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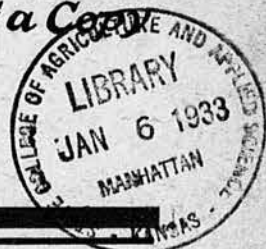
We Receive a Good Many Helps From Kansas Farmer's Pages  
—Mrs. R. A. Tasker, Norton, Kansas

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING  
MAIL & BREEZE

5c a Copy

January 5, 1933



## What Will Prices Do in 1933?

W. E. Grimes

Agricultural Economist Kansas State College

**K**ANSAS agriculture faces a year of moderate improvement in 1933. That is the outlook. Readjustments to changed conditions have been and are being made which should speed the promises of recovery. General business activities and the level of all prices have been fairly stable since last spring. This gives an encouragement to the hope that the forces of the depression have been spent and that the slow, gradual climb to more prosperous times will get under way in 1933.

**Wheat** Prospects for this year's Kansas wheat crop indicate another low yield. Last year prices were ruinously low, in many cases insufficient to pay cash costs, and the yield was disappointingly low. An improvement in the price situation in 1933 will depend upon the trend of general business condition and the progress made in clearing up the international situation so that international trade is resumed in more nearly normal proportions. Material relief for Kansas wheat growers cannot be expected until the surplus built up as a result of reduced exports is worked into the world market or production in the U. S. is reduced nearer to domestic requirements.

**Corn** It seems probable that cash corn prices will be somewhat higher in 1933, due to increasing numbers of livestock and the improbability of another 3-billion-bushel crop in 1933. In Kansas last year, the state's average crop and the country's large crop resulted in fire-sale prices for corn in the fall and this winter. The most encouraging fact has been that corn fed to livestock has brought somewhat higher returns than were available in the cash market for corn.

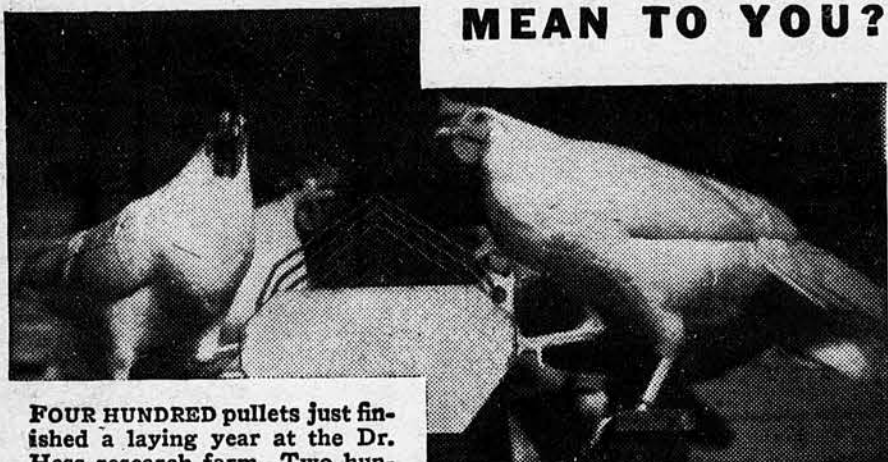
**Cattle** For the feeder of cattle the opportunities in 1933 appear to lie in cautious buying, careful feeding and management, and in avoiding the marketing of fat cattle during the seasons of heaviest market supplies. Any improvement in the beef cattle situation appears to be dependent upon improvement in general business. Beef cattle production has been increasing since 1928 and increased market supplies of cattle are in prospect for 1933.

**Dairy** Improvement in the dairy situation in Kansas during 1933 hinges on the trend of general business conditions. Increased employment and resultant improvement in purchasing power would help to restore the consumption of dairy products to the levels of three and four years ago. Increased consumption is needed to remove the increased supplies of dairy products and maintain satisfactory prices. The state's dairy situation improved in 1932, altho production continues heavy and the milk cow and heifer population is increased.

**Hogs** Improvement in the hog-raising industry during 1933 will depend on the success attained in opening foreign markets for the surplus lard of the United States, but mainly upon the improvement in the general business situation. The spring pig crop of 1932 was 7 per cent less than the spring crop of 1931. Despite the reduction in supplies, hog prices have dropped to ruinously low levels. (Continued on Page 11.)



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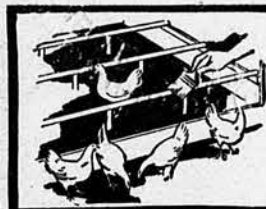
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## Short Session May Act

IT looks now as if something will be done for farm relief even at the short session of Congress. There has been a reorganization of the so-called Senate "farm bloc" to support the program of the farm organizations. The old "farm bloc" was instrumental in passing the Capper-Volstead Act legalizing co-operative marketing. It also put the McNary-Haugen bills thru Congress with other farm legislation.

Another encouraging sign is that the Democratic members of both houses have had a meeting with the farm leaders and representatives of the President-elect and have agreed to push farm relief at this session, altho not committing themselves to the plans of the farm organizations.

Then the House committee on agriculture has decided to take up for consideration a domestic allotment bill along the lines proposed by the farm organizations, which include wheat, cotton, dairy products and tobacco. Furthermore Senator Norris declares if the House will pass a domestic allotment measure, the insurgent Republicans will give it enough votes to insure its passage.

Before the Christmas recess, senators of both parties from a dozen farm states, selected a steering committee for farm legislation. A non-partisan committee of three that was named to re-organize the "farm bloc," included Senator Capper, Republican, of Kansas, and Senators Smith, Democrat, South Carolina, and Thomas, Democrat, Oklahoma. Smith will be chairman of the committee on agriculture in the next session of Congress. Capper was head of the old "farm bloc," succeeding Kenyon, of Iowa, now a Federal judge.

The farm organization program agreed upon by the National Grange, Farmers' Union and American Farm Bureau, contains these main points:

Passage of a voluntary domestic allotment plan for surplus control to increase farm prices.

A limited moratorium on farm mortgages, including some plan of refinancing on a reduced principal in line with reduced commodity and land values.

Stabilizing of the dollar by reducing the amount of gold in it and creation of a "stabilization bureau" in the Treasury Department "free from banking influences"

to hold the dollar's purchasing power at an approximate constant level.

"Prospects for farm relief legislation at this session are looking brighter, altho the time is so short it will take unusual co-operation to accomplish anything," declares Senator Capper.

"I believe there is enough favorable sentiment to enact a domestic allotment plan as an emergency measure, if the House will send it over soon enough. Also there is full realization that something must be done soon to relieve the farm mortgage debt situation. But to crystalize that sentiment into action before adjournment of the short session, will be quite a task. Stabilizing the purchasing power of the dollar, it seems to me, is an integral part of any permanent national policy. If not worked out at this session it should be at the later session."

### Agree on Allotment Act

A VOLUNTARY domestic allotment plan for wheat, cotton, hogs and tobacco by which growers would receive pre-war prices in return for a 20 per cent reduction in acreage and of poundage in hogs, was proposed to the House committee on agriculture by the Farm Leader's Conference, at Washington.

For 1933, the Secretary of Agriculture would take any "proof" from the farmer that he has reduced 20 per cent. The winter wheat grower would be allowed pre-war price on what he produces in 1933, the increase paid thru a government certificate, to be redeemed thru taxing the processing of each commodity. The first processor would be licensed to issue certificates that would be redeemed promptly by any bank. The average pre-war wheat price at the farm was 88 cents. The average last month was 33 cents.

The conference unanimously approved stabilizing the purchasing power of the dollar thru decreasing the amount of gold in the dollar. Members decided something must be done about farm mortgages; perhaps allow a moratorium on interest and foreclosures while a more permanent plan is worked out.

## Farmers' Week Comes Next

THE program for the Kansas State Farmers' Convention, Topeka, January 11 to 13, has been built around economic conditions, rather than production. This marks the 62nd annual meeting of the state board of agriculture. The "Get Acquainted" dinner 6:30 p. m., Wednesday, January 11, in Hotel Jayhawk, opens the convention. Honor guests include the state's national 4-H Club champions, Maurine Knouse, Emporia; Waneta Guthrie, Fulton; and Mildred Startup, Silver Lake. Mrs. Albert Brickell, Florence, and Governor A. M. Landon will speak.

Outstanding speakers for other sessions include: James Tomson, Wakarusa, Agriculture and the Breeders' Art; F. D. Farrell, President, Kansas State College, Major Objectives in Farming; Dr. V. N. Valgren, U. S. Department, Government Aids in Recon-

struction; F. B. Bomberger, Federal Farm Board, Government Relation to Farm Problems; Dr. O. O. Wolf of Ottawa, will report on the Washington farm conference; J. A. Hodges, Kansas State College, Meeting Conditions Thru Reorganization of the Farm Business; A. E. Jones, United Trust Company, Abilene, Reorganizing Farms; L. C. Aicher, Hays Experiment Station, Certified Seed Production; and C. C. Isely, Dodge City, "Use War Debts to Restore Farm Prices."

Other meetings next week in Topeka include Kansas Association of Fairs, January 10-11; Kansas Agricultural Council, January 10, and Kansas State Poultry Association, January 12. Also, the legislature will be in session. Round-trip railroad rates of 1½ fare, return limit January 16, will be available.

### Who Can Help Farmers Most

ARTHUR CAPPER

FOR MORE than 60 years Kansas farmers have assembled, under leadership of the State Board of Agriculture, in annual convention to talk over their problems and victories. There have always been problems. But achievements have made Kansas a leader in agricultural production.

As a publisher of farm papers, and in the public service, it has been my duty to study the problems of agriculture. Trying as were those of the pioneer days, I believe the problems of today are more difficult than any others American farmers have had to face. Their solution challenges the world's best minds, but the burden of their solution rests largely with farmers themselves. Legislation can help, and my efforts will continue to center upon these problems. But without the co-operation of farmers, little can be gained.

I earnestly hope, therefore, that the farmers of Kansas will gather in force at Topeka January 11-13, to work out solutions of their problems with the State Board of Agriculture, and record their suggestions for the guidance of legislative action.



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J. M. PARKS..... Protective Service  
RAYMOND H. GILKESON..... Livestock Editor  
H. C. COLGLAZIER..... Short Grass Farm Notes  
DR. C. H. LERRIGO..... Medical Department

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MAIL & BREEZE

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January 5, 1933

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## What Can Be Done About It?

By Kansas Farmers

### All Aboard!

WE are facing an epochal year in the farming industry, but we believe a happier year for Kansas Farmer folks. This paper does not believe in too much advice—even at New Years. It believes chiefly in the value of example. Therefore, in 1933 Kansas Farmer will contain the best special articles obtainable that describe briefly and interestingly the work and methods of farmers that have succeeded in their business. It is also the purpose to tell of the failures and why they were failures. One good failure is sometimes worth two successes. These writers will give their attention particularly to the ordinary farms. Every article will tell you something actually done and how it was done—with figures and names. Kansas Farmer has many reliable farm correspondents writing for it. It is a real farmer's paper and getting better all the time.

soldiers' bonus, or in other words the debt we owe our soldiers. It seems to me the most important business of the Government is to get more money in circulation.—A. H. Busse, Bird City.

### Food and a Place to Work

IT LOOKS as if 1933 will be a year for Kansas farmers to "sit tight" and go slowly with expansive projects, except long-time ones, thankful providence for plenty to eat and a place to work. Price advances will be meager. The domestic allotment plan would be wholly an artificial method for better prices, and would be unwieldy of administration.—Edgar L. Williams, Jennings.

### How to Cut Wheat in Half

THIS depression and 25-cent wheat are working a real hardship on grain farmers in Southwestern Kansas. We need to diversify. Three-fourths of our farmers in 1929, didn't raise any garden, chickens, hogs, horses or cattle. Some do not at present. We should summer-fallow a third of the wheat land west of Dodge City every year; not to increase yield but to farm better and more economically. Every farmer should have a garden, chickens, hogs and milk cows—enough to

feed his family at least. Then he should raise feed enough for this stock and stay on the job.

