote a letter that would have broken Jean's heart had she received it. As he sealed the envelope a huge package arrived at his door.

"Parcel Post, sir."

The wrappings fell away from the gleaming brown leather of the bag he had admired wistfully in a fashionable shop window for many months. "Happy Birthday, Danny Dear," a dangling card read.

"Jean!" he shouted joyfully. Where did she get the price of that brown beauty? She was an economical wonder but—Inside he found an explanation. Half she had saved by a little skimping, the rest—she had won a prize! Ten big wagon wheels for the silliest little love letter! He could read it for himself. Dan unfolded a newspaper clipping.

"Dearest," he read, "though miles may lie—" His eyes skipped over the words that were burned into his jealous heart. He reached for his own letter and tore it to bits. Jean's note had been written at home. "I was homesick, Danny dear, and a little bird told me you might be coming home for your birthday. If you come—"

If he came! Dan dumped the contents of his shabby old bag into the new one. An hour later he was speeding towards home, smiling happily as the wheels of his car lessened "the miles that lay between."

Until Dinner Is Ready--

BY THE EDITORS

Sea Safest: It's not the sea that claims the most lives of sailors in the United States Navy, but the motor car. For last year only 43 seamen went "down to the seas in ships," while 67 were killed in car accidents.

Wet Weather: The years just ahead will be wet ones, if the weather pattern of the past century continues. It is explained by the U. S. Weather Bureau that weather history is a succession of wet and dry cycles, interspersed with periods of about average precipitation.

Pegged Price: Argentina has its problem of low wheat prices too. In November the price was pegged at the equivalent of 21 cents a bushel. Planters may sell to anyone who will pay that price, or more, or can dispose of the grain to a national grain board.

Bully Coaches: The president of the state board of agriculture of Oklahoma has suggested that it would be better to spend money of the Oklahoma agricultural college on good bulls than on high-priced football coaches. You can't lose with bulls.

Colored Sheep: A black sheep, it appears, isn't black. That is the opinion of a research worker in New Mexico who says that a black sheep's wool is a gray shade and sometimes turns to brown in rugs.

More Folks: The latest official estimate of the nation's population was 130,215,000, as of July 1. This increase of .7 per cent shows a reduction in the rate of increase over last year.

Master Farming: A survey of the nation's Master Farmers, including those selected in Kansas by Kansas Farmer, shows that 91 per cent of them have motorized their farms. The general average of farmers having tractors is 2 out of 10.

SOLVE THIS MOVIE - RADIO PUZZLE



Six Famous Movie and Radio Stars Who Are They? \$150 in Cash Prizes

The above pictures represent six leading Movie and Radio Stars. They have entertained you with their radio programs, and you have enjoyed their acting in the movies. Who are they—can you name them? The following suggestions may help you. In these movie and radio rebus pictures, you go by sound and not by correct spelling. In rebus No. 5, you have the letters, "MA," a jar, bow and arrow, and the letter "S." When properly put together, you have the name, "Major Bowes." The other five you will find easy to name, as they, too, are well known.

The First Thing To Do

Solve the above puzzle and write down the names of the Movie or Radio Stars represented by these pictures. Then make up a rebus for your favorite Movie or Radio Star. You don't need to draw a picture. Just tell us what letters, figures, or objects are to be used in your rebus. Send only one suggestion for your rebus. This example will help you: To represent Joe Penner in a rebus picture, you could say, "Use the letters 'JO,' a picture of a pen, and the letters 'ER,' and in the background show a picture of a duck."

82-Piece Rainbow Color Ensemble Set



Extra Prize for Promptness

Name the Movie and Radio Stars represented in the pictures above and send us a Rebus for your favorite Movie or Radio Star. If you solve the puzzle correctly and the judges select your Rebus as the most original idea received, we will pay you \$50.00 in cash. Second Prize will be \$25.00; Third Prize, \$15.00; Fourth Prize, \$10.00; and the next Twenty Prizes will be \$2.50 each—24 prizes totaling \$150.00! Duplicate prizes will be awarded in the event of a tie. As an Extra Prize for Promptness, an 82-piece Rainbow Color Ensemble Set, consisting of 32 pieces of Dinnerware, 24 pieces of Glassware, and 26 pieces of Cutlery—the latest in the new vogue for colored tableware—will be awarded to each of the 24 cash prize winners.

Mail your answer to the above puzzle, together with your idea for a Rebus Picture, before March 31, 1939. Don't put it off—it pays to be prompt. Send answer RIGHT NOW to:

MOVIE-RADIO DEPT.
117 W. 8th St., Topeka, Kan.

You Can Find

almost anything you want for any member of the family in the Classified Section. Look over the advertisements on page 14.

Lespedeza Into Own

(Continued from Page 3)

lespedeza seed in the spring by members of the growers' association. This price is considered low enough to induce any interested farmer to seed, yet it is sufficient to make production of lespedeza seed more profitable than any kind of grain farming in the county.

Harvest of lespedeza seed began the first of October in Labette county. One of the earliest to start was Ed McMunn and Son, Parsons. They took a seed crop from a 5-acre field which had been in the crop for 8 years. A mower was used, and followed immediately with a side-delivery rake. A combine was used to thresh as soon as the crop was dry, and the straw was thrown back on the land. To sow such land back to lespedeza, oats are planted at the usual time, and re-seeding will take place.