This will leave one-half of the wheat land actually in wheat every year, one-sixth in pasture and feed for stock, and one-third lying fallow. The average size farm in Grant county is 780 acres. That would make 390 acres in wheat, 130 in feed and row crops and 260 left to fallow. No two farms are alike or the same size. No two farmers are the same size, above or below the ears. But we all will have to work 12 months a year and raise more than one crop to exist. I have been trying to "practice what I preach" for the last five years.—J. D. Hoel, Ulysses.

### Hold on Until the Turn

MOST farmers are trying to figure some way to make ends meet. It is a good time to put part of the land to Sweet clover and improve the soil. I don't think it possible to make money at present, but the farmer must work out a program that will hold the line. The man who can keep solvent will be in position to do something when the tide turns.

A few good cows, chickens, a garden properly tilled, will do their part toward holding the line. We must learn to be more self-reliant, use more home products. This will not help in trade avenues, but we are driven to it by the wide spread between our buying and selling dollar value.—W. A. Hanna, Council Grove.

### A Way to Help Ourselves

AS THERE seems to be no immediate relief in the price of grain, the average farmer can help himself by reducing his acreage somewhat, by consuming more at home, by using more horses on the farm and thus using grain instead of gas and oil; by feeding as much to livestock as possible, getting more of such stock around him such as cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry; by curing and canning meats and vegetables which is pretty safely done now with the help of Farm Bureau clubs and demonstrations. Last but not least, practice economy in every sense of the word and put in practice a little more such old sayings as "A penny saved is a penny earned," for if one made a million dollars and spent a million and 1 cent, he would be 1 cent in the red. Where if he made 2 cents and saved 1 he would be 1 cent to the good.—T. G. Wilkens, McDonald.

### When We'll Start Back

THE farmer has his corn, hay, wheat, oats, cattle, hogs, chickens produced on his farm this year, but they will not sell for cost of production. If something could make these products bring more than cost of production, agriculture would start on the road back. However, I am satisfied it will not be done by teaching young girls to drink beer and wine with impunity.

Something happened that caused me to think back 60 years. A man was here peddling honey he produced, in 1/2-gallon to 5-gallon buckets, and he would take corn or some farm product in exchange for his honey. That is one way of doing business without money. Are we going to come back to that?—J. E. Stout, Cottonwood Falls.

### Can Expect Improvement

WE ALL are entitled to one guess on what can happen or is likely to happen to agriculture that might benefit us in general. There are a lot of things that could happen; however, a lot of things that should happen never will.

I see some ray of hope for agriculture. The situation has become so bad that the money powers and heads of our great manufacturing concerns are awakening to the fact prosperity must begin at the grass roots, as that is the basic industry of our nation. Just as long as agriculture is denied its proper share of profit, just so long will this depression last. As long as our government officials are permitted to raid our public treasuries we will be burdened with excess taxes. Taking the situation as it appears here, I feel that we can expect some improvement.—Chester Young, Minneola.

### Not Loans But Fair Prices

IF THE farmer will reduce acreage 25 per cent on crops that have a surplus and plant Sweet clover and other legumes to conserve soil fertility, the over-production crisis soon would be passed and farm prices would rise. The domestic allotment plan as recommended by some of the farmers' organizations undoubtedly would help. Loans from the Government or from any other source are needed but little as compared with the needs of fair prices for farm commodities. Another loan only adds to the present burden.

If the farmers of Kansas had the money they would provide work for thousands of painters, carpenters, plasterers, concrete workers, and farm hands.

If the Government can guarantee a certain per cent on the investment of a railroad company or other corporations, why can't it guarantee a minimum price on wheat, corn, cotton and livestock? The farmer must have a price for his products that will pay cost plus, or he is doomed.—W. N. Oles, Cottonwood Falls.

### The Start of Better Times

WE MAY expect more bank failures and farm foreclosures, unless we have some things accomplished by legislation. The allotment plan might help wheat growers some. This may be accomplished. Should have taxes and interest reduced to compare with prices farmers get for their products. We may see a little better prices for some kinds of livestock this year, especially hogs. May not on cattle.

I happen to be acting president of the Coldwater National Farm Loan Association, and have chanced to meet several members of late who always have been prompt with their interest payments but now find themselves utterly helpless, due to such low agricultural prices. Agriculture will have to start before general financial conditions can improve much.

However, I do believe 1933 will mark the beginning of better times. We might as well face facts as they are and not try to make ourselves believe something that doesn't look probable.—Roy Ellis, Coldwater.

### How a Short Crop Helps

WEATHER has more to do with our future than anything else. A short crop this year would do us more good than the allotment plan our farm leaders are trying to put thru. About the next thing we know we will have a failure and will be wondering what became of our surplus. These low prices are bound to cause a lot of poor farming.

Last spring I heard a number of farmers say we would not get more than 15 cents a dozen for eggs this winter, and here we are getting 25 cents; a case of eggs will buy twice as many groceries today as in war time. Why? Because there is an egg shortage. Who will tell me this cannot happen with wheat, corn, cotton, hogs, cattle and sheep? One extreme always follows another; over-production is bound to be followed by under-production.

If the Government will see to it we will get some money in circulation—for instance pay the





*Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal*

All I can say is that if I had old wheat and a good safe place to store it, unless necessity compelled me to sell, I would hold onto it. However, the guess of these readers is perhaps just as good as mine and maybe better.

At the end of 25 months the value of the stamps would equal the face value of the currency. It would then be sent in and redeemed out of the accumulated stamp fund.

The principal claim made for this kind of money is that it cannot be hoarded. The holder must put it into circulation within two weeks after receiving it or else he would have to add 2 per cent in the way of stamps. As it presumably



—J. H. Williams, Wilson, Kan.

would all be redeemed at the end of 25 months that would mean a permanent inflation of the volume of currency by 9 billion dollars.

I can imagine a case where an official may render service to the company which employs him that is worth a million dollars to that company. The objection I have to exorbitant salaries is not that the men receiving them may not be worth in dollars and cents what they are paid, but the psychological effect is bad. You never can convince men who are out of employment thru no fault of their own that any man these times should draw a million dollar salary or a hundred thousand dollar salary. Five hundred men drawing fairly comfortable salaries of say \$2,000 each would help business vastly more than one man drawing a million dollars salary.

It seems to be true that the people of Continental Europe do not drink wine or beer for the

No matter what specious pleas the advocates of the beer bill may put forth, the intent is to violate the Constitution which these congressmen every one of them have sworn to support.

However, I am not tremendously worked up because, it seems, they are going to repudiate their debts. I have expected they would from the beginning and maybe the lesson will be worth to us all its costs.

Will the leaders of the nations have sense enough to see that? Maybe so, maybe so.





**T**HE KANSAS fall pig crop is estimated at 76,000 head under last year. The U. S. has 4 per cent more, the Corn Belt 3½ per cent more. Number of sows bred to farrow in the spring of 1933, in Kansas, is 3 per cent under a year ago, the U. S. shows a 1.8 per cent increase, the Corn Belt 1.6 per cent more. The number of hogs over 6 months old on Kansas farms December 1, pigs of the 1932 spring crop mostly, was 6 per cent larger than a year ago, while for the Corn Belt the number was 8 per cent smaller. Marketings from other Corn Belt states may slow up in proportion allowing Kansas to make up the difference at perhaps improved prices during January and February. Increased farm butchering is reducing the number of hogs for market, which may help.

#### Big Crimp in Wheat Acreage

Acreage seeded to winter wheat in Kansas is 2 per cent smaller than last year and 11 per cent under two years ago, official reports show. This is the smallest since 1925, but above pre-war levels. United States winter wheat acreage dropped off 1.3 per cent over last year and its condition is 68.9 per cent, lowest in many years. Conditions of Kansas wheat at 57 per cent normal is the lowest on record and compares with 70 per cent last December, 90 per cent two years ago and 79.4 per cent for the 10-year average. Abandonment of wheat for 1932 harvest was 21 per cent; at least as heavy abandonment is expected for the present crop. The turn to more feed crops makes the largest acreage in recent years.

#### What Crop Values Did

Kansas crops and livestock for 1932 are valued at \$203,869,000 by the board of agriculture, the lowest since 1901 when valuation totalled \$195,255,000. Last year's production was valued at \$325,097,000 while the post-war peak in 1929 totalled \$548,421,000. The value this year is 37 per cent less than in 1931 and 63 per cent below the 1929 total. In other words, Kansas agriculture returned this year about 63 cents for every

dollar returned last year and only 37 cents for every dollar returned in 1929. Lower prices was the cause as production of all crops, while below last year, is only 13 per cent below the five-year average. Livestock accounted for \$106,403,000 or 52.2 per cent of the value compared with \$154,942,000 or 47.1 per cent in 1931. Wheat inventoried at \$30,976,000 this year or 15 per cent of the total value, while last year's crop was valued at \$81,417,000 or 25 per cent of the total. This shows the importance of livestock in Kansas.

#### Moisture Still Needed

**Allen**—Rain was welcome as many were hauling stock water. Feed, roughage and corn plentiful, farmers "sitting tight." Few farm sales. Little feed being bought. Good milk cows, \$25. Butterfat, 19c; eggs, 18c; heavy hens, 8c; springs, 6c.—Guy M. Tredway.

**Allen**—Weather moderated after three weeks of zero temperatures. Snow protected wheat. Plenty of roughness. Hay, \$4; corn, 14c; eggs, 28c; cream, 20c. Some inquiry for horses, prices looking up.—T. E. Whitlow.

**Anderson**—Our big rain last month brought badly needed moisture. Few public sales. Stock brings fair prices at community sales. Corn all husked. Kafir headed and mostly threshed. Lots of butchering. Corn, 15c to 20c; kafir, 15c; eggs, 19c; cream, 19c; hens, 5c to 7c.—R. E. Eichman.

**Anderson**—The 4½-inch snow went off with a slow rain that filled ponds and creeks. Quite a lot of butchering. Most farmers burning wood for fuel. Small portion of corn in field yet. Corn price advanced some. Stock prices very low.—G. W. Kiblinger.

**Barton**—Some rain but more needed for wheat. Butterfat, 17c to 18c; eggs, 20c; wheat, 27c; corn, 16c; capons, 8c to 12c. Nice weather lately. Great deal donated to poor.—Alice Everett.

**Barber**—Wheat looking fine since the rain. Livestock wintering well. Corn about all gathered. Livestock brings fair prices

#### Trend of the Markets

Please remember that prices given here are tops for best quality offered.

	Last Week	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed .....	\$ 6.75	\$ 6.25	\$ 9.00
Hogs .....	3.10	3.05	4.50
Lambs .....	5.85	5.40	5.90
Hens, Heavy .....	.09½	.09	.12
Eggs, Firsts .....	.25	.27	.25½
Butterfat .....	.18	.20	.21
Wheat .....			
Hard Winter .....	.43½	.47	.63½
Corn, Yellow .....	.22	.22½	.38
Oats .....	.17½	.19	.27
Barley .....	.23½	.24½	.29
Alfalfa, Baled .....	13.00	12.50	15.50
Prairie .....	10.00	7.50	7.50

at community sales. Trees being cut for fuel, not much corn being burned. Wheat, 25c; corn, 20c; cream, 17c; eggs, 17c; flour, 65c; bran, 40c. All farmers butchering hogs.—Albert Pelton.

**Bourbon**—Received 3½-inch rain so the farmer wears a smile. Flu is bad but no deaths so far. Plenty of good, pure drinking water will help. Milk took a big jump of 10c cwt., 95c now for 4 per cent; heavy hens, 8c; heavy springs, 5c; No. 1 turkeys, 8c; eggs, 22c; creamery butter, 23c; butterfat, 19c; hogs, \$2.75; corn, 17c. Livestock looking fine.—G. A. Van Dyke.