A. L. Kessler, Altamont, has been raising lespedeza successfully as a combination with wheat, oats and barley. One of his fields produced 20 bushels of barley and 600 pounds of the legume seed. From a field of wheat, he harvested 23 bushels, a ton of lespedeza hay and later 150 pounds of seed to the acre. He prefers wheat or barley because they mature earlier than oats, giving the lespedeza a better chance. He sows 30 pounds of seed to the acre, or sometimes more, as this insures a better stand the first year.

Using lespedeza to improve run-down pasture land is a good practice. Many farmers do it. James Carson, Labette county, sowed his hilly land, which was "eaten out" pasture, to lespedeza last winter and got a good stand which made pasture during the season. He

now has 160 acres and expects to sow 50 or 60 acres more next spring.

The nurse crop out-paying the main crop is not unusual with lespedeza. For instance, David Rakes, Parsons, double-disked a 6-acre field and drilled oats with 30 pounds of lespedeza. He threshed 21 bushels of oats, worth 22 cents a bushel, or \$4.62 an acre. The lespedeza yielded 410 pounds an acre, which at 5 cents would sell at \$2.50. A similar experience came to W. H. Drumheller, Altamont, who broadcast lespedeza seed on wheat last spring. The seed crop has a value twice that of the wheat which was supposed to be the main crop. A total of 17,000 pounds of seed was harvested.

Hay from lespedeza has proved a valuable crop in Southeastern Kansas. William McDaniel, Cherryvale, is given credit for being the first farmer in Labette county to market this kind of hay. He cut it with oats, one field making a ton to the acre, and another nearly 3 tons. The hay sold in Parsons for \$9 a ton, and was said to be equal to alfalfa hay.

Korean lespedeza is not adapted to more than the Eastern third of Kansas, and is not considered a profitable crop to grow on land which will produce alfalfa or Sweet clover regularly.

Lespedeza is not adapted to areas further west because rainfall is not heavy enough, and because it will not mature seed—two good reasons. For the crop to be worthwhile it must reseed itself each fall, for it is only an annual. A farmer could not afford to reseed it every year.

Home Cured Meat a Treat

New Methods Convenient

NOW and then someone plaintively remarks that farmers are losing the old art of home curing meats. If this is so, altho we doubt it, it must be a natural change to something better. Curing meat is a fairly simple matter, one requiring careful attention and resourcefulness, but not expensive.

Maybe there aren't so many farm families using the time-proved methods of meat curing these days. There are newer ways which many prefer. For actual curing many women are doing their own work by using commercial smoke salt. The whole process is carried out simply, without any fire hazard, or use of smoking equipment.

These cures are a result of the best knowledge of meat experts—who know meat curing from start to finish. Every pound of product is mixed according to a certain formula. Nothing need be added. Just set it down on the kitchen

table, bring in the cuts of pork, and tell the "missus" you'll be out on the far "forty." Or maybe you'll have to take an hour or so to do it yourself. The cost will be less than 1 1/4 cents a pound for the materials.

Another reason why some people may think farm meat-curing has gone into decline is that many families now store their fresh meat in modern cold storage lockers.

To meet the situation, many farm families "put down" a smaller amount of pork, using the most convenient method, since any of them are economical; and then vary their menu with meat from the locker or local store.

Cured meat was once a daily affair on the farm table and fresh meat from town was a treat. Now cured meat is relished too—whenever it appears. The housewife often gets out a home-cured ham for special company.

State 4-H Dairy Production Winner



ANOTHER champion of 1938 was Junior Roberts, Mitchell county, who won the dairy production contest for 4-H members in Kansas. His award was a trip to the National Dairy Show last fall. With his Ayrshire cow, Glen's Midway Carrie, Junior made a year's record of 385.2 pounds of butterfat and 8,698 pounds of milk. The amount of milk was enough to supply 11 families with a quart a day for a year. In terms of butter the fat amounted to 481 pounds, or far more than a pound a day. Records showed the value of the cow's product was \$155.87. Feed costs were \$62.85, leaving a return of \$93.02. Values were based on local butterfat prices and skimmilk worth.

Junior is shown above with his leader, H. C. Pargett, both of Mitchell county.



The rich flavor and tempting aroma of the meat you eat in June *Depends on* how you cure it now!

HERE'S How to Cure Fine Meat—

first, pump hams and shoulders next to the bone with a curing pickle made with Morton's Tender-Quick mixed with water. Then cure from the outside with Morton's Sugar-Curing Smoke Salt. This improved and better method of home curing is the surest way to eliminate off-flavor or under-cured meat around the bone. You cure from the inside out as well as from the outside in — all at the same time. You get a mild, uniform cure yet a thorough cure. This tested and proved Curing method starts the cure at the bone, strikes in quicker, helps prevent bone taint, and gives you fine flavored and uniformly cured meat.

The Cost is Small

When you pump with Morton's Tender-Quick and cure with Morton's Smoke Salt you can afford to put up plenty of meat. You will have meat that is worth a premium price yet at a curing cost of only 1 1/4¢ a pound. Don't take chances on running out of meat . . . it is so easy to cure your meat with Morton's products. Ask your local dealer now for Morton's Tender-Quick, Morton's Sugar-Curing Smoke Salt, and a Morton Meat Pump. They will help you make the entire curing job easier, quicker, and safer and give you the finest meat you have ever eaten.