**Brown**—Rain melted the snow. Wheat looking fine. Some loss from corn stalk poison. Corn, 13c; wheat, 29c; oats, 9c; cream, 20c; eggs, 23c; poultry, 7c to 9c.—E. E. Taylor.

**Butler**—Cold spell hard on bugs and hoppers. Stock doing fairly well. Snow helped wheat some, not much fell here. Six below zero was coldest we had. Wheat, 27c; corn, 20c; oats, 12c; heavy hens, 9c; light, 5c to 8c; cream, 20c. Sales well attended, prices good.—Jacob Dieck.

**Cloud**—Good supply of moisture for the present. Corn mostly gathered. Stock go-

ing thru winter in fair condition.—W. H. Plumly.

**Coffey**—Rain recently was badly needed. Lots of wood being cut for fuel. Not many public sales. Two loads of Red Cross flour have been distributed here. Corn, 15c; oats, 10c; eggs, 22c; heavy hens, 8c; butterfat, 17c.—Mrs. M. L. Griffin.

**Cowley**—First moisture since wheat came up was the 2 to 3 inches of snow. This may save the wheat. Hauling feed and chopping wood daily jobs. Little grain marketed due to low prices. Cream, 17c; eggs, 26c. Farmers using some bran at 30c.—K. D. Olin.

**Douglas**—Wells and cisterns filling up. Considerable timber cleared and sawed into lumber and fire wood. Strawberries have been mulched with straw or hay. Some farmers planning to set out Ever-bearing strawberries in the spring.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

**Ford**—Very dry for wheat. Corn husking about all done. Wood used for fuel by many. Farmers still butchering and putting up meat. Roadsides being burned. At a recent sale a 1,400-lb. cow brought \$8. Wheat pasture poor. Wheat, 27c; cream, 18c; eggs, 20c; chickens, 6c to 8c.—John Zurbuchen.

**Franklin**—Rain helped stock water situation but soaked rough feed so cattle didn't eat it readily. Quite a demand for wood for fuel. Few public sales. Some cattle being fed. Livestock doing fairly well. The deadline on first half of taxes extended by commissioners to February 1. Folks seem to think the depression will be over by that time, but I'm not included in that bunch. Red Cross helping quite a few. A few hunting farms to rent. Cold spell took large quantities of feed. Wheat, No. 1, 35c; corn, 16c to 18c; oats, 12c; butterfat, 17c to 20c; eggs, 16c to 20c; hens, 4c to 8c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

**Greenwood**—Our 2-inch rain made some stock water. Flu prevalent. Kafir threshing started. Not many farm sales, prices low. Some state highway work being done by local men. More beeves butchered than usual.—A. H. Brothers.

(Continued on Page 11)

## What Real Farm Relief Must Do

**T**HE farm group conference which met in Washington recently decided that the three most pressing farm problems are these:

First, farm prices as these affect farm income. The Department of Agriculture reports that prices received by farmers on all products last month were 54 per cent of the prices received in the pre-war period, 1909 to 1914. On the other hand, farmers paid 106 per cent as much for commodities they purchased last month as in the period 1909-1914.

In other words, the purchasing power of farm products today is only 51 per cent, barely more than half, what it was in pre-war days.

The Department of Agriculture reports that gross income in 1929—a lean farm year—was 12,000 million dollars. In 1930 it dropped to 9,000 million dollars, to 7,000 million dollars in 1931, and amounts to about 5,000 million dollars in 1932.

In other words, where farmers over the whole country had 12 dollars to spend for all purposes in 1929, they have 5 dollars to spend in 1932. Is it any wonder the domestic market for manufactured products has disappeared, carrying with it the loss of some 10 million jobs? The farmer has no purchasing power, after trying vainly to pay costs of production, taxes and interest out of that decreased gross income.

Second, there is the problem of farm indebtedness, both long term and short term. Roughly speaking, the farm indebtedness of the country is 9,500 million dollars. Of this total the mortgage debt is more than 7,600 million dollars; other agricultural loans something over 1,800 millions of dollars.

Mortgage foreclosures threaten to deprive hundreds of thousands of farmers of their farms. No one gains from a mortgage foreclosure in times like these.

The third most serious problem of the farmer—and as a matter of fact that applies to every line of industry and to pretty nearly every individual—is the rubber dollar.

I need only say that the business man's dollar which in 1929 had a purchasing power of 100 cents, today has a purchasing power of approximately 162 cents.

If the wealth of most of us consisted in dollars, perhaps that would appear very fine, indeed—altho even there appearances would be deceitful.

But the wealth of most of us consists in things, and in the labor we have to sell to employers.

When a dollar "goes up in purchasing value," so to speak, from 100 cents to 162 cents, that means that the sales value of our things and our labor, lumped together, have gone down in like amount. In other words, they are worth only ten-sixteenths, or five-eighths, of what they were three years ago.

A dollar that measures values of commodities

and services in that fashion can accurately be described as a rubber dollar. It is not an honest dollar.

The farm groups recognize that no plan for increasing farm prices and income which does not at the same time cut down this surplus production, can be effective.

The domestic allotment plan has these two important features. First, it proposes to pay farmers sufficient extra money for their products to give their products the approximate purchasing power they had in 1910-1914. In return it proposes that only those farmers who decrease their production to meet the market demand for their products—thus doing away with the load of unsalable surpluses—shall receive the extra money for their products.

No plan of farm relief which does not contain some real incentive for controlling production can be really effective. In that respect the domestic allotment plan is fundamentally sound. I am for it, and today have hopes that this session of Congress will put it into effect as an emergency relief measure. We will hear a lot more of the domestic allotment plan in days to come. I merely mention it in passing at this time.

The farm group's program for replacing the rubber dollar with an honest dollar, calls for bringing the dollar back from \$1.62 cents in purchasing power to 100 cents in purchasing power. In other words, deflate the dollar in line with the deflation of commodity and land values.

The farm groups propose to do this by decreasing the amount of gold in the gold dollar. They further propose the creation of a stabilizing bureau in the Treasury Department to keep the dollar honest by preventing fluctuations of more than 5 per cent up or down from its 100 cents purchasing power in relation to all commodities, as expressed by the labor department's commodity index. I will discuss dollar stabilization at more length some other time.

The present Congress can, and should, immediately enact legislation to meet the mortgage debt situation. This great to-do over scaling down or cancelling the debts foreign governments owe the United States does not appeal to me as measuring at all in importance with effective scaling down of the mortgage debts of our farmers in line with the deflation in commodity and land values.

And most certainly, while land values are where they are today, neither creditors nor debtors are going to gain anything from foreclosing farm mortgages. It makes my heart bleed to picture thousands upon thousands of honest, industrious, aye and intelligent, farmers being thrown off their farms because the men and interests which formulate national governmental and economic policies have bungled the job, and brought about a condition that is causing these foreclosures.

I say that neither the farmer who is foreclosed nor the individual or other holder of a mortgage gains at present land values when a mortgage is foreclosed. The holder has to bid the farm in, and then sell it to some one else, at the present low, and its very low value.

In nearly every instance where the mortgage is foreclosed, if the land is resold at all, it will have to be paid for with a new mortgage, at the new and lower land value.

Now the farm conference proposes, to meet this phase of the situation, that in every agricultural county there be set up boards of mediation to bring about agreements between present debtors and creditors, agreements by which the face value of the mortgage can be scaled down to the new level of values, without replacing the present farmer with a new farmer.

It also is proposed, and with very good reason, that a mortgage foreclosure moratorium be placed in effect, say for six months or a year, while a plan can be worked out for adjusting mortgages to present-day conditions, on a basis equitable to both creditors and debtors. This will require government aid to take care of interest payments due and in many cases past due, as well as for refinancing farm mortgages at lower rates of interest.

I, for one, am heartily in favor of such a program.

The power of the Federal government to declare a farm mortgage moratorium, either of interest or on foreclosures, is limited directly to mortgages held by government instrumentalities. All of us realize that. But it also can help by mediation thru local boards, as suggested by the farm leaders, and also if necessary by loans to take care of interest payments during the period of the foreclosure moratorium, while a general plan for dealing with the situation is being worked out.

We face a desperate situation that justifies remedies which a few years ago would have been viewed as extremely radical. I find myself today in hearty sympathy with the declarations of President Hoover and President-elect Roosevelt, that something must be done to halt the stream of farm mortgage foreclosures—AND IT MUST BE DONE SOON.

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

Interesting highlights of the situation at the National Capital are being outlined each week over the radio by Senator Capper. His next broadcasts will be Tuesday, January 10, at 7:45 p. m., our time, over WIBW (580 kilocycles). And the following Tuesday, January 17, at 10:30 a. m., on the Columbia chain and WIBW.



**B**ECAUSE Victor Dufresne upon going back to his room, had thrown himself down upon his bed and had dropped asleep without putting out his light, the course of events upon the Bear Track was thrown sharply into a new groove.

Hal had gone his way toward the bunk house, and had stopped suddenly in the shadow of the big oak between the two buildings. That Estabrook and the gambler were together might mean simply they were going to give the evening to poker. It might mean more. Some night both of them, or at least Dufresne, would ride back into the mountains to join Yellow Jim Gates and Shifty Ward to give the signal for rushing the 500 steers across the border. The cowboy knew that Club Jordan had not come into the bunk house tonight, and little things aroused his suspicions.

So he sat down in the shadows and watched and waited. An hour, two hours—he did not know the time. He saw Oscar flip up the window shade and stand staring out into the darkness. He saw that Oscar had wheeled about, he guessed that some one had come into the room, he saw the shade jerked down. Had Dufresne rejoined him? Hal could not tell. Naturally his suspicions led him into an error.

After what seemed to him a very long time the light in Oscar's room was extinguished. Still he waited, for he could not know that Dufresne was already asleep. His eyes rested now always upon the gambler's window.

He heard a little sound that at first he could not make out. Then he knew that it was the noise of a window being raised slowly, very cautiously. It was not a window in Dufresne's room, the light there told him that. But everywhere else, along the wall of the building, the shadows lay thick and black. In a moment, his eyes straining into the darkness, he made out a form under Oscar's window. Some one had got out there, and was moving swiftly along toward the far corner of the house. In another moment the moving form had turned the corner and was lost to him.

"Headed toward the mountains!"

**H**AL got quickly to his feet, ran thru a little patch of starlight, and turning into the shadow lying close to the house, walking now, swiftly but noiselessly, followed where the other had gone.

Cautiously he came to the corner of the house about which the hurrying figure had gone. And yonder, already just beyond the edge of the grove of oaks, walking swiftly toward the broken ground, he saw the man he had followed. He knew it was not Victor Dufresne but Oscar Estabrook.

For a second the cowboy hesitated. "They've roped the poor devil in and are playin' him for the fall guy," was the thought which decided Hal. "It looks like it was my job to get the deadwood on him and scare him into bein' good." Oscar did not turn. When the cowboy came upon him he was a half mile from the range house, upon his hands and knees in a rock-strewn ravine. The cowboy stopped 20 paces away and watched, puzzled to see Estabrook working with clawing fingers about the base of a flat rock which might have weighed 75 or 100 pounds.

Hal came closer, step by step, until he was not 10 feet away, where he crouched down among the scattered boulders. He could hear Estabrook's quick breathing, could see him straighten up when at last he had turned the rock over.

Oscar stood for a little looking about him. Then, stooping again, he took something from his coat pocket, made a little hole with his hands where the rock had been, scooping out the soft dirt, and dropped into it the thing he had taken from his pocket.

"Money!" was Hal's quick thought. Money they've taken in on crooked cattle work!"

**T**HE thing, whatever it was, would soon be hidden. Hal rose from among the shadows and as he came forward said abruptly, but none the less quietly,

"I want to talk to you a minute, Estabrook."

Oscar jerked back at the first word as though a man had struck him. The little cry whipped from his lips was one of startled terror. Hal came on and stopped.

"I been dyin' for a smoke for two hours," he said lightly, "We can smoke now. I guess there won't be anybody around?"

"You damned spying sneak!" cried Estabrook hoarsely, both rage and fear in his voice.

"I know it. And I don't like my job none to speak on. But it don't do much good to cuss about it, Estabrook. I'm doin' it because I don't believe you're so much a bad man as a fool! That's plain enough for a start, ain't it?"

"Do you know whom you're talking to?" fumed Estabrook.

"Yes," coolly. "To my boss who can fire me as soon as he gets good and ready. But I'm goin' to talk jes' the same . . . and he ain't goin' to fire me. You've been trottin' with men as it ain't good and ain't wise to call pardners. Which means the Prince and Club Jordan. And you've got in bad somewhere, and got in deep—damn deep. You're goin' to break with them jaspers short off! It's kinda late now to do it, but I guess it ain't too late."

# Bear Creek Crossing

By Jackson Gregory

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## Beginning of the Story

A party of New Yorkers spend the summer at Bear Track Ranch, guests of Oscar Estabrook, sent West by his father to manage the ranch and get him away from evil associates. They are Mrs. Estabrook, Oscar's mother, her daughters, Sibyl and Yvonne; Fern Winston, engaged to Oscar; and Mr. Dabner, Sibyl's intended. Also at the ranch are John Brent, cowboy preacher, and Dufresne, gentleman gambler. Hal, a ranch hand, falls in love with the imperious Sibyl. He determines to improve himself and win her. Yvonne lends him books, Swayne's roadhouse is held up. Then the stage is robbed and the driver, Bill Cutter, killed. Hal suspects the ranch foreman "Club" Jordan. Unseen himself he is present at a night meeting of Jordan, Dufresne and their cronies to divide the spoil. Hal is shocked to see young Estabrook among them and party to a plot to run off 500 of his father's cattle to pay his gambling debt to Dufresne. Hal discovers it is Yvonne that he is in love with. Dufresne wins more of Oscar's money. Fern goes to Oscar's room at midnight to reason with him. He promises to go straight.

"When you go to telling me what I'm to do—" "Which I'm doin' right now," sternly. "I know purty near all I want to know."

"What do you mean?" The little spurt of anger was gone; there was only the growing fear left. "What do you know?"

"That's jes' what I'm goin' to tell you. I know," dropping his voice a little, "all about that stick-up party at Swayne's Roadhouse!"

"My God!" cried Oscar. "You—"

"Your tryin' to talk like a ignorant cowpunch didn't fool me any more'n the rag you tied about your face did! I knowed your walk and I knowed your voice. I guessed it was jes' a fool joke you was playin' on your Eastern frien's,



What Hal Thought Was Happening

givin' 'em a little Wild West stuff to make things sorta romantic for 'em. It was only some time later," drily, "that I doped it up diff'rent. You needed the money so bad you was goin' to take it wherever you could get it."

"You're crazy. I don't know what you are talking about."

"That's all right. I know and I'm doin' the talkin'. I said I was goin' to show you my hand. On top of that come this here crooked cattle work—"

**T**HE little hope which shot up in Oscar's heart that the cowboy knew of nothing save of the affair at Swayne's Roadhouse was gone. The stifled cry that broke from him now was like that of some wounded animal.

"I got wise to that too. And it's a miracle and a big run of luck for you that every man in two hundred miles don't know about it. Such things can't be pulled off without makin' a smell somewhere. So you won't make no mistakes, I'm goin' to tell you what I know. The Prince and Club Jordan is runnin' the deal with you lookin' on and the Prince doin' most of the head work. You been sellin' stock to Willoughby of the Double Triangle, and the money ain't been goin' to your old man back East. Right now you're gettin'

ready to crowd them 500 steers acrost the border to Willoughby—"

Oscar's body had grown tense as the cowboy spoke, in the grip of the fear upon him as he saw, yawning about him, only the blackness of the pit he had dugged for himself.

"What are you going to do about it?" he cried hoarsely.

Hal stared at him with something that was half contempt, half pity, feeling a queer sort of shame at looking down into this man's shrinking soul. "Jes' a poor fool."

"What am I goin' to do?" he said aloud. "That's what we're goin' to talk about. You know what I could do. I could send you to the pen for a good long time."

"I was a fool," muttered Oscar bitterly. Then running on wildly, "It was just now, not half an hour ago, that I knew I must break with them! And now you know everything—and it's too late!"

"The old lady as said it ain't never too late was a wise old female lady." Hal drew meditatively at his cigaret. You're goin' to pull out while you can, and I'm goin' to help you."

"Help me?" wonderingly. "You?"

"Yes, me. Sometimes one head is better'n two. This is one of them times. You're goin' to leave it up to me what to do, and you're goin' to do what I say. Can you see your way right now to come to them terms?"

**W**HAT are you going to do?" demanded Oscar quickly.

"Firs' thing, I'm goin' to head off this big steal of 500 cattle. You'd oughta had more sense than try that on. Nex' I'm goin' to collec' the money as has already come in from sellin' cattle to Willoughby, and send it where it belongs, to the old man back East. Or else you and me will buy some more stock to take the place of them as is gone. That might be the bes' way, and we'd be apt to get away with it without stirrin' up a lot of talk."

Oscar tried to laugh a little.

"You are going to collect that money? You talk as if all you had to do was to ask for it and have it handed over to you!"

"Which comes purty near bein' true. The Prince has been keepin' it, ain't he? He got scared about something tonight and handed it over to you, didn't he?"

"No!" with sharp emphasis. "We were together, but we were just playing poker—"

"I was outside," cut in Hal. "I guess I know what happened. You played him and I guess you didn't win heavy. He went to his room and you went to your window and shot up the shade and stood lookin' out and cussin' your luck. In about a minute some one come in—"

"You cur!" Oscar spat at him. "You dirty, sneaking cur!"

A sudden wrath flamed up in the cowboy's eyes. His hand fell heavily upon Estabrook's shoulder.

"I don't like them kinda words," he said sternly. "And you ain't jes' the man to use 'em to me right now! I saw what I saw, and it's a good thing for you I did."

"You seem to have seen pretty nearly everything," said Oscar hotly. "But you have no right to misjudge. She came to me just to show me what I must do, to make me—"

"Wait a minute!" Hal snapped out the words suddenly. Wasn't it Dufresne who came into your room?"

"You didn't see that?"

"No, I didn't. If it wasn't Dufresne I don't want to know about it."

"Then—well, suppose that it was Dufresne?"

**T**HE first glimmer of respect for his employer that had ever burned in the cowboy's heart came into it now. For he had guessed who she was, he had not misjudged her, and he had seen that Oscar was man enough to want to shield her from the results of her imprudence. "I thought it was the Prince. I thought he had come back to give you the money to keep, and—that that was what you were hidin' out here."

"What I am doing here," blustered Oscar with a tardy attempt at independence, "is my affair. I do not deny the things you accuse me of. But that does not give you the right to dictate to me on every point upon my own personal business."

"I ain't askin' for any right, Estabrook. I'm goin' to see what you've stuck away in that hole, and if it's the money, why, I'm goin' to take charge of it for a spell."

"If you dare lay a hand on that—"

"It's jes' what I'm goin' to do. Don't be a plumb fool any longer. I can han'le you, and you know it."

He stooped quickly and picked up the thing that lay in the hollow at his foot. Estabrook, cried out angrily, still held back, hesitating.

"Money, all right," grunted Hal. "A wad big enough to choke a cow! And paper!" He looked up curiously from the thick roll of bank notes. "When did Willoughby get the Eastern habit of rag money? Now, we're goin' to see how much there is. And Estabrook, don't go makin' no mistakes."

Oscar put out no hand to stop him.

Hal struck a match and looked at the roll of bills. There was a string about it, and he slipped it off.

(Continued on Page 11)



### It Seems That Way

In savage tribes, where skulls are thick  
And primal passions rage,  
They have a system sure and quick  
To cure the blight of age.  
For when a native's youth has fled  
And years have sapped his vim,  
They simply knock him in the head  
And put an end to him.

But we in this enlightened age  
Are built of sterner stuff;  
And so we look with righteous rage  
On deeds so harsh and rough.  
For when a man grows old and gray  
And weak and short of breath,  
We simply take his job away  
And let him starve to death.

—C. A. Fish

### Yes, Indeed

The old-fashioned girl was funny.  
She wanted her friends to admire the  
man she had won—not the ring.

Darn it! Now there's no way to  
find out whether the people were mad  
at prohibition or hard times.

The monkey is inferior. He doesn't  
kill himself trying to save a half sec-  
ond between trees.

A old-timer is one who can re-  
member when lightning was consid-  
ered fast.

Be sure you're right then go ahead  
and ask your wife.

Jail: A late substitute for spank-  
ing.

### But Good Any Time

If you were born in January, the  
astrologer advises: work hard, be  
great and careful, cultivate cheerful-  
ness.

### Developed a New Apple

CROSSING a Delicious and a New-  
ton apple, a Washington fruit  
grower has developed a new variety  
known as the Newton-Delicious. It  
is the result of 10 years of experi-  
ments.

### She's a "Cum Boss" Champ

AT a recent dairy show in Oakland,  
Calif., they held a cow calling con-  
test. It was won by a modern young  
milkmaid, Ethel McCabe, whose voice  
had the right appeal to bring 'em up  
from the back forty.

### Broke Same Leg Again

THERE is a superstition that the  
"third time is a charm." The charm  
did not work for John Dickerson.  
When he slipped on the icy pavement  
at Marion, it was just another broken  
leg. He had broken that same right  
leg twice before.

### Want State Moratorium

WISCONSIN farm organizations are  
preparing a bill for the legisla-  
ture providing for a moratorium on  
farm mortgages. Many farmers must  
have a respite from their burden of  
debt in order to cope with it and do  
what is best for the creditor.

### Got Less Coal for Corn

AS his conscience wouldn't let him  
burn corn for fuel, Charles Orr,  
Delavan, brought a 30-bushel load of  
earcorn to town and sold it to buy  
coal. The corn he sold weighed 100  
pounds more than the ton of coal and  
he paid \$1 in cash besides. He traded  
2,100 pounds of corn plus \$1 for the  
coal.

### Made a Safe Landing

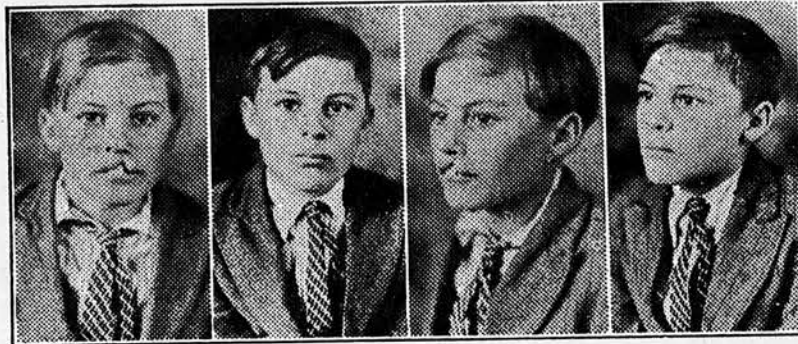
WHEN their car crashed into the  
rear of a trailer near Wellington,  
the 3-months-old baby of Mr. and  
Mrs. J. L. Savage, of Coon Rapids, Ia.,  
was thrown from a baby-basket in the  
back seat into the lap of his mother  
sitting in the front seat. Neither baby  
nor parents were hurt. Kind provid-  
ence was on the job.