MORTON SALT COMPANY
208 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Make More Sausage

With Morton's Sausage Seasoning it is easy to get the same tantalizing zest and richness in every batch of sausage you make. Morton's Sausage Seasoning is a complete product — ready to use — nothing to add or mix. In one package you get all of the different ingredients properly proportioned and blended — the finest Salt, peppers, sage, spices, and other seasoning ingredients mixed and packaged for your convenience. No testing needed—no guesswork. A can of Morton's Sausage Seasoning costs only 25 cents and is enough to make 30 to 40 lbs. of sausage.



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

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

FARMERS MARKET

RATES 6 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive insertions; eight cents a word each insertion on shorter order, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an agate line, or \$7 per column inch; five line minimum; 2 columns by 103 lines maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Head and signature limited to 21 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 \$3⁹⁵
Chix U.P.C.O.D. Per 100 F.O.B.

You'll like Bush's husky Ozark chicks, 35% sexed guarantee, 100% live delivery; pullets, cockerels or mixed. True to your satisfaction why customers, like Geo. Mifek, Hutchinson, Minnesota, report outstanding results and prize winnings, 300-egg bloodlines 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 interesting descriptive literature.

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

Vigorous, Healthy Chicks from Contest Winning bloodlines up to 355 eggs. Our Layers won breed championships at New York, Maine, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Florida, Oklahoma, Missouri 1938 Egg Laying Contests. 1939 Matings include thousands pedigreed males mated approved. Bloodtested hens selected for high production, big eggs, long laying life. Advance Order Discounts. Livability Guarantee. 12 Varieties—6c up. Sexed if desired. FREE CATALOG. Missouri Valley Farm, Box 262, Marshall, Missouri.

Schlichtman Square Deal Chicks, Missouri Approved, 100% blood-tested. Prepared per 100: Leghorns, Anconas, \$6.75; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Langshans, Minorcas, \$7.25; Giants, Brahmas, \$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 sired 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 Poultry. All popular breeds of both. Chicks pure and crossbreeds. Exceptional quality. Bloodtested. Sexed or as hatched. Place orders now for early delivery. \$3.90 per 100 up. 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, \$9.90 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.

Baby Chicks: Egg strains and broiler stock. Prompt service. Low prices. Free literature. Sedalia Chick Hatchery, Dept. 8, Sedalia, Mo.

AUSTRA WHITES

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

JERSEY GIANTS

Superior 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, Elm-dale, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

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

TURKEYS

Pure Mammoth Bronze Toms, \$7.00 each. Mabel Dunham, Broughton, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

BIRD BOOKS

If You Have a Bird, you should have American Canary. Leading bird publication. \$1.00 yearly. 2839-CP North Halstead, Chicago.

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

Roses—2 Year, field-grown, Red, Pink, Shell Radiance, Tallman, Pres. Hoover, Sunburst, Etolle Hollande, Columbia, Luxembourg, Caledonia, Briarcliff. All 19c 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.

SEEDS

Hardy Re-cleaned Alfalfa Seed \$9.60; Grimm Alfalfa \$10.50; White Sweet Clover \$3.50; Red Clover \$6.90. All 60 lb. bushel, track Concordia. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

DOGS

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

Hunting Hounds: Cheap, trial. Literature free. Star Kennels, B 52, Herrick, Ill.

PET STOCK

Ferrets, White or Brown. Write for prices. Green Pet Farm, Wellington, Ohio.

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, Manitowoc, Wisconsin.

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.

LIGHT PLANT PARTS

Rebuilt Plants; new parts; Delco, Westing-house. Republic Electric Co., Davenport, Iowa.

ELECTRIC FENCE

Outstanding Engineering Achievement. Super Electric Fence. Precision built, synchronized electro-breaker. Simple. Efficient. Slashes cost. Fully Guaranteed. 30 day trial. Free booklet. 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'Tatro 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.

EDUCATIONAL

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

Auto Mechanics, Diesel, body, fender repairing, welding, electric refrigeration. Low rates. Stevenson's, 2008-1 Main, Kansas City, Mo.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

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

104 Page Auctioneering Book \$1.00. American Auction College, Kansas City, Mo.

PHOTO FINISHING

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 Finerotos and 2 Professional Bromide enlargements, or (2) 16 guaranteed Finerotos or (3) 8 Finerotos and one beautiful oil colored enlargement, 25c coin. Order by number. Finerotos, Box N 898, Minneapolis, Minn.

At Last! All your snapshots in natural colors. Roll developed, 8 natural color prints only 25c. Reprints 3c. Amazingly beautiful. Natural Color Photo, Janesville, Wisc.

20 Reprints 25c. 100-\$1.00. Rolls developed, 16 sparkling Lifetone prints, 2 studio enlargements, 25c. Lifetone Studios, E, 351, Des Moines, Iowa.

Film Developing Bargain. Quickest service. Sixteen prints or two enlargements and eight prints each roll, 25c. Modern Studios, LaCrosse, Wis.

Roll Developed, two prints each and two free enlargement coupons 25c. Reprints 2c each. 100 or more 1c. Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

Ace-Hi Photo Shop, La Crosse, Wis., will develop your roll with 8 glossy prints and 2 enlargements for 25c. Immediate service.

Enlargement Free. eight brilliant border prints and your roll developed 25c. Camera Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Roll Developed, 16 guaranteed prints, two coupons on enlargements, 25c. Smart Photo, Winona, Minn.

Life-time Photo Finishing—Roll developed, 8 prints, 2 enlargements 25c. Life Photos, Hutchinson, Kan.