### County Night Policeman

SHAWNEE county's new sheriff,  
Dean Rogers, will put on a special  
night service for protection of the  
rural districts without additional cost  
to taxpayers, or increasing his force.  
One deputy will remain on duty all

# Our Neighbors

Who Would Ever Guess this Was the Same Boy?



HERE'S Jimmy, age 12, Purdy, Mo.,  
"before" and "after." A hairlip  
can be just as crippling to a fellow's  
chances in this world as a game leg  
or a twisted spine. See what a fine job  
the plastic surgeon did for Jimmy and  
the Capper Fund for Crippled Chil-  
dren. It's marvelous. The hundreds of  
contributors to the Capper Fund have  
reason to be proud of their share in  
this and other cases. The Fund wel-  
comes small as well as large contribu-

tors. Its administrator, Conrad Van  
Natta, besides helping the Kansas  
state law for crippled children to  
function, has wards in 22 states. He  
is glad to advise in regard to crippled  
children in any part of the country.  
Not one cent of contributor's money  
is used for salaries. The Capper Fund  
for Crippled Children is now begin-  
ning its 13th year of effective service.  
Mr. Van Natta's address is 20 Capper  
Building, Topeka, Kansas.

night to answer night calls, another  
will be at home subject to call. When  
a complaint is received, the deputy on  
duty will call the other and the two  
will answer the summons. The "night  
watch" will change weekly, the deputies  
alternating. That should make it  
hard to rob Shawnee county farm  
folks and get away with it.

### Has Too Many Windows

TOPEKA has a new milk ordinance.  
It requires farmers who sell milk  
there to put a window in every cow's  
stall. August Flohrschutz was asked  
to put nine windows in his barn, by  
the inspectors. As Flohrschutz milks  
eight cows, he can't imagine what  
the extra window is for, unless it is  
for convenience of the bull.

### First 1933 Snake Story

A ROAD GANG excavating stone  
outside of Junction City, about 10  
feet down, broke into a cavity in  
which 29 snakes were rolled together,  
prepared for a long, hard winter.  
When dug out they became active but  
stiffened when thrown into the snow.  
Before leaving them the crew made  
sure the snakes were really dead.

### Did She Get the Kiss?

HE was from Missouri but much in  
love and bashful. One evening he  
came up behind her unexpectedly and  
with shaking courage placed his hands  
over her eyes. "If you can't guess who  
it is in three guesses," he said, "I'm  
going to k-kiss you!" It was an oppor-  
tunity she had long awaited. "Chris-  
topher Columbus, George Washington,  
and Hiawatha," she guessed, and then  
held her face up expectantly.

### Good Husking Records

HUSKERS who can husk 100 bush-  
els of corn or better in one day,  
will be interested in the records of  
two Fairview men, John Larrabee and  
Harold Trentman. Larrabee averaged  
more than 103 bushels a day in 27  
days at husking on the John Trenne-  
pohl farm. He would have made a  
better average if he hadn't missed one  
morning. Trentman husked 3,851

bushels in 41 days, averaging 96 bush-  
els a day straight for 1½ months.  
There's championship material.

### The Largest Trench Silo

WHAT may be the largest trench  
silo in Nebraska was finished re-  
cently on the George A. Jones farm  
in Deuel county. It was filled with en-  
silage cut from 60 acres of corn yield-  
ing 65 bushels to the acre. The silo is  
275 feet long, 9 feet deep and 19 feet  
wide. It is estimated that it will hold  
1,100 tons of silage. Jones had 126  
acres in corn.

### No School Without Mary

THERE isn't any school in her dis-  
trict in Chautauqua county when  
Mary Ford stays home. Mary is the  
only pupil in the Harmony school  
near Sedan. Last year the school had  
a fair-sized enrollment, so the teacher  
was re-employed. There are a  
good many one, two or three-pupil  
schools in the state. It's up to the  
taxpayers.

### Farm Has a Brass Band

LIFE isn't dull for the Pence fam-  
ily, near Silver Lake. They play  
different instruments and have a com-  
plete brass band of their own. They  
also run a Sunday School, five mem-  
bers of the family were recently elect-  
ed officers in the Bethel Sunday  
School. Had one more been chosen it  
would have been a case of six Pence.

### He'll N'er Hear Last of It

AN Oklahoma woman armed with a  
butcher knife captured a burglar  
a few days ago, and marched her cap-  
tive to a garage where her husband  
was employed. She gave the burglar  
into the custody of her husband, who  
let the captive escape. Do your own  
speculating as to subsequent develop-  
ments.

### Why Steer Was Missing

CAN a steer live a month without  
food or water? Marion Bowen  
noticed a 2-year-old steer near Na-

toma, with its head fast between two  
trees, unable to budge. He notified  
John Worley who had lost a steer a  
month ago. It was Worley's steer. To  
free the animal it was necessary to  
cut down one of the trees. The steer  
is once more getting its feed and wa-  
ter regularly. What Sahara camel can  
beat that?

### Bossy's Ice-Water Bath

AFTER being sold at a public sale  
for \$5, a Shawnee county cow, in  
a spirit of wounded pride, perhaps,  
wandered on to the thin ice of Soldier  
Creek and broke thru. The more she  
tried to help herself, the larger be-  
came the hole in the ice. A fire com-  
pany was summoned from Topeka and  
rescued bossy, so weak from cold she  
could hardly stand. Then some Boy  
Scouts built a fire to warm her up.  
Some good feed probably would have  
helped, altho it is hard to say how  
much feed a \$5 cow would be worth.

### Hard Times Cured Him

FOR six weeks H. M. Butler, Sioux  
Falls, S. D., had no job nor money  
and was forced to live on skimmilk  
and stale bread. Strange to relate his  
weight increased from 138 to 170  
pounds and he recovered from a stom-  
ach ailment that had troubled him for  
years. Now that he has a job and is  
eating regularly once more, he isn't  
feeling quite so good. He may resume  
his former fare but intends to hold  
onto the job.

### Shot a Fine Fur Collar

HUNTING near Sylvia, C. E. Cran-  
dall's foot sank into a hole in the  
ground. He noticed some movement of  
the soil and shot an emerging skunk.  
Out came another, and another, until  
seven full-grown pole cats had ap-  
peared. As fast as they came out,  
Crandall shot them, and now has  
seven skunk hides for the market.  
Eventually some Eastern woman is  
going to get an expensive fur collar of  
Alaska sable.

### Huge Trailer for Truck

A MAMMOTH stock-truck trailer,  
28 feet long and 8 feet wide, ca-  
pable of hauling 13,000 pounds or  
about 65 hogs and weighing 200  
pounds, is being built for the Koelzer  
Grain Company at Seneca. It is a fam-  
ily affair. The framework was built  
by the Koelzer boys of the grain com-  
pany and the machine work by Wil-  
liam Koelzer and two sons of the  
Koelzer Machine Company. More and  
more stock is shipped by truck.

### Still Kraut Champion

JOHN BREDEMES, of Henderson,  
Minn., thought he would help farm  
prices and at the same time set up a  
new saurkraut eating record for the  
boys to shoot (or eat) at, so he put  
away 14 pounds of kraut, 6 pounds of  
weiners, and 36 buns. Not bad, the  
judges thought, until they discovered  
John's neighbor, C. F. Whitford, had  
consumed a similar quantity. So they  
finally decided the contest on table  
manners, and John retained his  
crown.

### Farms Sold for Taxes

BETWEEN 5½ million and 7½ mil-  
lion acres of South Dakota farm  
land, besides many pieces of city  
property, were sold for taxes before  
Christmas. B. W. Baer, state tax di-  
rector, estimates taxes are delinquent  
on from 15 to 20 per cent of that  
state's total acreage. But buyers are  
few and most of the land will not be  
sold, the counties taking tax deeds to  
much of it. Ultimately this will take  
20 per cent of the land off the asses-  
sor's list.

### So Coyote Pelts Are Low

USUALLY youngsters do the trap-  
ping. This year adults are doing it  
to increase their supply of ready cash,  
altho the fur market is down 40 per  
cent. Victor Johnson, Great Bend fur  
buyer, has bought more than 1,500  
pelts this season, and recently shipped  
400 muskrat, 350 skunk, 300 opossum,  
100 civet cat, 12 badger, 3 mink and  
a few coyote hides to the Eastern  
market. When Siberian dog furs came  
into the U. S. duty free by way of  
Alaska, Johnson says, our market for  
coyote pelts went to pieces.

### Do You Have the Best Dog?

WHO OWNS the best farm dog in Kansas? You do? That's  
fine. But you'll have to prove it. We are asking Kansas farm  
boys and girls to tell us in a 300-word letter, why their dog is  
best. If your letter wins you get \$3, or if it is second you get \$2.  
When you send your letter to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, slip in  
your dog's picture so we can print it if he is the state's best  
farm dog. If you want the picture again, be sure to say so and  
send along a 3-cent stamp to pay return postage. All dog con-  
test letters must be in Kansas Farmer office by January 25.



# Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

## It's Hard to Tell

MRS. JIM

IN the rosy days of that first short year of married life, it seemed that never again would I know such happiness as when I prepared a meal for my boyish husband, darned his socks, or when at the close of day, we sat within the circle of firelight.

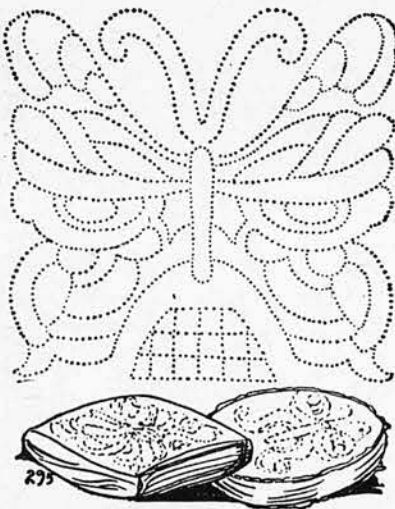
With our second year of married life, came the darling baby girl who made us her willing slaves. It seemed then the happiness of that first year faded into insignificance. Swiftly passed the third, fourth, fifth—and can this be the 19th year of married sorrows and joys?

Five times the stork called and left behind a warm, red bundle, and joy untold. And now as the 19th year of my wedded life draws to a close, I ask myself if I were happier in those glamorous first days of marriage, in those first moments of motherhood, in those precious years when my babies were growing. Those years when it seemed Junior never had a suit that wasn't patch upon patch, or Mary had the measles, or some other dreaded thing seemed always to happen. Or, am I happiest now as the 19th year of marriage draws to a close with my rapidly graying hair, my nearly-grown children, and the peace and contentment which seems to be a part of myself?

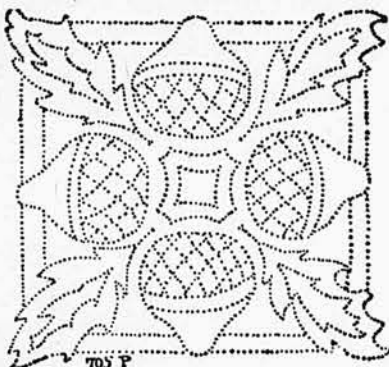
## Oak Leaf and Butterfly

QUILTING PATTERNS

MY mail has been full of inquiries for new quilting patterns. Here are two to start the new year off right. Aren't they beauties? The Oak Leaf and Acorn design No. 705P, is



18 inches square. Aside from fitting in on the plain alternate squares of a quilt, it would be exquisite repeated on a rayon satin coverlet. An elaborate design that puffs beautifully between the many curved lines of quilting is the Butterfly pattern, No. 295. It may be used on any quilt block, and it is ideal for those pretty quilted silk cushions. The Butterfly



pattern is 11-inches. Both patterns come perforated on a tough paper that may be used many times. Your choice of either, 25 cents. Stamping paste, in gray or yellow, 25 cents extra. Order from Quilt Block Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

## Last Year Best of All

MRS. R. S.

MY married life was short, lasting only 6 years, when my companion was killed in an accident.

Looking back, I am sure the last year was the happiest. The first few years we had to get adjusted to each other and to the in-laws who lived all around us. There were two babies, one passing on after weeks of illness. Also there was grief, poverty and nerve-racking weariness. Young shoulders had not yet become callous under the yoke.

During the fifth year we were able to move out on a farm all by ourselves. That had been our plan from the start. We were young, ambitious, eager to get ahead, and the farm provided plenty of outlets for our energies. We planted, tended and harvested, and played and laughed as we worked. Junior was a fine lad and accompanied us on our strolls and hikes. We joined in neighborhood activities and had jolly times.

Our labors were rewarded, we had health and were happy together—till the last day.

## The Honeymoon Year

MRS. L. D. L.

WHY the first year should be different than any other year of marriage, I do not know, but it is. Perhaps the smell of orange-blossoms still lingers to enchant it. And love is so young and fresh and new. Always so many plans are in the making, we feel so sure they will all come true, for we have a strong and beautiful faith that the far away future will bring us all we ask.

If little differences arise between us they can be made up with a kiss and the pleading "to forgive." In later years we may grow too stubborn to ask forgiveness and may forget how to kiss.

And sometimes the first year holds plans for the coming of the first baby, and that is a dear delight in itself. To catch some of the rapture of young love and carry it into new parenthood is something almost divine.

## The Way to Can Sausage

WHEN canning sausage, fry cakes in deep fat until brown, fill sterilized jars with sausage then pour the hot lard over them until about one-third full, and seal tight. Now turn the jar upside down and leave upside down until ready to use. This brings the lard to the top of jar and completely seals it. Canned this way sausage keeps fine and you will be surprised how little lard it will take. —Mrs. B. B. T.

## To Crack Black Walnuts

IF black walnuts are cracked in this way the nut meats will come out in quarter pieces with no shells to bother. Stand the nut with the pointed end up. Crack it open with a hammer. It will break into 4 pieces. Then take each piece, stand it on end, crack again and your walnut meats come out in whole pieces, without the use of a nut pick. —Mrs. Will Umphres, Sterling, Neb.

C. A. Healey's yellow hen took a 9-mile ride in 6-below-zero weather under the hood of his car. She rode back to the farm inside with the boss.

## Calm After the Storm

MRS. R. S.

OF all the years of our married life, the 13th year has been the happiest, the most satisfying of all. On November 26, we celebrated our 13th anniversary. Happily, we went about our usual duties, talked of our wedding day, wondered how 13 years could have fled so quickly, looked at our three happy youngsters, looked at each other and marveled at the wonders of life.

Why, we feel contented. We have found unity and strength in each other. We stand as one, to steer our little craft down the stream of life. We have suffered all of our share of domestic problems, of adjustments, of misunderstandings, of grief and sorrow, and financial disaster. Yet, somehow, it seems as if our storm and stress period is past, and because we have faced life with one heart and with common interests, we have found a great happiness. And so the 13th year of our married life has been our happiest year.

## Using Homemade Blankets

COMFORTS made from carded wool, just as our great-grandmothers used to make, are the style in Pawnee county homes this winter. It is a slow and tedious task but results are good. Such comforts are warm and serviceable. Among those who have reverted to this custom of pioneer days, are Mrs. Emma Curtis, Mrs. Emma Schroepe and Mrs. Ida Bennett.

## Those Hot Applications

WHEN using hot cloths, that must be changed frequently, I place them in a steamer over a kettle of boiling water. This avoids wringing them and they are equally hot. —C. J.

## Cold Weather Dishes

FOR JANUARY DAYS

**Economy Meat Roll**—One long, Italian squash, ½ pound pork sausage, ½ pound hamburger, 1 egg well beaten; 1 cup of cracker or bread crumbs, ½ cup tomato juice, salt and pepper to taste, 7 small onions, chopped. Peel squash and cut lengthwise; scrape out seeds and fill each half with meat mixture. Put both halves together and roll in egg and cracker crumbs. Tie roll with string and bake in moderate oven until done. When done, place on a platter, cut string and slice in round slices. —Blanche M. Strey, Enterprise.

**Farm Liver Sausage**—When butchering pork this winter, be sure to make liver sausage. It is a good way to use those little pieces of meat that want to "hang over," and it is just as good canned as fresh. Boil till tender such pieces of pork as the head, the knees and all other bony pieces you don't know how else to use. Remove from bones and grind thru food chopper. Add to liver also slightly boiled and ground. Season with salt, pepper and a finely chopped onion. Stuff into casings and boil for a few minutes in meat broth. If you do not have enough casings, pack the sausage in jars and process for 2 hours in boiling water. —Mrs. P. K., Oswego, Kan.

**Farmers' Goulash**—For a peppy winter dish, do try this. Use 2 large onions, 1 clove of garlic, 1 cup ripe tomato pulp, 1 cup shredded cabbage, 1 teaspoonful sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, ¼ teaspoon chili powder, dash black pepper, pinch of powdered cloves, ½ pound fat bacon. Chop the onions, mince the garlic, shred the cabbage, and pour all into a deep skillet. Add the ripe tomato pulp, the sugar, salt, pepper, chili powder, cloves and 2 cups water. Allow to boil slowly for 15 minutes. Cut bacon in small cubes and fry until brown, then add it and the grease to the onion mixture. Boil 10 minutes more. More water may be added to keep it the consistency of thick sauce. A dash of cayenne pepper may be added if desired. —Mary L. Frazier.

Mention Kansas Farmer when writing to advertisers—it identifies you.

## This Is Real Happiness

AGNES CARSON

CRISP, clear dawn; frost-cloaked vegetation, the zwish—zwish of warm, sweet milk zooming in the bucket; swishing of hay; barking dogs; blue smoke curling upward from my snow-white cottage. Aroma of bacon and eggs; red geraniums nodding a greeting behind crisp white curtains; well-filled cellar and barn.

An exclamation, and emerging feet, first from his crib, comes my tow-headed darling, gurgling in delight. A step, and husband enters.

My happiness is complete, and who could wonder that I like my home.

## Make It a Happy New Year

WITH A NEW FROCK



906—The paneled front and back and the shaped line thru the hips give length of line. The neckline is youthful and the sleeve treatment smart. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inches bust. Size 36 requires 5 yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

657—Youthful frock that is gay and yet extremely practical. It takes but a short time to make it, and is not in the least costly. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38-inches bust. Size 16 requires 2½ yards of 35-inch material with 1 yard of 35-inch contrasting.

447—Plaits provide sufficient fullness to the skirt for this cunning frock. At the same time they are simplicity itself to press into place, after the frock's frequent visits to the wash tub. Wool jersey, gingham, cotton broadcloth and batiste prints are sturdy materials. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

Patterns 15 cents. New Winter Fashion Magazine 10 cents if ordered with a pattern. Address Pattern Service, Kansas Farmer.

¶ We surely do enjoy the home page of Kansas Farmer. —Mrs. P. M. Alexander, R. 1, Cherryvale, Kan.

## Happy Yesteryears

WHAT better way to start the new year on the "Home Page" than to print these letters describing "My Happiest Year." May the new year be as happy for the writers and for Kansas Farmer's readers, is my wish. —Ruth Goodall.



RURAL HEALTH

# Best Prescription for "Flu"

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

WHEN influenza is epidemic do your best to keep away from those who have it. But the plague is so insidious, so all pervading, that no person mixing with the public need rely much upon escaping the infection. Any medicine that you



Dr. Lerrigo.

take "to ward off the epidemic" is more likely to do you harm than good. Even gargles and throat sprays are probably valueless except as they contribute to peace of mind. The best preventive treatment is to stay away from crowds, protect yourself from biting winds and cold rains, sleep long hours, eat moderately of good food and give proper attention to bowel and kidney excretions. This is best accomplished by use of water taken as hot or cold drinks, and also used hot as a rectal injection.

If influenza attacks you this season do not be misled by the apparent mildness of the epidemic. Treat it with respect. Remember that influenza is not a mere cold; it is a poisonous infection capable of attacking heart, lungs, stomach, even the brain. Go to bed until the worst is over.

Bear in mind that getting up too soon often results in valvular heart trouble.

Do not disregard the cough of influenza. Usually it is short lived but there is always a possibility that it may breed pneumonia. Safety against this is obtained by staying in bed until the cough is under control.

Even the poorer than Job's turkey you can avail yourself of the very best prescription for Influenza. Here it is:

1. Take no drastic cathartics or purges for they only make you worse.
2. Go to bed.
3. Stay quietly in bed at least two days—longer if needed.
4. Take plenty of fluids: hot or cold as preferred.
5. Eat nourishing foods. Do not overload your stomach with foods not desired.
6. For sore throat or teasing throat cough use alternating hot and cold compresses.
7. Keep your body comfortably warm but don't try to "sweat it out." Have plenty of fresh air but no chill.
8. Don't resume your regular work until well. Remember that the heart that beats 70 to the minute while you are quiet shoots up to 120 when you become active. Take a few days longer to get well and give your heart a chance.

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.

POULTRY

## What Chicks Can't Help

CHICKS inherit early maturity, tendency to winter rest, broodiness, intensity and persistence of production, and egg size, experts say. No amount of care or feeding can change these. Birds laying earliest, other things equal, are the best. Some hens rest during the winter when eggs are high. They transmit this tendency to their offspring.

Intensity means the number of eggs a bird lays every month. Ability of hens to lay fast or slow is inherited. Chicks have it or they don't, and nothing can change them.

Persistence means the number of months birds will lay. Some lay late in the fall, others quit early and rest all summer and fall. Some birds lay 12 months, others 6 or 8; it is inherited in different degrees.

Some birds lay 20-ounce eggs when pullets, and others lay 24, 26 or even 28-ounce eggs. Eggs are being sold on grade more and more, and size counts heavily in this. Size of eggs a bird lays is determined by its parents.

### Need to Clean up B. W. D.

IT HAS been found that 75 per cent of Kansas poultry flocks are infected with Pullorum disease, or Bacillary White Diarrhea. Normal losses to every 100 eggs are 10 per cent in fertility, 30 per cent in hatchability and a 10 per cent death loss in chicks. This leaves 56 chicks out of 100 eggs at the start.

Add B. W. D. troubles and see what happens. Normal losses to 100 eggs, plus those due to the disease, are 30 per cent loss in fertility, 42 per cent in hatchability and 50 per cent death loss in chicks, leaving only 20 chicks out of 100 eggs at the start. This difference of 36 chicks that can be checked up to B. W. D. is quite an item. Blood-testing is simple and inexpensive when compared to losses in

infected flocks. It is profitable for flock owners who raise their chicks, and also will help in selling hatching eggs.

### They Were Closely Culled

SEVEN poultry flocks in Gray county made the required average of 125 eggs to the hen this year and now are state accredited. They were closely culled for standard breed qualities, for development and production. Flock owners and average eggs to the hen are: Mrs. George Hollenbeak, 149.27; H. P. Penner, 140.97; Ura Murray, 126.95; A. E. Kinnamon, 125; Mrs. H. C. Mills, 129.43; Mrs. R. Davidson, 128.12; Mrs. T. Davidson, 148.83. Right now hens are making up for poor wheat prices.

### Get 6 Per Cent With Safety

IF you want the money you have saved up for a "rainy day" put in a safe place where you can get it any time you need it, and at the same time be earning a good rate of interest, I can help you. Write me and I will tell you of an investment that pays 6 per cent interest per annum, payable every six months, which I know is safe. You can draw out all your money or any part of it whenever you want it and you will be free from worry or bother. If you would like to know more about it, send me a card or letter saying "Please give me full details about the safe 6 per cent investment." I will send you complete information by return mail. Address Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kansas.

The congregation of the Sutton Valley church near Garnett, saved the seats and the organ when the church took fire. Sunday school was held as usual, but in the church yard.