Guaranteed, 20 Prints 25c. Roll developed, 16 prints 25c. Quality Photo, Hutchinson, Kan.

Rolls Developed, 8 prints, 2 enlargements, 25c. Nielsen's Studio, Aurora, Nebr.

16 Prints with Roll 25c; 16 reprints 25c. Rex Photo, Ogden, Utah.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

Patents, Booklet and Advice Free. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

TOBACCO

Kentucky's Special—Guaranteed best mild smoking or red chewing, 12 pounds \$1.00. Recipe, flavoring, box plugs free. Valley Farms, Murray, Ky.

TRAPPERS

Trap Fox or Coyote: Bunch system gets the slyest furbearer. Results or no pay. Q. Bunch, Welch, Minn. Box P.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Start Your Own Business. Make large profits. Sell new and used auction or bankrupt bargains in clothing and general merchandise. Experience unnecessary. Free wholesale catalog. Superior Jobbing, 1250-U, Jefferson, Chicago.

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.

BURGLAR ALARMS

Protect Your Chicken House from thieves. Newly invented burglar alarm. No batteries, no electricity. Loud going, 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.

SALESMEN WANTED

Wanted: Man With Car to take over profitable Raleigh Route. Established customers. Must be satisfied with good living at start. Write Raleigh'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.

WHOLESALE OILS

Wanted, Reliable Farmer in Each township as dealer for Archer Lubricants, Batteries, Radios 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.

OLD GOLD WANTED

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

FISH

Pure, Headless, Salted Herring, 100 lbs. \$6.10; 50 lbs. \$3.35. Knarvik's Fisheries, Two Harbors, Minn.

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.

SPARROW TRAPS

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

MISCELLANEOUS

For Free Literature and magazine, address: The Goat World, Vincennes, Indiana.

LAND—ARKANSAS

For Sale: 153 1/2 and 132 acres land from 3 to 5 miles from Court House, some farming land, good pasture and some timber, \$18 an acre. Has good roads to farms. S. Bondi, Danville, Ark.

LAND—IOWA

38 Acre Improved Dairy Farm, 8-room modern house, excellent buildings. Debtless college town. Low taxes. Guarneys, 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, 60 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 NFLA, 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—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.

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
 Topeka, Kansas

Clarence Miller, of Alma, announces a bred sow and gilt sale to be held February 4. Information regarding the offering will appear in later issues of Kansas Farmer. Needless to say it will be an outstanding offering of correct type Durocs.

J. M. Mills & Son, registered Jersey cattle specialists, of Olathe, report unusual demand for breeding stock. They are entirely sold out of bulls until February first, but they will spare a

good foundation cow or two. The Mills kind of Jerseys are in demand.

J. R. "Bob" Huffman, of Abilene, one of the most enthusiastic Milking Shorthorn breeders of the state, has an announcement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. The Huffman herd now numbers about 60 head and Mr. Huffman is looking forward to the possibility of stormy days when they must be cared for, so he wants to sell a part of them. He offers about 30 head consisting of young bulls of different ages, fresh cows and near freshening cows and bred and open heifers. Most everything offered, as well as what he is keeping, are by or bred to his Register of Merit bull, Edgewood Professor. In fact, buyers can have their choice of what there is on the farm. They are all of about the same breeding and production quality. Edgewood Professor is a son of the noted bull Royal Clay, whose dam

has a record of 13,612.5 pounds of milk and 534.7 pounds of fat and on the bull's dam's side his granddam has 15 sisters with Register of Merit records. Mr. Huffman's Junior bull, Dual Kyne Gift, is a son of Borg's Silver Gift. Anyway, write Mr. Huffman and let him tell the story.

Luft Bros.—John N. and Richard—successful young Hereford breeders, of Bison, are consigning 3 choice sons of Real Prince Domino 18th to the breeders sale to be held on the Fair Grounds in Hutchinson, January 11. These bulls are of unusual quality and the sire is one of the best sons of the great bull Real Prince Domino 33rd, and his dam is a daughter of Domino 93rd., a son of Prince Domino 115th. This bull is being mated to daughters and granddaughters of Onward Domino, an own son, out of a daughter of Prince Domino. The Brothers also have a

fine lot of young bulls and heifers on the ranch near Bison for sale. Mention Kansas farmer when writing them. For catalog of the Hutchinson sale write J. J. Moxley, Secretary, Manhattan.

A recent visit to Oakleaf Farm reveals that E. A. Latzke & Son now have on hand a bunch of as fine, low-set, registered Aberdeen Angus bulls as can be found in any herd. Since founding the herd, nearly 20 years ago, this firm has bought outstanding herd bulls from the best breeders in America. The present bull and sire of the bulls mentioned is Revolution Black Bird L., a bull of quality carrying the blood of the great bull Black Bird Revolution. The cows in the herd have been selected over a period of years from the best produced on the farm and include Ericas, Black Birds, Prides and Queen Mothers. The herd now numbers around 100

DUROC HOGS

Duroc Bred Gilt Sale
We are hereby announcing our sale of 35 head of fancy bred gilts.
Saturday, February 4, 1939
A golden opportunity to secure profitable seed stock, as these gilts and their offspring are bred to produce pork quickly and economically. If you like hogs that are really low set and very heavy bodied, combined with style, smoothness and dark red color, you will certainly see them in this sale offering. Watch for further announcement in next issue.
CLARENCE F. MILLER, ALMA, KAN.

Hook & Sons' Durocs
We breed nothing but the world's best bloodlines. Durocs of early maturity. Spring and Fall hogs, bred sows and gilts, bred to the world's Junior pig. The Winner, Times Gazette and Flash On. March and April farrow. Registered, immuned. Veteran breeders.
B. M. HOOK & SONS, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

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. Immuned. Reg. Shipped on approval. Come or write me your needs. Catalog. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

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. McCLURE, 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.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE
Shorthorn Cows—Fresh Now
Good individuals and heavy producers. Also young bulls, some ready for service. Offering 2-year-old Eleche 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.

Milking Shorthorn Bulls
from 7 mos. to serv. ages. Fair Acres Judge and Killcreek Gulmand breeding (both Kan. St. Fair winners).
Martin M. Goering, Moundridge, Kan.

Huffman Offers Milking Shorthorns
10 bulls in age from 3 to 18 months. 10 fresh and near freshening cows. 10 bred and open heifers, all registered quality and production. Sired by or bred to EDGWOOD PROFESSOR—M 1817083.
J. R. HUFFMAN, ABILENE, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE
20 BULLS Weaned and up to choice herd bulls, \$60 to \$200. Females—not related. One of the largest and oldest herds. Ranbury & Sons, Plevna, Kan. (22 mi. W. and 6 S. of Hutchinson, Kan.)

JERSEY CATTLE
See Us for Better Jerseys
It would be wise to speak in advance for your next herd sire. All bull calves sold until February. We occasionally have a good foundation cow for sale.
J. M. MILLS & SON, R. 2, OLATHE, KAN.

Jersey Baby Bull Calves
Also serviceable ones; breeding will tell. Extreme production and champion, blood blended, \$30 up.
YEGMAN JERSEY FARM, LA CROSSE, 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.

ANGUS CATTLE
Lafin Offers Angus Cattle
Choice ANGUS BULLS and FEMALES for sale.
L. E. LAFIN, Crab Orchard, Nebraska, Box-R

EVANS' ANGUS
For Sale: Registered Bulls and Females of choicest breeding. If you want grade Angus cows, I can get them for you. (Farm south of Maryville on Highway 71.)
ROL M. EVANS, MARYVILLE, MO.

Oakleaf Aberdeen Angus Farm
16 of the best bulls we ever raised. 9 to 12 months old. Sired by REVOLUTION'S BLACKBIRD L. Out of our best breeding cows.
E. A. Latzke & Son, Junction City, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS
BERT POWELL
AUCTIONEER
LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE
715 Lincoln St. Topeka, Kan.

KANSAS FARMER
Publication Dates, 1939

January	14-28
February	11-25
March	11-25
April	8-22
May	6-20
June	3-17
July	1-15-28
August	12-28
September	9-23
October	7-21
November	4-18
December	2-16-30

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

head, more than 50 of which are breeding cows. Besides the young bulls now for sale Latzke & Son have a few choice calves suited to 4-H Club work. It will pay anyone to visit this good herd and look over the stock that is for sale. The herd is located southwest of Junction City.

The Angus herd of Rol M. Evans, of Maryville, Mo., probably is as well known as any herd in Northwestern Missouri, and is one of the good Angus herds of the state. Starting in 1927, purchases were made from some of the best herds available, including the Krotz herd, at Odell, Neb., the Berg herd at Parnell, Mo., and the Larmer herd, of Maryville, Mo. The first bull used was Revelation 9. This bull was an unusually good sire. This bull was followed by Emulate 20th, of St. Albans, from the St. Albans Farms, of Becker. His sire and dam were undefeated at a number of the important shows. The bull now in service came from the Ed Davis herd, of Iowa City, Ia. He is a richly bred Finlarrig Elba bull. The cow herd has been carefully culled over many years until they are a very attractive lot of high class cattle.

There has been so much demand for a district or regional organization of Hereford breeders in the Flint Hills, or in Eastern Kansas, that a sale is being held in the name of the Flint Hills Hereford Association at Council Grove, Friday, January 13th. While the Morris county breeders were instrumental in promoting the sale, yet the majority of the 14 consignors live outside the county. Judging from the attitude of most of the consignors, the set up is a very logical one and will probably be permanent. Council Grove is located in the heart of the Flint Hills and in the center of much Hereford activity. A large number of breeders live within a radius of 100 miles and Morris county herself has been one of the leading Hereford counties in the state for years. The sale is being handled by a committee of breeders assisted by D. Z. McCormick, local county agent as Secretary.

Twelve years ago F. H. Taylor, of Florence, purchased from Bowman and sons, of Boone, Nebraska, the registered Percheron stallion, Carleux. The stallion, now 18 years old, is still in service in the herd. He has sired over 100 head of colts for Mr. Taylor and around 200 head for other breeders and farmers. During the time he has earned over \$3,000.00 in service fees. The Taylor herd is now almost entirely composed of sons and daughters and their descendants of the above stallion. Others in the herd are granddaughters of noted sires such as Casino. Many of the younger mares are in foal to Karman, a son of Koncarcalyps. Mr. Taylor works the mares on the farm and grows colts under ordinary farm conditions, they have plenty of bone and muscle and the stallions when properly broke to harness make good work animals. Just now Mr. Taylor is anxious to reduce the herd and offers at private sale a fine selection of stallions, bred mares and fillies.