## Your Most Successful Failure

WHAT was your most useful failure? All failures are not a total loss. At some time you have had a corking-good failure—so good it was worth all it cost for what you learned from it. Tell us about it before January 25 in a 300-word letter. Three crisp dollar bills for the best one we receive, \$2 for the next best, and useful reading for all of us. Address Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

## Poultry Issue in March

KANSAS FARMER will devote its first issue in March to a poultry-idea exchange. Five dollars will go to the writer of the best letter on any of the following subjects, \$3 for second best, and 10 paid-up subscriptions of varying length to Kansas Farmer for the next best letters. Choose any one subject you wish:

How I got my best net profit from poultry.

Which are better, day-old chicks or home-hatched chicks, and why?

Do turkeys, ducks or geese mean profit to you, or only worry?

No matter what subject you pick, please tell briefly all the facts. These letters must reach Kansas Farmer, Topeka, not later than February 10, 1933.

## May Be Due to Weak Arches

My feet ache easily if I walk much, but soon get comfortable when I am off them. The aching is almost unbearable at night after working all day.—M. R. W.

This is probably due to weak arches. You can improve their muscular tone by such exercises as rising forward on the toes, walking with your weight on the outer border of the foot, and walking without quite allowing the heel to touch the ground. In severe cases it is sometimes wise to use artificial supports, but no young person should rely upon them.

## Stubborn Coughs Ended by Recipe, Mixed at Home

Saves \$2. No Cooking! So Easy!

Here is the famous old recipe which millions of housewives have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up stubborn coughs. It takes but a moment to prepare, and costs very little, but it positively has no equal for quick, lasting relief.

From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with granulated sugar syrup, made with 2 cups of sugar and one cup of water, stirred a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's so easy! Thus you make a full pint of better remedy than you could buy ready-made for three times the cost. It never spoils and children love its taste.

This simple mixture soothes and heals the inflamed throat membranes with surprising ease. It loosens the germ-laden phlegm and eases chest soreness in a way that is really astonishing.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, the most reliable healing agent for severe coughs. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.



### Dress Dolls

Four Lovely Dress Dolls and nine Dresses printed in beautiful colors. Given to any girl absolutely Free. Do not send any money—just your name and address. Supply limited. Write today. N. BARD, Box 61, Lancaster, Pa.



### Do NOT FAIL to INCLUDE in YOUR LIST OF CHARITY GIVING THE CAPPER FUND FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

There is not a more worthy philanthropy. You could do no finer thing. Twelve years of unselfish, intensive, uninterrupted service is behind this Fund. It needs your help—any amount is gratefully received. There are no salaries. Address Con Van Natta, Admr., Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

# Mothers find relief from the burden of colds



with the new VICKS PLAN for better CONTROL-OF-COLDS

WHAT relief it is! Fewer colds—saving worry and expense. Less severe colds—saving time out from school, and valuable days lost from work! It is a revelation to mothers—who guard the family's health and direct the family budget.

Vicks Colds-Control Plan was introduced last winter, along with the new aid in preventing colds—Vicks Nose & Throat Drops. This new formula is the ideal companion to Vicks VapoRub, standby of mothers for two generations in treating colds—externally. Together with certain simple rules of health, these preparations form Vicks Plan for better Control of Colds.

Vicks Plan can bring to your home more freedom from colds—savings in worry, money, time and health—as it has to thousands of others already. How you can follow it is fully explained in each Vicks package. Unless results are more than satisfactory, your druggist is authorized to return your money.

### Briefly, How Vicks Plan Works

When colds threaten—At that first feeling of stuffiness or nasal irritation—Nature's usual signal that a cold is coming on—use Vicks Nose Drops at once! They soothe irritation and aid Nature's functions in throwing off the infection that threatens. They prevent development of many colds.

If a cold has developed, Vicks VapoRub (now available in Stainless form, if you prefer) is the proved, dependable treatment. Just rubbed on throat and chest at bedtime, its double-action—continuing through the night—brings quicker, surer relief. Use of the Nose Drops during the day adds to comfort—helps shorten the cold.

### When Colds THREATEN



### If a Cold DEVELOPS



ing through the night—brings quicker, surer relief. Use of the Nose Drops during the day adds to comfort—helps shorten the cold.

### ★ THE PROOF—In Results!

In clinical tests among thousands last winter in schools, colleges and homes—Vicks Colds-Control Plan cut the number and duration of colds in half!—saved almost two-thirds of the time lost from school due to colds!—reduced the costs of colds more than half! The satisfaction of hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic users confirms these tests.



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

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

# FARMERS MARKET

**RATES** 6 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues. 8 cents a word each in minimum section one shorter orders, 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, illustrations, and white space are used, charges will be based on 60 cents an agate line; 5 line minimum, 2 column by 150 line maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Display advertisements on this page are available only for the following classifications: poultry, baby chicks, pet stock and farm lands. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

## RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified livestock and real estate 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 a satisfactory adjustment, but our responsibility ends with such action.

## PUBLICATION DATES FOR 1933

January 5, 20	April 5, 20
February 5, 20	May 5, 20
March 5, 20	June 5, 20

## POULTRY

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**, vigorous farm raised, prize winning stock, \$1.00 up. John Coolidge, Greensburg, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS**, LARGE, brothers of State Show winners, \$3.00 each. L. A. Perry, Caldwell, Kan.

**LARGE RHODE ISLAND WHITE ROSE** Comb Cockerels, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Irvin Fralick, Mullinville, Kan.

**REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE** cockerels, state culled, \$1.00. J. B. Jantzen, Hillsboro, Kan.

**GOLDEN BUFF, LARGE TYPE MINORCAS**, Cockerels 75c C. O. D. Albert Siemsen, Holyrood, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**, BLOOD-tested, leganded, \$1.50. Philip Wagner, Shafter, Kan.

**BARRED ROCKS, EGGS 100 POSTPAID \$4.00**. Vigorous cockerels \$1.50. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

**CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS**, \$1.50 each. Eggs in season. Swan Johnson, Moran, Kan.

**ARISTOCRATS BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK** cockerels, \$1.50. Archie Kolterman, Onaga, Kan.

**SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**, \$1.50. Mrs. Glenn Kirkpatrick, Bucklin, Kan.

**EXTRA LARGE LIGHT BRAHMA COCK** erels, \$1.25. Mildred Skiles, Norton, Kan.

**ACCREDITED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK** erels, \$1.00. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

**PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS**, \$1.00. Etta Morris, Route 5, Emporia, Kan.

**PURE BRED SINGLE COMB RED COCK** erels \$1.00. Earl Koehler, Plainville, Kan.

**PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCK** erels, \$1.00. Jas. Dimitt, Johnson, Kan.

**BUFF ROCK COCKERELS**, \$1.50. HATCH- ing eggs. Emery Small, Wilson, Kan.

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, DANDIES**, \$1.50. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

## DUCKS AND GESE

**LARGE PEKIN DRAKES**, \$1.50, \$2.00; **TRIO** \$4.75. Winifred Albin, Sabetha, Kan.

**WHITE PEKIN DRAKES AND DUCKS**, \$1.25. Emma Rowe, Norwich, Kan.

**WHITE CHINESE GESE**, \$2.50 PAIR. OTTO Geffert, Greenleaf, Kan.

## JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

**WALTER'S WHITE GIANTS**, LARGEST white chicken that grows, 15 pound capons. Sell better than turkeys. Lay eggs weighing up to 32 ounces per dozen. Write, Goodwin Walters, Dept. 111, Windsor, Missouri.

**BEST GIANTS, CHICKS, EGGS, STOCK**, cheap. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

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**YARN FOR AFGHANS, SWEATERS, BABY** rags, rugs. Four big skeins, One Dollar. Sam-free. Delaine Manufacturing Co., Dept. L, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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## BIRDS

**LL LOW ROLLER SINGERS \$4.00. FE-** males \$1.00. Emma Rowe, Norwich, Kan.

## What Will Prices Do in 1933?

(Continued from Page 1)

**Sheep.** The number of sheep in the United States has been decreasing for about a year. They will probably continue to decrease for two or three years more. This makes the outlook for the sheep producer somewhat more favorable altho mutton and lamb prices cannot get far out of line with beef and pork. The feeding of fat lambs in Corn Belt states was materially reduced in the fall of 1932. Therefore, fat lamb prices have been favorable this winter and should continue favorable into January 1933. The number of lambs on feed in western regions is nearer normal and the late winter and spring market may react downward under the pressure of increased supplies of fat lambs.

**Poultry.** If past experience is repeated, 1933 should see increased egg and poultry production. Price levels will be influenced by any increase in production but this may be offset by improved business conditions. The egg market responded to decreased production in 1932. This was one of the bright spots of the year. Dressed poultry has suffered from the competition of other meats and prices have been low. Returns to turkey producers have been disappointing, largely due to the low purchasing power of consumers.

Kansas agriculture weathered the storm of the depression during 1932 remarkably well. Compared with other sections it is suffering fewer lasting reverses. Farm failures and foreclosures are a measure of the

extent of these reverses and they have been fewer than in many other states. If there is any satisfaction to be gained in suffering somewhat less than one's neighbors, then Kansas agriculture has some cause for satisfaction at the end of 1932.

## Bear Creek Crossing

(Continued from Page 6)

The bills were all of large denominations. His match burned down and he lighted another. That burned out and he had lighted a third. And at last he had finished counting.

He whistled softly. "Four thousand and 500 dollars! The pickin' sure was good while it lasted! Now listen to me, Estabrook. This here mazuma goes in my tail pocket, in the same tail pocket I carry a damn good gun nowadays, and it stays there until it goes to a bank. And then you and me are goin'—"

He had started back to where Oscar stood.

"Where did you get this money?" With long strides he had come on. His hand fell upon Oscar's shoulder, jerking him about as though he were a child.

"Dufresne," muttered Oscar, and Hal bending close could see the working of the muscles about his mouth, the terror, even, that had leaped into his eyes. "Dufresne made me—"

"You lie! Where is the other 500?"

"What do you mean? I—I don't—"

"I mean that the man that held up the stage at Bear Creek Crossing got away with \$5,000 . . . in bills! And that same man shot Bill Cutter down like a dog!"

TO BE CONTINUED

## Two Market Chances

(Continued from Page 5)

**Harper.**—We received a 2-inch rain. Prospects very poor for 1933 wheat crop. Most farmers do not employ help during winter. No public sales. Farm Bureau has fine program for 1933, real interest in it. Hens that were given care are producing. Wheat, 25c; corn, 20c; butterfat, 16c; eggs, 19c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

**Harvey.**—Happy New Year, everybody! Had a good rain which helps growing wheat. Wheat, 25c; corn, 18c; oats, 11c; kafir, 16c; cream, 19c; eggs, 18c to 22c; hens, 9c; springs, 8c; cockerels, 3c; turkeys, 10c; geese, 5c.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jefferson.**—Henry Madorin, Valley Falls, won 5-acre corn contest, also 10-acre contest. Wheat yellow and has little growth. Cattle doing fairly well. Wood cutting and chores occupy most of the time. Community sales well attended, prices low. Eggs, 19c; butterfat, 18c; shorts, 60c to 70c; flour, best grade, \$2.10.—J. J. Blevins.

**Johnson.**—An unusual amount of home butchering and woodcutting. Considerable interest in Lespedeza. Also in cleaning fence rows to get chinch bugs. Some farm sales, also foreclosures. Stock unusually healthy. Few rabbits eaten because of fear of Tularemia, same about squirrels. A mild epidemic of Flu. Eggs, 23c; corn, 18c; threshed kafir, 40c cwt.; apples, 75c up; hens, 7c; bran, 40c cwt.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

**Kiowa.**—Wheat in poor condition to stand hard freezing. We received 1/2-inch rain recently. Most everyone thru husking corn which has been shelled and sold. Yields and prices unsatisfactory. The usual complaint, taxes are too high. Fair crop of fall and winter pigs. Folks putting up meat and lard for summer. Hens don't help much. Good demand for feed. Wheat, 22c; hens, 5c to 7c; springs, 4c to 5c; eggs, 22c; cream, 19c; corn, 18c; bran, 40c; shorts, 50c; maize, 20c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

**Lane.**—Dry, cold weather. Wheat pasture failing. Feed scarce. Stock doing well. Horse prices picking up. Lots of cattle being shipped; not many buying back.—A. R. Bentley.