With splendid courage and a fine sense of community responsibility, Mrs. E. W. Obitts lives on, and manages, her well-equipped dairy farm near Herington. Assuming what she considered her responsibility, right at the beginning of the worst depression of modern times, women and men with less determination would have surrendered before the start was fairly begun. The registered Holstein herd has improved both in numbers and production during the time and now 11 years has passed since the herd was placed under DHIA test. No startling records have been made, but information is available as to the individual performances of each cow. Averages up to over 350 are being made, and last year the herd average was over 300 pounds of fat. About 20 head are in milk the year 'round, and due to the fact that the milk goes to supply CCC camps the herd and equipment is under regular Federal inspection. The Man O' War bull in service has a long line of as heavy productions as can be found in the history of the breed. By the use of a well balanced time budget, Mrs. Obitts finds time to superintend the farm work, without neglecting social responsibilities, a real factor in the enjoyment of farm life.

Public Sales of Livestock
Percheron Horses
February 16—H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick.
Hereford Cattle
January 11—Kansas Hereford Breeders Association, Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, J. J. Moxley, Manhattan, secretary.
January 13—Morris County Breeders, Council Grove.
Duroc Hogs
February 4—Clarence F. Miller, Alma.
February 15—Fred Farris, Faucett, Mo.

PERCHERON HORSES
Taylor Offers Registered Percherons
8 bred mares, from 3 to 9 years old. 10 stallions, yearlings to 3-year-olds. 5 stud colts. 5 fillies offering mostly bred to or sired by CARLEUX of KARMAN, son of Koncarcalyps. Mares well broke to harness.
F. H. TAYLOR, Florence (Marion County), Kan.

First Annual Hereford Show and Sale
of the **Kansas Hereford Association**

Kansas State Fair Pavilion
Hutchinson, Kan., Wednesday, Jan. 11
45 Bulls . . . 15 Heifers
One and two years old

A great consignment of bulls for purebred herds and the best commercial herds. Top heifers for foundation stock. Selected from 34 of the leading Hereford herds in Kansas. Many show-ring winners included. Your opportunity to buy the best in type and breeding.

The Show 10:00 a. m.
The Auction 1:00 p. m.
For catalog write **J. J. Moxley, Secretary, Manhattan, Kan.**
A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer, Lincoln, Nebr.

Flint Hills Hereford Association
Council Grove, Kan.,

"Friday the 13th," January, 1939
(2nd Day After State Sale) Council Grove Sale Pavilion, 1:00 p. m.
30 Bulls . . . 15 Heifers
Selected from 14 top herds of Eastern Kansas, six of which are also consigning to the state sale two days earlier.
All young stuff and the kind that is getting scarce.
Write for catalog. **D. Z. McCormick, Secretary, Council Grove, Kan.**
Fred Roppert, Auctioneer

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 Eimbar, both proven bulls, never below 4% average in 2 1/2 years testing. Priced \$25, and up. One serviceable bull.
J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE
Guernsey Heifer Calves
Choice Wisconsin Guernsey month heifer calves, 2 for \$42.50 delivered. Also young registered bulls in crates.
LOOKOUT FARM, LAKE GENEVA, WIS.
Buy Guernseys — Now
Guernsey bulls out of cows with records up to 700 lbs. A few reg. and grade females. Write **Fees 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 Lamark's Magno of the Cottonwoods. For more information write
E. CORN, R. 6, WICHITA, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE
HOLSTEIN COWS
5 choice Holstein cows for sale.
R. E. STUEWE, ALMA, KAN.

Dressler's Record Bulls
From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States, averaging 658 lbs. fat.
H. A. DRESSLER, IERO, KAN.

Holstein Bulls — Heavy Production
Dams. Calves to serviceable ages. Dams' records up to over 350 fat. Sired by a Man O' War Bull, Tb. and abortion herd tests. Photos upon request.
Mrs. E. W. Obitts, Herington, 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.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Luff's Real Prince
Dominos and Onward
Domino Herefords
Our herd sire REAL PRINCE DOMINO 18th is one of the greatest sons of REAL PRINCE DOMINO 33rd. Three sons of this great sire sell in the KANSAS HEREFORD BREEDERS' SALE
Hutchinson, Kan., Jan. 11
For catalog write **J. J. MOXLEY, Manhattan, Kan.**
Also have choice young bulls and heifers for sale at the ranch. Visitors welcome.
John N. Luff, Bison, Kan.
Richard Luff, Bison, Kan.

Schlickau's Bocardo Herefords
For Sale: 20 bulls, calves, and 10 heifer calves, by Bocardo 50th.
W. H. SCHLICKAU, HAVEN, KAN.

SHEEP
BRED SHROPSHIRE EWES
Registered, of good quality and sired by or bred to my choice imported ram. They are bred for March lambing. Come and see them. **W. T. Hammond, Paris, Kan.**

Livestock Advertising Copy
Should Be Addressed to
Kansas Farmer
Livestock Advertising Dept.,
Topeka, Kansas

Kansas Farmer is published every other week on Saturday and copy must be mailed to reach the Kansas Farmer office not later than one week in advance of publication date.
Because we maintain a livestock advertising department and because of our very low livestock advertising rate we do not carry livestock advertising on our Farmers' Market page.
If you have 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

Interest Shown in Grain Sorghums

Letters From Readers

Light Seeding Best

Your article, "No Wonder Crops," in a recent issue of Kansas Farmer, is very interesting, especially as to time and rate of planting.

We have been planting Atlas sorgho and kafir at 3 pounds an acre for several years, with some at 4 to 5 pounds, to check against it, and have proved that 3 pounds of good seed is the best rate of seeding. In 1938 we planted 6½ acres of measured ground with 12 pounds of Club kafir on June 4. This seed tested 70 per cent germination and came up a very thin stand. This was cut and shocked October 1, and made 330 bushels of weighed grain.

The best time to plant Atlas Sorgho and kafirs in Chase county is from May 20 to June 1, but for Wheatland milo, June 20 to July 1, is the best time. For those who use listers, 1 week earlier might prove better. We have not used a lister for 5 years. We plow early as possible and work down to start the weeds. Two to 3 workings before planting as a rule, and plant right after the last working. Once over with a spike-tooth harrow and one light cultivation, usually completes the job. Our average yield for this year is 55 bushels an acre.—George L. Whitcomb, Cedar Point, Chase Co.

Club a Good Variety

In the article in Kansas Farmer of December 3, you made no mention of Club kafir, which was put out by the

Hays Station in 1938 as being an outstanding kafir for grain and a combine type. Have you found this true? Can it be recommended? I have a field of it which yielded 55 bushels an acre and is state certified. If it is a good variety, would like to sell the seed; if not, I shall feed it. It grew well for me other than I had a poor stand. Have threshed it, and stock eat the fodder quite readily, in fact, all of it.—George J. Fuhrman, R. 1, Atchinson.

Club kafir is a good variety for Eastern Kansas as well as for Western Kansas. It is not recommended as a combine variety.—Editor.

Crops to Fit Conditions

I read the article in a recent Kansas Farmer regarding Colby milo, and wonder where you got your figures on the yield in Jewell county. I had a 10-acre field of Colby milo which yielded 48 bushels an acre this year. I did an intense job of summer following up to the time I planted the Colby, and think perhaps this had something to do with the increased yield. I am writing this to you, not to boast, but to inform you that Jewell county is not too far east for Colby milo to be grown, and that I certainly am pleased with the way it responded this year.

If we farmers are to survive, we must adapt ourselves to the changing climatic conditions, and I believe that increased use of Colby milo is one of the answers.—G. L. Vandeventer, Mankato, Jewell Co.

Study Machinery Care and Safety

Series of Meetings

A SERIES of farm machinery meetings will be held in Central and Western Kansas counties this winter. The first of the new year is in Ottawa county on January 3, and these move on thru other counties until early February. John M. Ferguson, Extension specialist in farm machinery, will be in charge of the gatherings and care and operation of farm machinery will be the topic of explanation, with attention to safety for machinery operators. This is one of the modern farmer's principal considerations, so he will get ideas that will be worth a great deal on thru the year.

On February 16 and 17 there will be district machinery gatherings at Garden City and Colby. Subjects to be discussed at these larger affairs will include rubber tires for farm machinery; tillage and seeding methods; care, repair and cost of operation; and soil and water conservation from the machinery company's viewpoint. The latter talks will be by machinery men. In addition to these features, the groups

will visit displays of new equipment at show-rooms of local dealers.

The schedule of the meetings on adjustment, repair and operations:

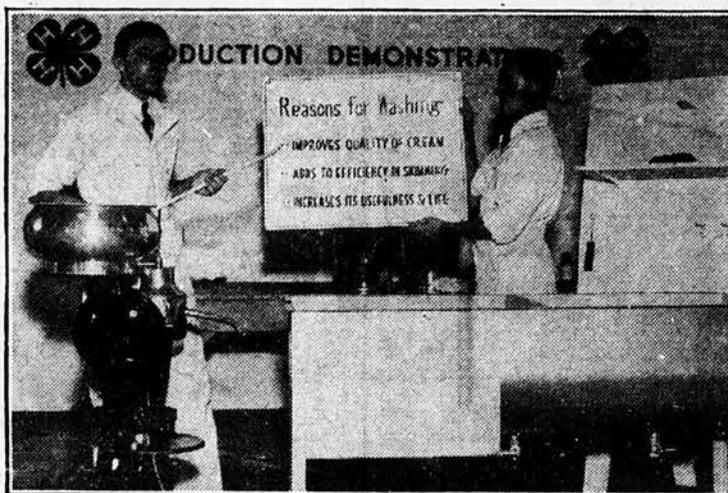
January 3, Ottawa county; January 4, Cloud county; January 5, Mitchell county; January 6, Lincoln county; January 7, Ellsworth county; January 16, Clark county; January 17, Comanche county; January 18, Barber county; January 19, Pratt county; January 20, Kiowa county; January 21, Edwards county.

January 23, Hodgeman county; January 24, Ness county; January 25, Lane county; January 26, Stafford county; January 27, Pawnee county; January 28, Barton county; January 30, Rush county; January 31, Ellis county; February 1, Rooks county; February 2, Phillips county; February 3, Osborne county; February 4, Russell county; March 6, Marshall county; March 7, Republic county; March 8, Smith county; March 9, Jewell county; March 10, Washington county.

District farm machinery winter meetings:

February 16, Garden City; February 17, Colby.

Kansas Boys Win National Honors



CHAMPION demonstrators of 1938 were Joe Jagger, 18, and Allen B. Neely, jr., 17, both of Ottawa county. They represented Kansas in the National 4-H Dairy Production Demonstration Contest at the National Dairy Show. Their demonstration consisted of showing how to properly and quickly wash a cream separator. Their prize for winning at the National was a \$250 college scholarship for each, provided by the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation.