**Logan.**—Ground very dry. Wheat that had moisture to make a start last fall having a hard time of it, but in most parts of county it has not sprouted. Corn husking well along, many finished. Feed poor quality, it did not mature on account of dry weather last fall; selling \$3 to \$4 a ton. Corn, 15c; cream, 18c; eggs, 16c.—H. R. Jones.

## Public Sales of Livestock

**Shorthorn Cattle**

Feb. 21—W. G. Buffington, Gueda Springs, Kan.

**Percheron Horses**

Feb. 21—W. G. Buffington, Gueda Springs, Kan.

**Duroc Hogs**

Feb. 4—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.

Feb. 21—W. G. Buffington, Gueda Springs, Kan.

Feb. 24—Weldon Miller, Norcatur, Kan.

Feb. 25—Vavaro Bros., Oberlin, Kan.

April 27—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

**Poland China Hogs**

Feb. 28—T. H. Rundle & Son, Clay Center, Kan.

April 27—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

**Spotted Poland China Hogs**

Feb. 21—J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque, Kan.

**Hampshire Hogs**

Feb. 17—J. E. Bell, Superior, Neb.

Feb. 22—John A. Yelek, Rexford, Kan.

**Chester White Hogs**

Feb. 8—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

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**Bulls of Serviceable Age**  
Sired by Imp. Greatw Leader, Hollandale Marshal or Neralcam Magnet, our three great stock bulls. Heavy milkers. Record of Merit cows. The real farmers type of beef and milk Shorthorns. Write for prices or inspect the herd. DUALYN FARM, EUDORA, KANSAS

**Retnuh Farms Milking Shorthorns**  
25 bulls from calves to 18 months old, from real two profit cows with as much beef as the beef breeds and as much milk as the dairy breeds. Prices \$40 to \$70 registered. WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KAN.

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Delivered 15 miles free. Begin now with purebred cattle. More uniform type. Mature earlier, consume less feed than grades. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

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**Reg. Herefords For Sale**  
8 yearling bulls, 8 yearling heifers and young bred cows. Want to reduce size of herd. We will also have a part car load of extra choice two year old bulls in Denver week of stock show Jan. 16-20. Western buyers should be sure to inspect them. Beau Caldo and Regulator breeding. W. H. TONN, (Reno County) KANSAS

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We offer two splendid sons of this great bull. They are ready for service and out of high producing dams. Lots for your money here. Ted P. Lahr, Abilene, Kan.

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

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For prices, descriptions and other information address, J. C. DELL & SON, BEATRICE, NEBR.



## Grow It at Home This Year

HENRY HATCH  
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

**A**NOTHER year! How fast they do come and go after the hair whitens and there is a dread of the severe cold of winter! I can remember when the falling of the first snowflakes of the approaching winter brought gladness to my heart; now, the thoughts of chilblains, of which I have a plenty, and providing feed and water for the stock is uppermost in my mind, hence the snowflakes as they fall also produce a falling of spirits.

Speaking of the watering of stock—many found it a daily difficulty to provide this water before that unsuspected and unpropheesied rain of just before Christmas. But now it looks as if this job might be over, at least for the immediate few weeks.

But what of the New Year? I wish I knew. All any of us can do is to sit back and ponder. Will the price of wheat, corn, cattle, hogs and other products of the farm advance? If not, what's the use of cultivating so many acres? I fancy more than one, in planning for this new year, is asking himself this question. Would it not be a good time to grow a crop to feed the soil instead of an already over-glutted market? I think so.

Plans already made on this farm call for the seeding of not a few acres to Sweet clover—just that and nothing more—to be plowed under for a green manure crop when 8 to 10 inches high a year from next May. . . Some of our fields have been doing mighty well by us for 36 years, and just as well for "the other fellow" for 15 to 20 years before that. With all grain crops now below cost of production, if there ever was a time when the growing of strictly soil-improving crops should be done it is now.

Last year we obtained a wonderful stand of Sweet clover by seeding alone. It was on land that grew corn the year before, from which the corn had been cut, leaving a clean stubble. We harrowed this quite hard surface twice, just enough to scratch it, early in March, sowed 15 pounds of seed to the acre and covered with another harrowing. Several trials with Sweet clover convinces me this is the ideal way to get a good stand. Never do anything that will stir the soil over an inch in depth.

I have seen Sweet clover seedings on deeply plowed land that had been worked down to a fine seedbed, but the subsurface was too loose and the seeding was a failure. It is better not even to use a disk, unless necessary to cut enough soil to level the surface, and even then it is best to do this several weeks before seeding if possible, so there is time for even this light stirred soil to become well settled. The behavior of Sweet clover tells us, "the more solid the seedbed the better it suits me"—its luxuriant growth along the roadsides is proof of this.

Plans for the new year are also going to include more of a "grow it at home" program with everyone. The stress of the times is putting more and more of us back to the plan of living as did the pioneer, who saw little of money but who forged a home for himself and a large family almost without it. With him it was trade and barter, and so the present high-priced dollar is driving us back to the barter plan. More than one merchant has now provided himself with an outlet for pigs, cattle, sheep and grain taken to square a back account or in exchange for goods now bought.

In some cases it is "that or nothing," in others it means the moving of goods that otherwise could not be moved. Bigger and better gardens are likewise in the planning for the new season, as the good garden means a good living, not only when the vegetables are fresh but during the following winter when canned. Grocersmen, no doubt, feel the effect of this harking back to the ways of the pioneer in "growing his own"—those "high

times" formed a habit with some to go to the grocery to get it—but we must live by spending less money, and there is no better way of doing it than by growing a good garden.

A liking for garden work is something that has remained with me since childhood, altho there have been years when larger fields have demanded the most attention, but this year, with fewer acres in grain, there will be more time for the garden. It has already been manured and plowed, and will be plowed again in the spring. Plowing in both fall and spring makes our rather heavy soil more mellow and work better for such small crops as vegetables.

### Odd Short Grass Freeze

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER  
Larned, Kansas

**T**HE cold weather of December did some peculiar things. Ordinarily below-zero temperatures freeze ground to a considerable depth, but this time the ground did not freeze. Even in the coldest weather, a steel fence post

could be driven with little difficulty. The soil was so dry and full of warm air that the cold did not penetrate to the moist soil. The ground did not even crack except in the roadways where the top soil was packed and there was some moisture beneath the top crust. No doubt wheat suffered considerable damage, which would have been greater had there been more moisture in the soil.

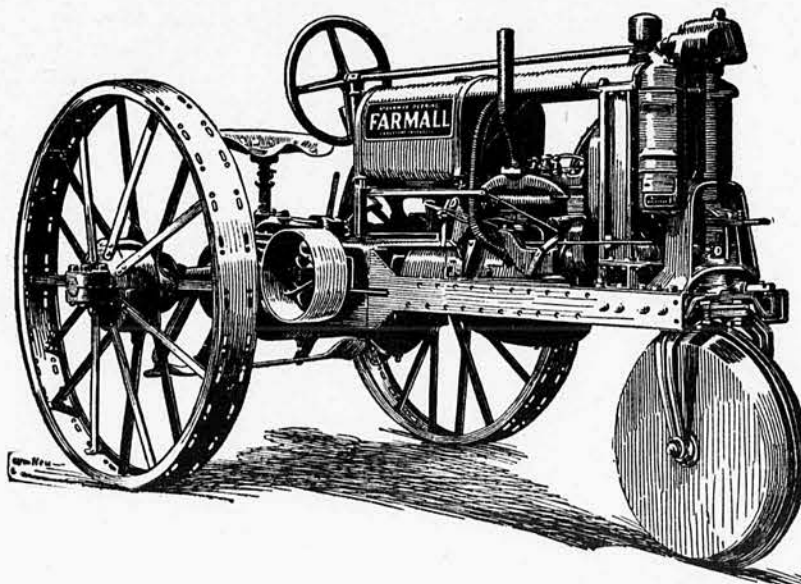
A few days ago I was in the county agent's office. He pointed to six or eight white sacks over in one corner and said, "there is all the certified alfalfa seed in Kansas outside of a seed house." Those who are planning on seeding certified seed in the spring will not have a large supply to choose from. High quality seed is a better investment now than it ever was. Northern Kansas produced a large quantity of alfalfa seed last year. A friend there wrote me

that seed was making from 6 to 12 bushels an acre, a high yield.

We spent a pleasant week in Coffeyville attending the State Grange meeting. A state meeting of the Grange is similar to a family reunion. The fraternal spirit makes it different from most organizations. . . The Grange program is one that both farm and business people are interested in. The Grange has always been non-political and has stood for the conservative type of progressive effort. State Master C. C. Cogswell says, "Now is the time for thinking people to solve our problems or they will be solved by the radical."

Western Kansas seems to be a new and promising field of grange expansion. Altho money is scarce here farmers are willing to part with a few cents to have a grange organized in their community. A number of new granges have been created.

## NOW comes a NEW and SMALLER FARMALL!



... at a Surprising LOW PRICE

**T**HE tremendous success of the McCormick-Deering Farmall tractors naturally created a demand for the same efficient Farmall power in a smaller size. International Harvester engineers have produced such a tractor, putting all their skill and enthusiasm into a tractor that will extend the enormous benefits of Farmall farming to any farmer of limited acreage.

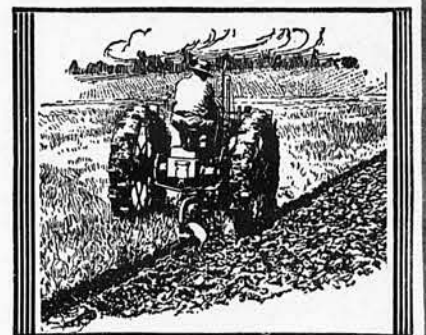
The new FARMALL 12 is the result. In this all-purpose row-crop tractor the Company and the McCormick-Deering dealers offer you all the exclusive patented features and advantages, the flexible versatility and all-around utility for which the original Farmall and Farmall 30 are celebrated, but scaled down in size, weight, power, and price.

The new FARMALL 12 has surprising power for its size. Weighing only a little over a ton, it displaces four or more horses in field work. It handles all the operations in growing and harvesting all crops. Pulls a 16-inch plow bottom or two 10-inch bottoms.

### The new FARMALL 12

The fruits of more than 10 years of Farmall experience and Farmall improvement are concentrated in the new FARMALL 12. Here is true Farmall power, reduced in size, weight, capacity, and price, to take over the power problems on tens of thousands of small farms, and to serve as handy auxiliary tractor on larger farms.

**FARMALLS Now in 3 Sizes**  
A Size  
for Every  
Farm



It is an ideal tractor for planting and cultivating corn, cotton, etc., the capacity on these operations being 25 to 33 acres a day. Wheels are adjustable to a wide range of row spacing. The FARMALL 12 is ready to middle bust, handle haying operations, pull tractor binder and corn picker, cut ensilage, grind feed, etc. Like every other Farmall, the FARMALL 12 is a true all-purpose tractor.

You know what your own problems of operation will be this coming spring. Let the new FARMALL 12 assume your power burdens. Investigate this Farmall from every angle, check its general usefulness against horses or any other power.

Write us for catalog fully describing the FARMALL 12 and ask the dealer to demonstrate the tractor to you at the first opportunity.

### INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

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