Pioneer Hybrid Corn Proves Profitable for Kansas Farmers

CORN for feed is a basis of any prosperous agriculture. The real steady, stable, profitable income is from poultry and livestock, and livestock depends upon that one great feed crop—CORN.

Particularly south of the Kaw River in Kansas corn growing has been extremely hazardous these last few years.

IT IS NO LONGER NECESSARY FOR CORN GROWING SOUTH OF THE KAW TO BE A HAZARDOUS BUSINESS.

The ordinary practice has been to plant the native corns, which are of medium late or late maturity, anywhere from the middle of April until the last part of May. Thus the corn reached the earing stage sometime between the middle of July and the middle of August—about the most impossible time so far as Kansas weather is concerned. So much of the state is in wheat—and the stubble fields reflect so much sunshine—that mid-summer in the south half of Kansas is impossible weather so far as the corn plant is concerned.

Particularly on the prairies it has been found practically impossible to raise corn under this program and even in the bottom land, much of which is sub-irrigated, it has been a hazardous occupation. The risk is too great to try to raise corn following the old practices.

Actually the area has from 90 to 100 days of excellent corn weather. From the 20th of March or the 1st of April to July 1st it is fine growing corn weather all over the area.

THAT PERIOD—MARCH 20th TO JULY 1st—IS A LONG ENOUGH TIME TO ADVANCE A RELATIVELY EARLY PIONEER HYBRID CORN TO A STAGE OF MATURITY WHICH PUTS IT BEYOND ANY DANGER OF SEVERE DAMAGE FROM HOT WEATHER.

The experience with Pioneer Hybrid Corn planted early is not a new one. Garst & Thomas Hybrid Corn Company of Coon Rapids, Iowa, after a wide experience in the Iowa Corn Belt, sent their first Hybrid Corn south in 1931. It was planted on the farm of Mr. Tom Chrystal at Goodnight, Oklahoma, which is approximately a hundred miles south of Wichita. Mr. Chrystal planted the same variety of Hybrid Corn that was then currently being sold in central Iowa—and planted it with such good results that every year since that time he has been planting his full acreage to Pioneer Hybrid Corn of the varieties best adapted to central Iowa. These corns mature to a very hard dented stage in a hundred days.

Northern grown open-pollinated corn has not generally done well when moved south and the first year or two Garst & Thomas thought Mr. Chrystal's success with the Pioneer Hybrid Corn might be accidental. Eight years, however, is too long a background for there to be any chance about the matter.

Nor is the experience of Pioneer Hybrid Corn in the area limited. Gradually other Oklahoma farmers started planting Pioneer. In the two drouth years of 1934 and 1936 when practically no corn was raised in Oklahoma Mr. Chrystal and his neighbors had 25 bushels to the acre each year, because they had planted their Pioneer Hybrid extremely early and it was mature enough to withstand the worst effects of the heat and drouth.

More recently, Kansas farmers took up the same practice and hundreds of farmers south of the Kaw River planted Pioneer Hybrid Corn early last spring. Perhaps the greatest concentration was in the area around Iola and LeRoy, although the background is widely spread and a good deal of this was done in the Wichita area.

So anxious are Garst & Thomas to have their Pioneer Hybrid Corn planted extremely early that they are issuing a replanting agreement with every bushel stating that if it is necessary to replant a field of Pioneer Hybrid Corn from any cause including worm damage and floods, the amount of seed necessary for such replanting will be free except for transportation charges.

Already nearly ten times as much Pioneer Hybrid Corn has been sold south of the Kaw River in Kansas as was sold there a year ago, and the sales are bigger each week.

North of the Kaw River and particularly in extreme northeast Kansas it is a little different story. In that area the drouth is generally not so severe and late corn does sometimes come through and make a better crop than early corn. Probably the best practice for this area is to plant some of the corn crop to a relatively early Pioneer Hybrid and plant it extremely early—and plant the rest of the crop to a late Pioneer Hybrid Corn and plant it relatively late in the season. Some years of course, the early corn will be all that makes—in which case it will be extremely valuable. In some cases, the late corn will live through in good shape and come on with the late fall rains and make a better crop than the early corn.

The early planting of relatively early varieties of Pioneer Hybrid Corn does not cut the yield nor does it make particularly small ears. Evidence of this were the yields around LeRoy, Kansas, where in the Neosho River bottom quite a few fields of early planted Pioneer made 70 to 80 bushels per acre.

Mr. Jess Holmes, well-known auctioneer from LeRoy, had corn on prairie land that made 50 bushels to the acre because he planted Pioneer—AND PLANTED IT EARLY. Mr. Holmes says that he is sure that the number of people who visited his fields of Pioneer Hybrid Corn this year ran into the thousands.

What's more, Mr. Holmes says that everybody agrees that no weather could have damaged his corn seriously after the 4th of July, WHICH HE SAYS MAKES IT PRETTY CERTAIN HE CAN RAISE A CORN CROP EVERY YEAR.

If there is not a salesman in your immediate area, and you would like to have further information on the background of Pioneer Hybrid Corn anywhere in Kansas, just drop a postcard to the Garst & Thomas Hybrid Corn Company, Coon Rapids, Iowa, and they will forward you complete information.

(Advertisement)